ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, August 4, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line or part of one words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 13s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAILEY.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, 1930, at 6, Kensington-gate, to ANNETTE, wife of R. GRAHAM BAILEY—a son.

CURRIE.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Leeds, to FLORENCE, wife of CAPTAIN E. D. HAY CURRIE—a daughter.

CURTEIS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Folkestone, to DOROTHY (née Estcourt), wife of HUGH CURTEIS—the gift of a son.

FIRTH.—On July 31, 1930, at 28, Victoria-road North, Southsea, to MAISIE (née Appleby), wife of LIEUTENANT C. J. FIRTH, Royal Navy—a daughter.

LANE.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at "Ivydene," Ardenroad, Finchley, N.3, to MARY, wife of LESLIE E. LANE—a daughter.

MAJOR-LUCAS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, in London, to DORIS, wife of EDWARD M. MAJOR-LUCAS—a daughter.

ROGERS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Braeside, Farningham, Kent, to Dr. and Mrs. J. S. ROGERS—a daughter.

THOMASSON.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Parkhill, Lyndhurst, GERTRUDE MARGARET, the wife of FRANKLIN THOMASSON, of a daughter.

TYLOR.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, W.1, EVENE, the wife of ALFRED TYLOR, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

WATSON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at a nursing home in Hampstead, to IRENE (née Parker), wife of PAYMASTER-COMMANDER G. W. WATSON, O.B.E., R.N.—a son.

MARRIAGES

COBB : ABELL.—On July 30, 1930, at St. John's, Ryhope, by the Rev. R. B. Abell, assisted by the Rev. A. F. Pascoe and the Rev. P. U. Lashley, RICHARD MARIS, youngest son of the late Mr. H. M. COBB, C.B.E., of Mockbeggar, near Rochester, and Mrs. Cobb, 28, Watt's-avenue, Rochester, to URSULA JOAN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. ABELL, Dillywood-lane, Rochester.

CURTIS : THORNE.—On July 31, 1930, in London, GEOFFREY JOHN CURTIS, eldest surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis, of Berwick Manor, Rainham, Essex, to KATHERINE AILEY THORNE, only daughter of R. A. Whipp, Esq., of Upminster.

JONES : BOURNE.—On July 31, 1930, at the Parish Church, Letchworth, by the Rev. G. A. Guest, M.A., LL.D., FRANK EDWIN, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Jones, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to FRANCES MAINWORK, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Letchworth, and of the late Rev. William C. Bourne.

KITTERMASTER : GREENSTOCK.—On July 30, 1930, at Brompton Parish Church, S.W., by the Rev. D. B. Kittermaster, M.C., and the Rev. Prebendary Gough, PERCIVAL KENDALL, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. KITTERMASTER, of The Limes, Rugby, to MURIEL FRANCES, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. GREENSTOCK, of Windyridge, Ellingham, Surrey.

LIVESEY : GARNETT.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at St George's Catholic Church, Buckland Park, Berks, by the Rev. Fr. Cuthbert Chaffin, O.S.B., REGINALD, younger son of the late JOSEPH and SARAH MARIA LIVESEY, of Stourton Hall, Lincolnshire, to BERYL, third daughter of WILLIAM PETER and MARY ANN GARNETT, of Green Park, Co. Meath.

PITKIN : MERCER.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield, London, by Canon Sidney Savage, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Pitkin, M.A., LL.B., GEORGE P. PITKIN, M.D., F.A.C.S., of Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A., and WINIFRED, daughter of the late ALBERT MERCER, Esq., of Great Harwood, Lancs.

REED : GRAHAM.—On July 30, 1930, in London, CAPTAIN CECIL DURNFORD REED, Royal Engineers, to CICELY GORDON GRAHAM.

WELLS : SOUNDY.—On July 29, 1930, at Trinity Congregational Church, by the Rev. A. J. Pearse, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Massey, ARTHUR, son of Mr. WELLS, of Cambridge, to ETHEL REGINALD, Sounby, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WM. H. SOUNDY, 35, Berkeley-avenue, Reading.

SILVER WEDDING

DRURY : POSTLETHWAITE.—On Aug. 3, 1905, at St. Mary's, Barnes, by the Revd. Reginald Wright, B.A., JOHN THORN, youngest son of the late S. G. DRURY, J.P., of Canterbury, and of Mrs. Drury, to RUTH KENNEDY, daughter of the late ARCHIBALD POSTLETHWAITE and Mrs. Postlethwaite, of 54, St. Leonard's-road, East Sheen, S.W.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

CURE : NEWALL.—On Aug. 4, 1880, at High Ongar Church, Essex, FRANCIS, second son of the late ROBERT CAPEL CURE, of Blake Hall, Ongar, to ALICE, only daughter of JOHN LIGHTFOOT NEWALL, of Forest Hall, Ongar.

FARRELL : COLLINGWOOD.—On Aug. 4, 1880, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Carlton, near Selby, by Monsignor Goddle, assisted by the Very Reverend Dean Rawlinson and the Reverend A. Godfrey, uncle of the bride, THOMAS FARRELL, of Hull, to MONICA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. COLLINGWOOD, of Cambleforth, near Selby, and of Hull.

DIAMOND WEDDING

MCKENZIE : WALTON.—On Aug. 4, 1870, at East Barnet Church, GEORGE HALIBURTON MCKENZIE, Esq., of the late Alexander McKenzie, of Rabley Park, Barnet, to RUTH, daughter of SAMUEL WALTON, of East Barnet, "Winkwell," Pangbourne, Berks.

DEATHS

BARRETT.—On Aug. 1, 1930, in a nursing home at Brighton, the REV. GEORGE BARRETT, Parish Priest of St. Elisabeth's, Richmond, Surrey. Requiem, Richmond, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 a.m. Burial, Wonersh, 3.30 p.m. R.I.P.

BROWN.—On July 31, 1930, at Orroland, Neston, Cheshire, SARAH FRANCES, widow of HUGH BROWN, of Moseley Hill, Liverpool, aged 87.

BULLMORE.—On July 28, 1930, at Frankfurt-am-Main, GEORGE GREEN BULLMORE, of Newquay and Monte Carlo, aged 72. Funeral at Newquay, Cornwall, to-morrow (Tuesday), leaving Penhenver, Mount Wise, at 2.30 o'clock, for St. Michael's Church. No flowers by request.

CALVERT.—On Aug. 1, 1930, in hospital in London, EDWARD BENNETT CALVERT, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, second son of the late Reverend W. Calvert, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Vicar of Kentish Town, and beloved husband of Ada L. Calvert (née Collett), and all communications to his Bleing friend and executor, Thomas J. Savage, 77, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

DARK.—On Friday, Aug. 1, 1930, at Selsey, Sussex, MARY JANE DARK, of Hollis Heath, Hereford, aged 77. The funeral will take place at the St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, on Wednesday morning, at 12.

EDGAR.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Townhead, Settle, SUSANNA ISABELLA, widow of J. W. EDGAR, M.D., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Clayton, Rector of Bentham, aged 84. R.I.P.

FARRAN.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at Belcamp, Camberley, ETHEL KATE, widow of SIR CHARLES FARRAN.

HAES.—On July 30, 1930, at 18, Second-avenue, Hove, CATHARINE HAES, passed peacefully away, aged 82. No flowers, by request.

HAMPDEN.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at the Old Mansion, Ewelme, Oxfordshire, CATHERINE EMMA, widow of PREBENDARY EDWARD RENN HAMPDEN, formerly of Cradley, Herefordshire, at the age of 83 years. Funeral at Ewelme to-day (Monday), at 3 o'clock.

HARRISON.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Firwood Cottage, Watersfield, Watford, G. H. HARRISON, youngest son of the late Sir Frederick Harrison and Lady Harrison, aged 58.

HART.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 6, Accl-road, N.W.6, PHEBE HART, widow of George Hart, late of Amsterdam, in her 91st year. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 5.30 p.m. o'clock. No flowers, by request. Inquiries should be addressed to Messrs. CONTINENTAL or AMERICAN AGENCIES, apply Johnson and Partners (London), Ltd., 159, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4. Tele., Central 5172, extension 1.

HEAL.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at 51, Hazlewell-road, Putney, after a long illness, GRACE (née Knightley), the beloved wife of WALTER G. HEAL.

HILLS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at White Lodge, Hawley, Kent, EMILY KATE, eldest daughter of the late THOMAS HILLS, of Blackheath, aged 68. Funeral at Numbead to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon.

HORLEY.—On Aug. 1, 1930, after a short illness, DOROTHY MARGARET, the wife of the REVEREND C. M HORLEY.

HORNER.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Bonnichil, Teignmouth, ETHEL LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late CAPT. JOHN HORNER.

HUGHES.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 2, Hereford-square, S.W.7., EMMA, beloved wife of FREDERIC GRAHAM HUGHES. Funeral at Brompton Cemetery, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

LAMBERT.—On July 29, 1930, at 208, Ladbroke-grove, London, MARY KATHERINE LAMBERT, daughter of the late Major-General Lambert.

LISTER.—On July 31, 1930, passed peacefully away at 57, Cromwell-road, London, LUCY LISTER (née Spurrell), widow of the Rev. Brooke Priestley Lister, M.A., in her 91st year. Memorial service at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, London, S.W.7, at 12 noon on Wednesday, Aug. 6. Interment (after cremation in London) at Anfield Park Cemetery, Liverpool, at 2 p.m., on Wednesday, Aug. 6.

MCINTYRE.—On Aug. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Eastbourne, THOMAS CLELAND MCINTYRE, of 59, Hollandroad, W.14. No flowers.

MOON.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Mynwood, JAMES MOON, the beloved husband of Mary E. Moon. Private service at Christ Church, Lower Heath, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon, prior to funeral at Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, by special request.

RAEBURN.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 11, Woodchurch-road, N.W.6, ANNIE, daughter of DORA and WALTER RAEBURN, aged 3 months.

ROCKLIFFE.—On July 29, 1930, at Scarborough, AGNES SELBORNE, widow of W. C. ROCKLIFFE, M.D., of Leeds, and daughter of Sir Jabe Charles Thorold, of Boston. Retired.

DEATHS (continued)

RUGGLES-BRISE.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 58, Rickenhall-mansions, ADELA MARIANNE, eldest daughter of the late SIR SAMUEL RUGGLES-BRISE, K.C.B., of Spains Hall, Essex, aged 82. Funeral at Finchingfield Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m.

SLIGHT.—On July 25, 1930, EMMA GOODE SLIGHT, daughter of the late Reverend Alpheus and Jane Slight. Buried at Alkmonton on July 29.

SMITH.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 5, Upper Gloucester-place, N.W., IRENE CAROLINE CONSTANCE, daughter of the late EDWARD and KATHERINE SMITH and dearly loved sister of Sir James Masterton Smith. Cremation at Golders Green, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12.30. No flowers, by special request.

SOLOMON.—On Aug. 2, 1930, at 2, Rutland Park-mansions, N.W.2, SAMUEL PHILIP, dearly beloved husband of ADDIE SOLOMON, in his 84th year. Interment at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon. No flowers.

SPAFFORD.—On Aug. 1, 1930, after a short illness, at Wilderspool Hall, Urmston, CAROLINE FROST, eldest daughter of the late GEORGE SPAFFORD, J.P. Inquiries to Messrs. John Bye and Co., Manchester.

SPOWERS.—On July 29, 1930, at Toorak, Melbourne, Australia, ELLISON, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. L. SPOWERS.

VAUGHAN THOMAS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in London, PENRY VAUGHAN THOMAS, of 3, Elm-court, Temple, E.C.4, husband of Hinemoa, and father of Michael and Phoebe, aged 52. No flowers, by request.

WYNNE.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Lightwater House, Bagshot, after a long illness patiently borne, DORA, daughter of the late General Frome, R.E., and widow of FRANCIS GEORGE WYNNE.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BRABAZON.—In proud and loving memory of TERENCE BRABAZON, Captain, 1st Battn., Essex Regt., who died on Aug. 3, 1916, from wounds received in the Great Push on July 1.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

CHAVASSE.—In ever-loving memory of NOEL CHAVASSE, V.C. with Bar, M.C., M.B., Captain, R.A.M.C., att. 10th Batt. Liverpool Scottish, killed in action Aug. 4, 1917, Ypres.—F. G. R. C.

FLETCHER.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR HERBERT PHILLIPS FLETCHER (BERTIE), D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, Aug. 3, 1916.

Sadly missed.

JONES.—In proud and loving memory of LOFTUS E. P. JONES, Capt., 7th Batt., Yorkshire Regt., killed in action at Voormezele, near Ypres, Aug. 3, 1915.

SADLER.—In proud and unfading memory of DOUGLAS (Lieut., East Surrey Regiment), who died of wounds, Aug. 3, 1917, near Ypres.

"Sans peur et sans reproche."

VICKERS.—In ever-loving remembrance of NOEL M. VICKERS, who fell in action in France on Aug. 3, 1916. Never forgotten by his loving wife and his son Noel.

WOOD.—In proud, loving memory of CAPT. H. G. W. WOOD, D.S.O. ("TORY"), Worcestershire Regt., killed in action on the Asiago Plateau, Italy, Aug. 3, 1918.

BYNG-STAMPER.—In beloved and happy memory of DOUGLAS, called to Higher Service, Aug. 4, 1927.

"Floreat Etona."

GRIPPER.—In loving memory of BASIL JASPER GRIPPER, Hertford, Aug. 3, 1924.

HAMILTON-FELLOWS.—In ever affectionate and grateful memory of MARGORIE HAMILTON HAMILTON-FELLOWS, Aug. 3, 1926.

MILLS.—In loving memory of my dear husband, THOMAS MILLS, who passed away peacefully at his home, Longdown Lodge, Sandhurst, Berks, Aug. 4, 1926.

WALLERS.—CAPTAIN R. W. and SYDNEY; also DAD and GRANDPA. In loving memory.

WOLTMANN.—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, WILLIAM ARTHUR WOLTMANN, who died on Aug. 4, 1921.—KATHLEEN.

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PERSONAL

B. T.—Sincerity makes anxiety inevitable. Fates conspire against us yet nothing shall change our thoughts or divert our intentions when trust supreme. Minus.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for five lines (minimum) and 2s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired; but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£3 REWARD for return to Slade, 46, Princes-gate, grey white and tan small cropped TERRIER BITCH answering name PAX, lost near Harrods, Wednesday evening, July 30th, about 7 o'clock.

APPEAL! LOST, last night of Henley Regatta, "DANDY," WHITE WIRE-HAIRED TERRIER, brown ears, red collar. Owner would be deeply grateful for information as to possible death by drowning or otherwise. Good reward for recovery of dog.—Viscount Cobham, Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.

DECLARATION of WAR, August 4th, 1914.—The Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society (The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops) has assisted with employment and in other ways nearly a million necessitous and disabled ex-Service men, and now has no fund to carry on its work. As the Society is solely dependent upon its own resources, please send on this anniversary a donation to The Chairman, The Countess Roberts, D.B.E., Room 21, 122, Brompton-road, London, S.W.3. Regd. under War Charities Act.

SPONSORS.—Those interested in Earl Grey's "Sponsors scheme" for assisting Candidates for Holy Orders are reminded that communications should be addressed to Sponsors, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

OVAL.—WANTED, ONE SEAT, whole match.—4, Clanricarde-gardens, W.2.

SUFFERER NERVE DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES would be GRATEFUL hear from anyone who has BENEFITED from any TREATMENT.—Write Box Z.684, The Times, E.C.4.

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LOVELY POSITION on SOUTH DEVON COAST.—Attractive FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, close Sea and Beach, for six or eight weeks.—Write Box Z.678, The Times, E.C.4.

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QUANTOCK HILLS, SOMERSET.—GUESTS RECEIVED; gentlefolk's farmhouse; 2½gns.; one vacancy August, 3½gns.; riding.—Write Box K.1722, The Times, E.C.4.

£5 and—HEY PRESTO!—one more poor hard-working mother and three children are snatched from some slum and sent to the sea for a fortnight's bliss. Two guineas pays for fortnight for mother and baby.—Cheques Prcb. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

PUKKA OFFICER'S WIDOW (42), no pension, debt through illness (cancer), fear losing belongings, entreats sell evening dress, furniture (no dealers).—Write Box J.872, The Times, E.C.4.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture page can be obtained from the Photographic Department, The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

PARENTS ASK PRAYERS that only child mentally and physically imprisoned may regain freedom.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases Libraries, Single Volumes, forms valuations for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

ST. MARGARET'S NURSERY COLLEGE (founded 1924), Kippington, Sevenoaks.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL recently enlarged, South Coast; offers five VACANCIES for next September; terms reduced; 100 guineas all round inclusive.—Write Box K.622, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS; 15 minutes Paris, large house in own grounds; up-to-date comforts; excellent cooking; French private lessons.—Maudet, La Colline, Bellevue (S.-et-O.), France.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.1. Col. R. J. S. Simpson, C.B., C.M.G., Chairman.—Over 1,000 women are attended annually in the Hospital and their Homes. £3,000 a year in voluntary DONATIONS, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are urgently needed for the upkeep of this important work, which is essential to the nation's future.

LAKE DISTRICT; very choice, secluded, bijou Country Holidays Fund.—Please send a Pound-note to Earl of Arran (Room 2), 18, Buckingham-street, Strand. In 1929 we sent away over 32,000 children.

PERCY WYNDHAM FINDLAY, PAINTINGS, 9ft. by 7ft. and 6ft. by 4ft., for Sale, £30 and £25 respectively.—Captain Wyndham, 77, Bedford-gardens, W.8.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAKHILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman Appeal Committee), or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Ladies' Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.—HOLIDAY TUITION for First M.B. or Pre-medical; good laboratories; near London.—Write Box J.768, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN needing REST and MEDICAL TREATMENT for either the alcohol or drug habit are invited to write for an illustrated booklet, giving particulars of a large mansion situate in hundreds of acres of private woodland, where, combined with the comfort and conveniences of a first-class hotel, they can have the requisite treatment and attention.—Write Box Z.573, The Times, E.C.4.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

£1 SENDS ONE EAST END CHILD from the dirt and squalor of Dockland to the SEA for TWO WEEKS' real good time, happy wonderful days.—The Rev. W. Noel Lambert, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

SEASIDE BUNGALOW, August or September; bath, garage, &c.; suit seven; say period.—Thomas, The Links, Gorleston.

TROUBLESOME BOY.—Headmaster offers to accept next term and take personal charge of boy who needs DISCIPLINE and firm management.—Write Box Z.657, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALY.—ENGLISHMAN (24) seeks GENTLEMAN with motor car as COMPANION two-three weeks September; 50-50; moderate expenses.—Write Box K.1737, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, 23, seeks POST as LADY COMPANION to invalid lady; hunting and door sports; would travel; fluent French; references exchanged.—Write Box Z.682, The Times, E.C.4.

O.M. Kenya has ONE or TWO SEATS in own car TO-DAY; joining ENGLAND.—Write Box J.955, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD.—Charming FLAT, unfurnished; three rooms; kitchen, bath room, own hall door; good position; constant hot water, electric light, power. Rent £120, inclusive.—Write Box J.936, The Times, E.C.4.

BENTLEY four-seater tourer, 1922, 16 h.p. Excellent condition, new brake drums. £150 or near offer.—Inquiries, Craddock's Garages, Roehampton.

FACTORY GIRLS' COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND, Ltd., Central Offices, 27, Green-st., Leicester Sq., W.C.2. Call or send gifts of garments. Dept. 4. FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. Hundreds of the poorest working girls hoping for a week or more at the sea during the next few months. Gifts thankfully acknowledged by the Chairman or Miss Cancez, 75, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.1.

PAYING GUESTS.—Bachelor with country house, Norfolk, near three golf links, tennis, shooting, will receive gentleman. Terms five guineas per week.—Write Box K.1619, The Times, E.C.4.

11-TON CUTTER YACHT for SALE, fast cruiser and racer; 15 h.p. Kelvin motor; new bath of best materials with teak planking. Full inventory, including new mainsail. Seen Poole. Price £650.—Write H. K., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

LAKE DISTRICT; very choice, secluded, bijou FURNISHED HOUSE, recently modernised OLD FARMHOUSE, thoroughly up to date; above lake; climbing and fishing.—Write Box J.950, The Times, E.C.4.

WORLD TOUR, Nov. 28, including South Sea Islands and Japan.—Edward Gray, Australia House, W.C.2.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, Pearls, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, 3, NEWBURY-STREET, Holborn, London, E.C. Est. 1797.—Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

MAPLE and Co., Ltd.—If you require FURNITURE or EFFECTS PACKED and SHIPPED ABROAD apply to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1., for particulars regarding packing, freight, Custom House formalities and insurance; also rates for Continental and American removals.

ROUND World Party, Nov., Bangkok, Angkor, Pekin, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong-kong, Java, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Marseilles, &c. Inclusive cost 250 gns. Limited number of guests. Apply Dr. Dalgleish, Argyll.

GILT-EDGED SECURITY.—Best investment a BURBERRY WEATHERPROOF. Next best—having it cleaned and reproofed at Burberrys Cleaning Works, Reading.

PERSONAL (continued)

"WHATSOEVER ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him."—Col. iii. 17.

MISS M. R. STANLEY is requested to send American Express, Paris, ADDRESS for forwarding letters now awaiting her.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

COMBE FLOREY RECTORY, W. SOMERSET.—Individual tuition; Graduate Staff (Oxford, Camb., London, Foreign); Grounds (25 acres).—Prospectus; The Rector. "Unique facilities for education"; Court Circular.

SUPERBLY FURNISHED RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, six bed rooms, two bath, two reception (drawing room 30ft. by 25ft. with parquet floor), all modern conveniences; hard tennis court; garages; one month or longer.—Lucas, Grendon, Marlow.

COACHING FOR ALL EXAMINATIONS.—GLADSTONE and PAREZ, 90a, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3482.

UNIQUE COUNTRY COTTAGE, 1½ ACRE, charming country, 28 miles London, main line service; main water, drainage, and gas, electric light available. Freehold, with Possession.—W. B., 19, Potter-street, Harrow.

DARK-LANE FACING PARK.—Two beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS. Three bed rooms, bath room, two reception; 14gns. per week. Two bed rooms, &c., 12gns. per week, being less than unfurnished rents. August and September.—Write Box J.671, The Times, E.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
†Rampura	17,558	Bertong	Aug. 1	Aug. 6
Malwa	11,000	Harrison	Aug. 8	Aug. 13
†Ranchi	17,500	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 27
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Hall	Aug. 29	Sept. 3
Mowra	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,040	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	11,000	Hall	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana	17,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Ranpura	17,558	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Dwarka	11,000	Townsend	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	17,500	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Aug. 6	Aug. 14
Nubera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Narkunda	11,000*	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Chilka	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Nitral	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Naldera (cargo)	16,000	—	Aug. 29	—
†Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 12	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,068	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Nagpore (cargo)	5,362	—	Sept. 9	—
Khyber	9,660	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Nuwa	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karmala	11,000	Shand	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 28

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 2nd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†MUNDRA	7,375	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
W. APPOLD	6,060	Aug. 26	Aug. 30	Sept. 13
DUMANA	8,437	Sept. 23	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 19	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,256			Aug. 9
†MARGHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
†MANORA	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
†MORVADA	8,281	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

† Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MOOSA	9,070				Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 29	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
†MANTUA	11,000	Aug. 23	Sept. 12	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. CROSSTON.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Inland Offices, Freight and Passenger Agencies throughout Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bd. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cie. C. Fasse, 35-42 Galeries de Metropole); Marseilles.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers.
P. & O., Recordo, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gaisford, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro') to Bombay and Karachi, Gorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Antwerp) to Bombay, Karachi, Gray and Dawes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 15
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
TROUTBECK	12,500	Oct. 17
RAMORA	12,500	Nov. 14

* Via Suva. ‡1st and 3rd Class Passengers.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tel., Avenue 6230), or the Travel Agents, Australia House, W.C.2 (W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tel., Regent 6734); or for Vancouver Service see Office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA, Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
BARRABOOL	13,000			Sept. 20
BALRANALD	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Booking to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other Lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 23	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
ORTANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer.	Date.	Destination.
City of Sparta	Aug. 23	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of Valencia	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
‡City of Calcutta	Sept. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
‡City of London	Sept. 18	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) P. Sudan. (c) Madras.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,321	Aug. 16 C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Manchester	5,544	Sept. 13 E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. ,, Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street ,, Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.
Passengers booked to Marseilles, Naples, Genoa.

FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU	11,500	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.
Tels.: Royal 0844-8.
(A limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW MOTOR MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing at Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Cheshire	12,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Yorkshire	12,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13
Lancashire	12,500	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Worcestershire	12,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 27

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London; S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8097.

12TH—The HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND. Duncan is the gateway. Steamers from London Wednesday and Saturday to the DUNDEE, PERTH, and LONDON SHIPPING Co., Ltd., 61, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	Fortnightly from Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO ... Aug. 23rd
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO ... Sept. 10th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - - - AUG. 9
*LANCASTRIA Aug. 9 BERENGARIA .. Aug. 16
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†LACONIA - - - - - - AUG. 9
*FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16 ‡SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23
† Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - - - AUG. 9
ALAUNIA .. Aug. 16 AUSONIA .. Aug. 23
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†ATHENIA - - - - - AUG. 9
ANTONIA .. Aug. 15 *LETITIA .. Aug. 22
* From Glasgow previous day. † From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR.
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISE.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
Two weeks from £21.
Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.
Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 6 | Majestic .. Wed., Aug. 20
Olympic .. Wed., Aug. 13 | Homeric .. Wed., Aug. 27
LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(2) Baltic .. Sat., Aug. 9 | (3) (2) Adriatic Sat., Aug. 23
Cedric .. Sat., Aug. 16 | Britannic .. Sat., Aug. 30
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Laurentic .. Fri., Aug. 8 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 29
Doric .. Fri., Aug. 22 | Laurentic .. Fri., Sept. 5
SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 23
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Belgenland .. .. Aug. 9
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Aug. 15 | Sept. 13
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 30 | Sept. 27
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†GUILDFORD CASTLE	Aug. 7	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE	.. Aug. 14	Aug. 8
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE		
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE	.. Aug. 14	Aug. 15

† Via Madeira. ‡ Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
§ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
Apply the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.
"PEGU" .. .. 9th Aug.
"RUMINA" .. .. .. 15th Aug. 23rd Aug.
Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamont and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 183, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 7	Aug. 12
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Aug. 9	Aug. 17
"FRANCE" (c)	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Aug. 23	Aug. 28
"PARIS" (c)	Aug. 23	Aug. 28
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Aug. 28	Sept. 3

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Terms (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, B.C. (First Class only).
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA, MACORIS .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

ALBERT BALLIN	Aug. 9
RELIANCE	Aug. 13
NEW YORK	Aug. 16
DEUTSCHLAND	Aug. 23

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Aug. 7, Aug. 14.
WONDER WORLD CRUISE
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DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
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Sporting News

RACING NOTES

SOME FUTURE EVENTS

THE ST. LEGER PROBLEM

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The entries for the Duke of York Handicap, the Cambridgeshire, and the Cesarewitch were published in last week's issue of the *Racing Calendar*. No fewer than 120 horses have been entered for the Cambridgeshire and 115 for the Cesarewitch. The former of these two events will be run on October 29 and the latter on October 15. Both in quality and in quantity the entries must be considered most satisfactory. The weights for all of these races will be made known in the first week in September.

Last week's runners at Goodwood no doubt will play a prominent part in the three handicaps, for a number of horses who have been entered were seen out at Goodwood. In this connexion special mention must be made of The MacNab and The Recorder, each of whom has been entered for the Duke of York Handicap and for the Cambridgeshire. On his running last week The Recorder must be one of the best middle-distance three-year-olds in training. In the Drayton Handicap run over a mile he beat Racedale by two lengths, and was receiving only 3lb. from the older horse. In his previous race Racedale gave Rustom Pasha 12lb. and was beaten not more than two lengths, so that it would seem that The Recorder is a better three-year-old than the winner of the Eclipse. He is certain to get a big weight for a three-year-old in both the Cambridgeshire and the Duke of York Handicap. It seems to me that so long as he is not harshly handicapped, and he will not be that at Newmarket, he is going to be a very difficult colt to handicap out of whichever of the two races is chosen for him.

The MacNab belongs to the same owner, Mr. J. A. Dewar. This four-year-old has made exceptional improvement since the season was begun, as he showed last week when he won the Chesterfield Cup, carrying 8st. 11lb., and giving Lord Bill, who was second, 21lb. Other interesting Cambridgeshire entries are Vatout, who was second last year; Racedale, The Scout II., another improving three-year-old; Palais Royal II., who won the race two years ago and ran very well last year; Plaisance, who has not run since Ascot, but whose running there suggested that he was among the best of his age over a mile; Paradine, another good three-year-old, whose win at Goodwood was gained in quite spectacular fashion; Fair Isle, who won the One Thousand Guineas; Diolite, who won the Two Thousand Guineas and was third in the Derby; Walter Gay, who has at last won a race; Mr. Jinks, who has not run this year, but who won the Two Thousand Guineas a year ago; Leonidas II., who won this year's Lincolnshire Handicap; and Empire Builder, who showed by his running at the last Liverpool Meeting that he is a very good four-year-old. In addition to these horses, almost every middle distance horse of any ability has been entered. I do not recall a better entry for this race. Mr. Dawkins's weights will be awaited with much interest. If I had to name the probable winner now before the weights are known I should, I think, leave the race to F. Darling's stable, and, if I *knew the stable's intentions*—probably *the stable itself* does not yet know them and will not do so until the weights are known—then I should choose the best from that stable, whichever they named.

THE ST. LEGER

Apart from this running of possible Cambridgeshire winners at Goodwood the most interesting feature of that meeting was the running of several horses who are expected to compete in the St. Leger. There is, I understand, no doubt that Ut Majeur will be the Aga Khan's representative in that race, for which Blenheim will not be a starter; yet another recent Derby winner failing to stand a St. Leger preparation, or else the strain of winning a Derby. Ut Majeur ran last week when he and Press Gang, the latter giving 10lb., ran a dead-heat in the Gordon Stakes, run over a mile and a half. Press Gang is not in the St. Leger, but if he were he would, at the weights, have to be considered as certain to beat Ut Majeur. He will, however, be a very useful trial horse for his trainer, who will, if all goes well, saddle Parenthesis at Doncaster. This colt by Son-in-Law out of Bracket has not run since he won at Ascot. He is certain to stay; a colt bred as he is could not fail to do that, and if he is as good as, or better than, Press Gang, then he is going to play an important part in the last of the Classics, but he will have to be as good as Press Gang if he is to win, for by the time that the St. Leger is run Ut Majeur will probably be as good. He was not fully wound up last week, and in the next month his trainer will be able to improve him by many pounds.

Another Goodwood race which may be considered to have been a St. Leger trial was the Gratwicke Stakes, in which Singapore gave 10lb. to Rameses the Second, and was just beaten by him. Both these colts are in the Doncaster race, and, on that running of last week, it seems that preference must be given to Singapore, who is only now coming to his best physically. Still, going back to Liverpool, neither Singapore nor Rameses the Second should beat Algonquin at Doncaster. I am, however, inclined to regard the Liverpool race as a false one, in that the winner, Algonquin, was allowed to get so far in front of his field that he could never be caught. Although the leading actors of the Derby drama may be absent from the Doncaster play yet it seems that Doncaster is going to provide us with a pretty problem.

And there, for another year, we must leave Goodwood, but not without reference to the manner in which everything was done. Once again the motor-cars and motor-coaches were admirably parked and controlled by the Royal Automobile Club, with the indefatigable Major Rivers in charge. The road control by the police was also admirable, as, so it seemed to me, was the catering. The only complaint that I have to make concerns the Southern Railway. The train in which I returned from the meeting on the last evening was more than half an hour late at Victoria Station; the first-class carriages were packed with third-class ticket holders, and no attempt was made to move them, and any desire on the part of at least one passenger to get something in return for the money which his ticket had cost was firmly, and not very politely, ignored. It is on account of such incidents as this that more and more people attend all race meetings on the south side of London by road.

ALEXANDRA PARK MEETING

In spite of, or it may have been because of, Bank Holiday, there was only a small attendance of visitors at Alexandra Park on Saturday. Even if the racing compared badly with that of the few previous days, yet it was interesting and well worthy a visit. G. Richards ended a long sequence of losers when he won the opening race of the afternoon, the Barnet Plate, on Mrs. Siddons, a maiden three-year-old by Gainsborough, who should, in similar lowly company, win again. She belongs to Mr. Dewar, who had had so successful a Goodwood. Queen's Orb was a clever winner of the Holoway Handicap in the colours of Mrs. Edgar Wallace. Lucky Break was second and Maryland Point third. Speardora colt, who had won at the last meeting here, and had afterwards run well at Sandown Park, was made a pronounced favourite for the Islington Selling and Claiming Plate, but he ran badly, and it may be found that he has two ways of running. That, I believe, was the experience of his previous trainer. The race was won with ease, after making all the running by Gallando, who was trained by Walters. The market on the race just before the off was most suggestive of the probable result, and when a horse from this stable is well backed, which is seldom, it nearly always wins. There was never any doubt during the race that Gallando would win, and she did from the Irish Orb filly, with Wavy third.

The most valuable event decided during the afternoon was the Metropolitan Sale Plate, which was worth £1,000. It was won in a canter by Truncheon, who had not been placed in any of his other races this season. Here, ridden by little Smirke, he drew out in front a long way from the finish and won in a canter from Garnock, with Taximeter third. Last season Truncheon was known as the Dublin Girl colt, but he never won a race, so that Saturday's success was his first. If he is in any other handicaps which have been made already he should win them, even with a large penalty. The Speardora colt is owned and trained by Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant. He received some compensation when the Rule Nisi colt, whom he trains for Lady Aylesford, ran away with the Maiden T.Y.O. Plate. As there was considerable support for Minette the Rule Nisi colt started at fair odds, in view of his past form. There was never any doubt about the result of this race, to the real delight of his owner, who was pleased that so many of the visitors had obviously backed him.

The best finish of the afternoon was left to the last race, the Highbury Plate, which was won by the favourite, Mount Hawke, by a short head from Industrious and Nestorian, who ran a dead heat for second place.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

1.30.—LAMMAS STAKES (1m. 5½f.).—Sans Espoir must have a fair chance as, on his Newmarket form, has Callonby, who comes from a stable in remarkable form. Cluny ran well here at the last meeting, and has a chance on his previous form if he can stay the distance of this race. Norland and Marlborough are others who may run well. Through Marlborough, CLUNY seems to have the beating of Callonby, and he is therefore my selection.

2.0.—SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (1m.).—Peeper and Caught Napping, the latter rather nicely handicapped, have good chances, but the best selection seems to me to be LEMURIAN, who was second to Sawston in a similar event at the last meeting here. The best of the others, and an alternative selection, may be Sunnier, who won at Newmarket, but who, through Sawston, does not seem to have quite so good a chance as Lemurian.

2.30.—MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE (5f.).—The Eccentric has not run since early in the season, when he showed promise in a race won by Lady of Rank. He has a chance in this company, as has Clink, and perhaps Manbo, who ran well behind the Rule Nisi colt last time out. The Mystic Star gelding was well backed in his last race, which was won by the Ready Response colt, while La Boni was an even-money favourite when failing at Chepstow. I do not like the race. Perhaps the winner will be the MYSTIC STAR GELDING. In his absence La Boni might win.

3.0.—GREAT SOUTHERN HANDICAP (1¼m.).—If Lord Bill is started he would certainly be my selection, for he ran very well at Goodwood and in this company would have to be considered as having a good chance. In his absence the winner might be Sandino or Intruder. Through Bunch, I make Lord Bill better handicapped than Sandino, and I also consider that Intruder has a pound or so in hand of Sandino on their last running together. Dame Swynford, Harem Guard, Hush Hush, and Marlborough are others who are not without chances, but, in the absence only of LORD BILL, my choice would be Intruder.

3.30.—HOLIDAY T.Y.O. PLATE (5f.).—Fiesole has won a number of races this season, but it is some time since he ran, and I doubt whether he is now as good as he was. Enyo must have a fair chance, while it is to be remembered that Coot was supported to win a good race at Newmarket which was won, in the end, by another from the same stable. COOT may win.

4.0.—LUDBOCK SPRINT HANDICAP (5f.).—Somme Orb is very much better handicapped here that he was at the last meeting at Lingfield, as an examination of the weights allotted to him and Devonie at the two places will show. Basra and Thunder Squall seem fairly treated as, on some form, are Fascicle and Marble, the latter of whom, however, never wins. Douglas has been dropped a few pounds in the handicap, but the best handicapped horse is surely Livid, who has been dropped very dangerously in the weights. I will take one example. At Alexandra Park recently he finished in front of Bulwark, from whom he was receiving 6lb. In this race Bulwark is set to give him 13lb. and neither has run since. I must, at the weights, select LIVID. If he were not started I should take a chance with Somme Orb, who also has been dropped in the handicap.

4.30.—HERMITAGE (APPRENTICES) PLATE (1¼m.).—If LEOPARDUS is started he should be able to win in this company. He ran in the Liverpool Cup. Garnock, who ran well for a small boy at Alexandra Park last week, may be the best of the others.

RIPON PROSPECTS

Unless further rain falls the going will be quite good for the opening stage of the Ripon Meeting.

The chief event is the Great St. Wilfrid Handicap, for which Gigolo, whom H. Wragg rides, is likely to start favourite. This horse holds a big chance, on his Hurst Park form against Gay Amour. All the same, in the consistent Pickle, who is very fit; Kerr's Pink, and the lightly-weighted Halalie and Sir Picton he will have difficult opponents to beat. In a fairly open race GIGOLO may be troubled mostly by Pickle, who should be placed, and Kerr's Pink, whom Nevett rides.

My selections for the other races are:—

1.45.—Sharow Selling Plate.—BRER FOX; if absent, ARMSTRONG'S SELECTED.

2.15.—Fishergreen T.Y.O. Plate.—ROSAMOND'S CHOICE.

2.45.—Yorkshire Welter Handicap.—GALA PRINCE.

3.45.—Bondgate Handicap.—GARCONNE.

4.15.—Hackfall Plate.—BRER FOX; if absent, NUN'S VOW.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Newmarket will have runners at Sandown Park, Ripon, and Derby to-day.

CLUNY will be our only representative in the Lammas Stakes. He did a very good mile gallop on Saturday and he appears to hold a very good winning chance.

I doubt if the Selling Handicap Plate will come to Newmarket. Manser will saddle Absurdum. He is fit and well.

BOY BACHELOR has done really well since he ran at Yarmouth and I am confident he will prove our best for the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate. Khartoum will not be started.

The Great Southern Handicap is likely to prove a good race. Nothing in T. Waugh's string has done better than Hush Hush, and Cat o' Nine Tails is a much improved animal. I have liked the way that SMOKED SALMON has gone lately, and I believe he will prove the winner.

FIESOLE has a lot of weight to give to the majority of the entry in the Holiday Two-Year-Old Plate. He is a gelding of good class, and is fully expected to win.

Nothing has left here to take part in either the Lubbock Sprint Handicap or the Hermitage Plate.

RIPON

At the opening of the Ripon Meeting our runners will be few.

SALT OF THE EARTH will represent Egerton House in the Fishergreen Plate, and I believe she is now better than her public form shows.

VISELLUS will run in the Great St. Wilfrid Plate.

SALTCELLAR will require beating in the Bondgate Handicap Plate.

DERBY

In the Shipley Hall Selling Plate I like the chance of THOMAS A TATTAMUS. Jarvis's horse is now very well.

COLDSTREAM, who is one of the best two-year-olds trained by Hogg, will go very near winning the Champion Breeders' Foal Plate.

There is a doubt about Lanson and Green Willow going to the post for the Hartington Plate; in their absence I should look to OBVIOUS as the likely winner.

The Harrington Plate will not be a difficult race to win. MISS JESSICA FILLY is now very well and much fancied.

HALLOWEEN is under orders to run for the Belper Maiden (Apprentice) Plate, and she is just the kind of animal to win such a race.

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The LAMMAS STAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. One mile five furlongs and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain K. E. Sassoon)..Martin	5	9	2
YU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn).....Cottrill	4	9	2
BALLYSCANLON (Mr. H. Martin) J. Nightingall	4	8	10
MARLBOROUGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... Leach, jun.	3	8	12
MAUGRE (Lord Carnarvon).....Jelliss	3	8	6
NORLAND (Lord Derby).....Frank Butters	3	8	6
TOURS (Mrs. J. Morley).....M. Hartigan	3	8	2
CALLONBY (Sir T. O'Brien).....F. Hartigan	5	8	1
BROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Selincourt)..... J. Anthony	4	8	1
SANS ESPOIR (Sir A. Butt).....Marsh	9	0	
aSANDINO (Mr. D. M. Gant).....W. P. Lowe	9	0	
INTRUDER (Mr. H. Forester)..M. Hartigan	8	10	
aHUSH HUSH (Mr. D. L. Wilson).....R. T. Waugh	8	7	
HAREMSCOUTCH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) Leach, jun.	8	6	
aCAT O' NINE TAILS (Mrs. J. Forgythe)..... E. J. Colling	8	5	
DAME SWYNFORD (Captain M. Wyndham)..... Nightingall	8	3	
aSMOKED SALMON (Mr. E. Esmond)..... J. Jarvis	8	2	
HAREM GUARD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. D. Macnee)..... Macnee	8	2	
A PAST FOUR (Mr. W. J. Fryer)..... Clement	8	0	
aPRINCE PARADISE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..... Pratt	7	11	
aCYLLARUS (Mr. F. W. Wilmot)..... Gwilt	7	8	
aSALAMIS (Lord Derby).....Frank Butters	7	8	
aNORTH DRIFT (Mr. J. E. Downing)..... F. Manley	7	7	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDINO, C. Ray; INTRUDER, G. Richards; HUSH HUSH, J. Childs; CAT O' NINE TAILS, F. Beasley; DAME SWYNFORD, S. Donoghue; SMOKED SALMON, H. Jelliss; FOUR, K. Robertson; PRINCE PARADISE, Beasley; CYLLARUS, J. Sirett; SALAMIS, T. Weston; NORTH DRIFT, —.

3.30.—The HOLIDAY TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs. 8st lb

MAJORITY CALLING (Sir P. Newson)..... W. Nightingall	9 5
aFIESOLE (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	9 5
DAYBOY (Mr. B. Davis)..... B. Davis	9 2
ENYO (Mr. W. G. Farquharson)..... J. Jarvis	9 2
LIGHT O' LOVE (Mr. E. Esmond)..... J. Jarvis	8 12
MACDUFF (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare)..... Allden	8 12
aSORDO (Mr. D. M. Gant)..... W. P. Lowe	8 12
COOT (Lord Astor)..... Lawson	8 7
KANT (Sir A. Bailey)..... Cottrill	8 7
CAMPBELL KID (Mr. J. Gainsborough (Mrs. A. Bendir)..... M. Hartigan	8 7
BABA RHINO (Mr. A. F. Cunliffe)..... Cunliffe	8 7
HALLOWMAS (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	8 7
CAMP WARDEN (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	8 7
HAZARD (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	8 7
ORGTUND (Mr. W. Hernstadt)..... Parquharson	8 7
CAPTAIN HOOK (Mr. W. R. Nelson)..... Walls	8 7
GOLDEN EGG (Mr. E. Esmond)..... J. Jarvis	8 7
QUEEN ELF (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)..... Lawson	8 7
MOULTAN (Mr. H. Carter)..... Templeman	8 4
NORMAN ABBESS (Major D. Mairs)..... Mairs	8 4
aSWEET CLARE (Major H. Hawkins)..... Lord Dundas	8 4
aSEASCAPE (Mr. S. Joel)..... Earl	8 4
RUBY MILLA (Prince Aly Khan)..... J. Beary	8 4
CLEO DE M. (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	8 4
BELLE PERRONNIERE (M. E. de St. Alary)..... Gilpin	8 4
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes)..... Morris	8 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FIESOLE, T. Weston; DAYBOY, J. Dobie; ENYO or ORGTUND, F. Beasley; MACDUFF, C. Leader; KANT, G. MACDUFF, J. Childs; SORDO, H. Wragg; CAMPBELL KID, colt, G. Richards; CAPTAIN HOOK, E. Piper; GOLDEN EGG, H. Beasley; QUEEN ELF colt, C. Ray; SWEET CLARE, J. Sirett; SEASCAPE, —; RUBY MILLA, S. Donoghue; CLEO DE M., M. Beary.

4.0.—The LUBBOCK SPRINT HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Five furlongs. Yrs st lb

FUZZY WUZZY (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. B. Joel)..... C. Peck	4	9	4
REEDSMOUTH (Lord Wyfold)..... Perse	4	9	3
KATTLEN THE KEEPER (Lord Woolavington)..... Gilpin	4	9	1
aSOMME ORB (Mr. D. M. Gant)..W. P. Lowe	5	8	13
LANSTEPHEN (Baron de Tuyll)..F. Hartigan	a	8	10
KNIGHT ERROR (Sir G. Noble)..... Whitaker	4	8	10
BASRA (Mrs. J. Hornung)..... W. Nightingall	4	8	7
THUNDER SQUALL (Mr. S. Wootton)..... S. Wootton	4	8	6
LADY ABBESS (Lady Cunliffe-Owen)..... Leach, sen.	3	8	6
DIOCLESIAN (Lord D'Abernon)..... Beatty	3	8	3
DEVONIE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare)..... Allden	3	8	3
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck)...Coldbeck	4	8	2
OPTIMIST (Captain A. S. Wills)..... Brace	4	8	2
FASCICLE (Lady Rosebery)..... J. Jarvis	4	8	2
MARBLE (Lord Lonsdale)..... F. Darling	4	7	13
VENSKYE (Mr. R. Farquharson) Farquharson	3	7	11
JACK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey)..... T. Cannon	3	7	10
DOUGLAS (Sir M. McAlpine)..... J. M. Bell	3	7	10
COUNTY GUY (Major Evans)..... Turner	5	7	8
LIVID (Lord Glanely)..... Hogg	5	7	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOMME ORB, Ray; BASRA, R. Dick; THUNDER SQUALL, S. Magee; DEVONIE, J. Childs; OPTIMIST, H. Beasley; VENSKYE, J. Sirett.

4.30.—The HERMITAGE (APPRENTICES) HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Eclipse Stakes Course (one mile and a quarter). Yrs st lb

LEOPARDUS (M. M. Boussac)....S. Darling	5	8	9
GARNOCK (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	5	8	0
FLYING ARAB (Mr. A. P. Petit)..F. Morgan	5	7	10
SOMBRE (Mr. S. Wootton)..... S. Wootton	5	7	8
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	5	7	7
LEMONETTA (Lady Ludlow)..W. Nightingall	5	7	7
ILLINOIS (Major Morrie)..... Morris	5	7	6
NORRAN BARON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)..... Cottrill	4	7	3
WHITSBURY (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	4	7	1
SHIRLEY TEMPLE (Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	3	7	1
ON APPROVAL (Mr. H. Simmonds)..... Dick	5	7	0
PUELLA (Major J. Bouch)..... W. Nightingall	3	7	0
HELIOT (Miss A. Wilmot)..... Sir A. Wilmot	6	6	13
IRISH SPINNER (Mr. R. Middlemas)..... J. Reardon	4	6	12
ORPENDA (Mr. P. E. Beaumont)..... G. L. Ward	4	6	8
OBSERVER (Mrs. S. Woolton)..... S. Wootton	4	6	7
BAG O' TRICKS (Mr. C. Clare)..... Allden	3	6	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FLYING ARAB, —; SOBRINO, —; PUELLA, —; IRISH SPINNER, Jackson; OBSERVER, —; BAG O' TRICKS, D. Sullivan.

TRAINER'S COMPLAINT OF HANDICAPPING

Captain J. Renwick complained of the handicapping of Tetrapom and Lundy Light in the Catterick Handicap on Friday, compared with the handicapping at Carlisle.

The Stewards having considered the handicapper's explanation, while appreciating his reason, came to the conclusion he had treated Tetrapom somewhat harshly, and considered that Captain Renwick was justified in calling attention to the handicapping of his horse.

RIPON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The SHAROW SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight). Yrs st lb

BRIGHT STEEL (Mr. H. C. Cain)..... J. Renwick	5	10	0
BEER FOX (Mr. F. W. Carr)..... H. Leader	4	10	0
ARRIVAL (Mr. J. Z. Davis)..... Thrale	a	10	0
JARRICK (Mr. O. W. Nicholson)..... Fred Butters	4	10	0
aJOLIMENT (Mr. B. Warner)..... F. Armstrong	6	10	0
RED SHADOW (Mr. R. Dand)..... Easterby	5	9	11
aARRAN BEG (Mr. F. Deuchar)..... F. Armstrong	4	9	11
LEAFLET (Mr. J. Grieve)..... Maw	4	9	11
NORTH RIDING (Mr. J. McLean)..... McGuigan	a	9	11
INSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton)..... Renton	6	9	11
aKING PAO (Mr. Y. H. Smith)..... F. Hartigan	6	9	11
PERFECTIVE (Sir D. Cooper)..... Leach, jun.	3	9	2
MARKER (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	3	9	2

2.15.—The FISHERGREEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight). St lb

SASKATOON (Major A. Bonsor)..... F. Hartigan	9	3
BARREAU (Sir A. Weldon)..... In Ireland	9	3
aROSAMOND'S CHOICE (Mr. D. Macnee)..... Macnee	9	0
aGALLINI (Sir E. Hanmer)..... Peacock	8	5
aPURE FOOD (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) R. Armstrong	8	5
SWANWICK (Mr. A. Calton)..... T. Green	8	5
aGENEPHONTES (Mr. J. Farr)..... F. Armstrong	8	5
PUTTERIES RAY (Captain J. K. Renwick)..... J. Renwick	8	5
BONNE TETE (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..... Pratt	8	5
QUICKSETTA (Mr. G. Beechcr's Craft (Mr. G. R. Sadler)..... G. Sadler	8	5
TOM TIT TIT (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury)..... Holland	8	5
SILVER PLATE (Mr. G. Sewerby)..... J. Renwick	8	5
aLEMONITION (Mr. E. M. Sykes)..... Bellerby	8	5
aMAGPIE (Mrs. M. Lambert)..... Stott	8	5
LIGHT PALATE (Mr. Vincent Thompson) McCall	8	5
WINEPRESS (His Majesty)..... W. Jarvis	8	5
MANTRAP (Major C. Behrens)..... Elsey	8	5
LANTIPOLE (Mr. J. H. S. Cannon)..... J. Cannon	8	2
aGREY ROWAN (Lady Campbell)..... Percy Cole	8	2
BLUE STEEL F. by Ytdol (Mr. W. F. Egerton)..... R. Armstrong	8	2
YORKSHIRE HUSSAR (Mr. C. Foster)..... Peacock	8	2
CANTERBURY WEEK (Mr. W. Hardcastle)..... Hardcastle	8	2
aSALT OF THE EARTH (Lord Harewood)..W. Jarvis	8	2
ROSELANDIA (Lord Harewood)..... W. Jarvis	8	2
COMPOSER (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bellerby	8	2
LADY ROSALIE (Mrs. W. Raphael)..... G. Sadler	8	2
MOUNT ROSE (Sir G. Renwick)..W. Renwick	8	2
MISS BUTTERCUP (Mr. W. T. Sears) Leach, jun.	8	2
SHARIA (Mr. W. de Selincourt)..G. Armstrong	8	2
aTORELEY (Mr. E. M. Sykes)..... Bellerby	8	2
FRARMAN (Mr. Friend Sykes)..... Morris	8	2
SILVER SEA (Mr. C. Wyner)..... Cole	8	2
TRUE COUNT (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	8	2
PORPHYR (Lady Yule)..... J. Cannon	8	2
CARDINAL (Mrs. B. C. Fairfax)..... Bellerby	n. q.	

2.45.—The YORKSHIRE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile. Yrs st lb

SILEX MAJOR (Mr. H. F. Clayton)..... Elsey	4	9	5
GALA PRINCE (7lb ex.) (Mr. F. Perner) G. Sadler	4	9	5
HEYDITE (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	a	9	2
WESTCOURT (Mr. J. Benson)..... Elsey	5	9	0
aKING OF CLUBS (7lb ex.) (Mr. W. J. Bellerby)..... Bellerby	a	8	12
FRIAR'S SONG (Mr. J. W. Sharples)..Beard	a	8	12
YALE BLUE (Mr. E. O. Holter)..H. Leader	4	8	8
HIDDEN GARLAND (Mr. H. S. Maw)..Maw	4	8	7
aJEAN'S BAIRN (Mr. A. Bowman)..... Peacock	4	8	4
NUN (Mr. G. Mason)..... Dick	6	8	2
aFLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong)..... F. Armstrong	a	8	0
LION AID (Mr. I. Isaacs)..... Botterill	a	7	12
FLAMING ROSE (Mr. R. Renton)..... Renton	6	7	11
aFAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster)..... Seymour	3	7	8
PEERFECT (Mr. L. Charlton)..F. Armstrong	3	7	8
PLAYDAY (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)..... Pollock	3	7	7
GHILLIE (Mr. J. Porter)..... McGuigan	6	7	6
SPECKLED EGG (Mr. J. E. Drake)..... Drake	6	7	3
SEA WRACK (Sir L. Green)..... Hamnett	3	7	3
MARITA (Mr. C. H. Fargus)..... Botterill	6	7	2
VELVET-LIKE (Mr. T. B. Watson) Botterill	4	7	0

3.15.—The GREAT ST. WILFRID HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and a half. Yrs st lb

aSUNDOWN III. (Mr. H. Morris)..... Flynn	6	8	7
SCOTTISH FUSILIER (12lb. ex.) (Mr. W. T. Thorpe)..... S. Wootton	4	8	6
PARTH FOR EVER (Mr. A. K. Macomber)..... Leach, jun.	3	8	5
PICKLE (Sir H. Blackett)..... Webb	3	8	2
LYME REGIS (His Majesty)..... W. Jarvis	4	7	10
aGIOCOLO (Captain J. Fielden)..... O. Bell	5	7	9
TALKA (Captain C. F. Elsey)..... Elsey	5	7	9
VISELLUS (Mr. H. W. Sharples)..Boyd-Rochfort	4	7	7
SHOVELSTRODE (Mrs. A. Hall Watt)..Renton	4	7	7
YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham)..... Darling	6	7	7
ORVIOUS (Mr. J. M. Clayton)..... J. Cannon	a	7	6
aKEER'S PINK (Mr. J. L. Dunlop)..Peacock	4	7	4
LOCHTIEL (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	4	7	3
FRU D'ARTIFICE (Mr. S. H. Darling)..... S. Darling	4	7	3
PROHIBITION (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bailey	4	7	2
aHALALIE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) R. Armstrong	6	7	2
SIR PICTON (Mr. R. F. Botterill)..... Botterill	a	7	0
aGLOUCESTER HUSSAR (Lord Londale)..... R. Armstrong	5	7	0

3.45.—The BONDGATE HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs (straight). Yrs st lb

CANFIELD (Baron F. de Tuyll)..F. Hartigan	a	9	5
SUSPICION (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	5	8	9
RED SHADOW (Mr. R. Dand)..... Easterby	5	8	9
PERADVENTURE (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) Pollock	4	8	5
GREY HILL (Mr. H. E. Whitwell)..W. Renwick	6	8	5
aSTRATHLAIRD (Major H. Hudson)..... H. Leader	5	8	5
aJOLIMENT (10lb. ex.) (Mr. B. Warner)..... F. Armstrong	6	8	5
GOLDEN GLOW (Mr. M. Albrecht)..... Tabor	6	8	5
NUCKERY LANE (Sir L. Green)..R. Armstrong	6	8	2
GARCONNE (Sir E. W. Tate)..... Peacock	4	8	1
MOUNT LOTHIAN (Mr. W. G. Mason)..Binnie	3	7	13
aDONATION (Lord D'Abernon)..... Beatty	3	7	13
aLONESOME (Mr. G. F. Waller)..... H. Smyth	6	7	13
aRUE PUNK (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving)..... R. Armstrong	5	7	9
WILD WAKE (Sir H. Samman)..... Bazley	3	7	7
STERLING BOY (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. Yates) Barthropp	3	7	7
aSAGERAM (Mr. M. Clarton)..... J. Cannon	3	7	7
GLEN GOWAN (Mr. D. L. Wilson)..Leach, jun.	3	7	5
HAPPY-GO-LUCKY (Lord Hazewood) W. Jarvis	3	7	4
SKIRMISHER (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Lodr) Gilpin	3	7	4
FORWARD MINX (Mr. M. D. Peacock) Peacock	3	7	4
aFLAMING FLAG (Mr. J. C. Land)..... McCall	5	7	1
TEREVA (Lady Wyfold)..... G. Sadler	3	7	1
aSALUTE (Mr. T. Davidson)..... G. Armstrong	3	7	1
ALFRETA (Mr. H. Stobart)..... R. W. Colling	3	7	0
BLUE EYE (Mr. W. T. Ballsforth)..M. Yeary	3	6	11
LANCE (Captain C. F. Elsey)..... Elsey	3	6	10
FOUNTAIN BRIDGE (Mr. J. E. Drake)..Drake	5	6	7

4.15.—The HACKFALL (APPRENTICE) PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile. Yrs st lb

RAYMAN (Mr. R. P. Botterill)..... Botterill	6	7	13
aNUN'S VOW (Mr. C. R. Baron)..... Peacock	5	7	7
aORPALI (Mr. T. B. Watson)..... Easterby	5	7	7
BRER FOX (Mr. F. W. Carr)..... H. Leader	4	7	6
PARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber)..... Leach, jun.	3	7	0
SAUCY SYBIL (Mr. R. Renton)..... Renton	4	7	0
aALEXANDRA DAY (Mr. W. de Rothschild)..... G. Armstrong	3	7	0
MOUNT MELVILLE (Mr. W. Mason)..... Binnie	4	7	0
DONNYBROOK (Brigadier-General J. Rodham)..... C. Renwick	3	6	11
WHITE MAY (Miss V. Pratt-Barlow)..... R. W. Colling	3	6	11
LINDINA (Lady Bradford)..... Hammett	3	6	4
BLACK DIAMOND (Captain C. F. Elsey) Elsey	3	6	4
DALE'S GIRL (Mrs. E. M. Rayner) Peacock	3	6	4
REMONY (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 3)

CRICKET

SURREY AT THEIR BEST

FINE BOWLING BY PEACH

To the keen student of the game Saturday's cricket at the Oval, when Surrey and Nottinghamshire began the second of their two annual Bank Holiday engagements, must have come as a really pleasant surprise. Justly or otherwise—certain of their performances in recent seasons suggest the alternative—Surrey for some time now have been regarded as a distinctly moderate bowling side; moderate, that is, in their inability to get strong batting elevens out for a reasonable total.

On Saturday, however, they astonished themselves and most of the 10,000 people who were fortunate enough on a threatening afternoon to see over five and a half hours' cricket by some really admirable bowling and first-rate fielding. They got rid of their opponents in three hours and three-quarters for 181 and then, in the last hour and 50 minutes, scored 96 and lost only two wickets. The position at the close of a thoroughly interesting day's play was that Surrey, with eight batsmen still to be dismissed, were only 85 behind.

Twice during the proceedings they looked like doing even better, for at half-past 3 Nottinghamshire had eight batsmen out for 110, while, when the last over was about to be bowled, Surrey had lost only Hobbs's wicket. Sandham, who with his famous partner had put on 66 for the opening partnership, then required only one more run for his 50, but in trying to turn a straight ball to leg he mistimed it and was leg-before-wicket, stumps being pulled up on his dismissal.

When Nottinghamshire won the toss and went in first on a wicket still a little damp from the rain during the night there seemed no reason why, as on many previous occasions, they should not stay in for at least the greater part of the day. There were only fitful gleams of sunshine and the pitch was scarcely likely to become treacherous. As it happened the Nottinghamshire batsmen were in subjection, if not from the very start, at any rate directly Peach went on at 14 for Gover at the Vauxhall End. A maiden over was followed by Whysall being caught at the wicket with only two runs added. Even such a master as George Gunn could do little with Peach, who, finding his length at once and bowling not too fast, masked the change of pace so cleverly that he always looked difficult. Moreover Peach, with skilful finger spin, got something out of the pitch, and frequently made the ball come back.

It was with a clever breakback and well disguised variation of flight that he bowled Gunn at 29, the batsman proffering a limply held bat to the ball. Then at 43, A. W. Carr, having driven Peach to the on and the off in one over, walked into a trap set by a well placed field and sprung by a half volley from Peach. Carr hit the ball hard, very hard, over cover point's head and Ducat, fielding near the score board, held it at the second attempt and then fell backwards over the boundary rope. After bowling for over an hour Peach was rested and P. G. H. Fender got Walker cleverly caught with his right hand outstretched by Peach at short leg. So at lunch time Nottinghamshire had lost four wickets for 73.

A light shower that delayed the game 10 minutes enabled the Surrey fast bowlers to make the ball get up, and Nottinghamshire found their troubles still pursuing them. Staples was caught at mid-on at 73; Lilley, who had been struck on the elbow, was leg-before-wicket at 82; and at 102 another fine catch sent back Barratt. S. A. Block, fielding square on the off boundary, had to run in several yards and take the ball in his stride. G. Gunn—the son of George Gunn—had been batting stylishly, giving, like his father, the impression of having plenty of time in which to make every stroke, but he committed the fault of many modern batsmen, playing back at a half-volley and being leg-before-wicket. This was at 110, but S. Staples, Larwood, and Voce retrieved the situation a little. All three made some good lusty hits, the ninth wicket producing 27 runs and the tenth 44 in 23 minutes. Staples took out his bat for a very well-played 42, for which he was batting nearly an hour. Peach's bowling figures scarcely indicated the good work he accomplished, but until S. Staples and Voce hit him for 15 in one over he had had only 51 runs obtained off him. M. J. C. Allom and Gover both bowled well, and the fielding could not have been bettered. Block, after catching Barratt, got rid of Larwood with an even more brilliant, but not quite so clever effort. He dived wide and the ball stuck.

Quite the best feature of the batting of Hobbs and Sandham was the accuracy of their footwork. There were many schoolboys present, and the object lesson given by the two splendid batsmen must have been valuable.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), b. Peach	29		
Whysall, c. Peach, b. Peach	13		
Walker, c. Peach, b. Fender	7		
A. W. Carr, c. Ducat, b. Peach	22		
Lilley, l.b.w., b. Allom	12		
Staples (A.), c. Allom, b. Peach	13		
Staples (G. V.), l.b.w., b. Fender	5		
Barratt, c. Block, b. Peach	22		
Staples (S. J.), not out	42		
Larwood, c. Block, b. Gover	16		
Voce, c. Ducat, b. Gregory	15		
Leg-byes	2		
Total	181		

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Larwood	26		
Sandham, l.b.w., b. Staples (A.)	49		
Ducat, not out	8		
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2	3		
Total (2 wkts.)	96		

Shepherd, Gregory, Peach, P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, S. A. Block, Brooks and Gover to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	20	6	32	1
Allom	21	3	34	1
Peach	26	6	70	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fender	8	0	28	2
Gregory	2	0	7	1
Shepherd	1	0	2	0

UMPIRES.—Young and Stone.

GOOD BOWLING BY GEARY

Rain caused delays amounting to two hours at Northampton on Saturday, but nevertheless considerable progress was made in the match between Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, Leicestershire, after disposing of Northamptonshire for 114, lost one wicket for four runs, had light for bringing the day's play to a close five minutes before the appointed time. Geary bowled well, taking six wickets for 35 runs.

Cricket before luncheon was limited to less than half an hour, during which time Northamptonshire lost the wicket of Woolley for 25 runs, and upon a resumption being made at half-past 2 two more wickets went down in 50 minutes for the addition of 32. A further downpour caused a delay of 25 minutes, and subsequently the Leicestershire bowlers carried all before them. Geary being particularly effective. Once Bakewell, who stayed in for two hours, had been dismissed at 76 the resistance offered was of the poorest description. Jupp batted patiently for 65 minutes, scoring only 16 in that time, but the last six wickets fell while the total was advanced by only 38. Features of the innings were that no fewer than five men were out leg-before-wicket and not a single batsman was bowled. Geary had remarkable figures in his last spell of bowling, sending down seven overs and one ball for six runs and four wickets. The light was by no means good when Leicestershire began their innings, and when six overs had yielded four runs Berry made an unsuccessful appeal. Jupp then came on, and with his first ball sent back Shipman. That, as it happened, was all that could be done, for although Armstrong went to the crease another appeal against the conditions resulted in stumps being pulled up.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, l.b.w., b. Geary	0		
Bakewell, b. Geary	43		
Jupp, c. Hubble, b. Agnew	16		
Cox, c. Allen, b. Geary	14		
Liddell, l.b.w., b. Geary	5		
Mackintosh, c. Berry, b. Geary	5		
Bellamy, l.b.w., b. Geary	20		
F. P. Jowett, c. Geary, b. Astill	0		
Thomson, not out	0		
Bye, 6; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	10		
Total	114		

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Berry, not out	0		
Shipman, b. Jupp	1		
Armstrong, not out	0		
Wide	1		
Total (1 wkt.)	2		

Coleman, Hubble, Astill, A. D. Hodgkiss, Geary, J. A. de Lisle, Geary, and Bidwell to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Coleman	2	0	11	0
Geary	19	4	35	6
Geary	17.1	11	35	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Astill	13	4	26	1
Armstrong	4	2	4	0

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Phillips.

CANTERBURY WEEK

KENT IN A GOOD POSITION

The annual Canterbury Week, when the spirit of cricket pervades the very air one breathes, was begun on Saturday, when Kent entertained Hampshire. At the close of play Kent, having made 271, dismissed their opponents for 98, Freeman taking four wickets for 28 runs.

Unfortunately the weather was anything but good, a very strong south-westerly wind with an ever-present threat of rain giving the bowlers something of an advantage on what would otherwise have been a run-getting pitch. In spite of this the flags flying above the various tents (Old Stagers, Band of Brothers, The Buffs, and many others) provided the atmosphere of festival, which was sustained by an intensely interesting day's cricket. This left the home county in a very strong position, for when stumps were drawn they led by 173 runs.

Kent began with Hardinge and J. L. Bryan, but their start gave little indication of what was to come, for Hardinge was well caught behind the wicket by Brown standing back off a fast ball from P. E. G. Baring, when the total was eight, and before another run had been scored Kennedy got Bryan caught also by Brown. Woolley, however, came to the rescue, although he started shakily, and with Ames, who batted most convincingly, took the score to 49 before the latter fell to C. J. Fynn, a slow bowler, trying to put away a straight ball to leg—the only weak stroke he made. In Ashdown, Woolley found another useful partner, and the two added 69 runs before Ashdown mistimed a ball from Boyes and was caught at mid-off. Woolley, meanwhile, had been playing a typical Woolley innings, scoring 52 out of 101 in 10 minutes over the hour, and when luncheon was taken had made 88. Kent hopes of his making his 100 were not to be realized, for Kennedy got him leg-before-wicket with his third ball after the interval, for a splendid innings of 91, full of strokes of which Woolley alone seems to hold the secret. He hit 12 4's, and gave only one chance that went to hand, a difficult catch to Kennedy when he was 66. In the 19 minutes he and A. P. F. Chapman were together 39 runs were made, just the cricket for Canterbury week.

Chapman and Crawley continued this delightful batting, driving the ball hard and clean, till after adding 42 in 28 minutes Crawley also fell to the Brown-Kennedy combination for 23. The score was then 199. C. H. Knott also fell to Kennedy after scoring seven, and then Chapman and G. B. Legge added another 50 runs by exhilarating cricket before Fynn bowled Chapman for 62. The last two wickets gave little trouble, but the total in the circumstances was a very creditable one. Kennedy bowled well, taking five wickets for 80 runs.

Hampshire went in shortly before 4 o'clock, opening with Brown and Arnold. Their troubles began at once, for in Wright's first over Brown snicked a fast-rising ball into Legge's hands at third slip, and was out before a run had been scored. Then in his second over Arnold touched a similar ball, and was caught at the wicket by Ames standing back, also before he had scored, and that was two wickets for five runs. Then it was Ashdown's turn, bowling from the Pavilion end, and his victim was the redoubtable and, on this occasion, the much surprised, Mead. He went across his wicket to glide what he judged was a ball clear of his legs, missed it, and was bowled round them, and that was three for 8. Three runs later Ashdown got Pothecary leg-before-wicket to a ball that kept very low, and with four wickets down for 11 spectators began to think of fresh plans for bank holiday afternoon. Lord Tennyson then joined A. K. Judd, and Freeman, to the cheers of the crowd, relieved Ashdown, and the tension as well. For a time the two batsmen played steadily, and the score was taken to 32 when Wright bowled Lord Tennyson, after he had made 11, with a good length ball that swerved like a snipe in the heavy cross wind. Kennedy followed, and, he and Judd took the score to 48 by 5 o'clock, when the tea interval was taken. At that point Judd, who had batted quite excellently, was 21 not out.

The 5½ went up immediately after play was resumed, and the score had mounted to 80 when Hardinge, who had relieved Wright at 73, got Kennedy caught by Woolley at short slip off his turning ball for 18. Nine runs later Creese left his ground to Freeman, turned a half-volley into a yorker, and was bowled at 91. Boyes met a straight ball from Freeman with bended knee and was very properly leg-before-wicket, and A. E. G. Baring came in, played at Freeman's next ball—a straight one—missed it, and walked back again. Meanwhile Judd had been playing a really praiseworthy innings. He played all four bowlers employed confidently and well, but especially the two slow men. He went right out of his ground to both of them and hit the ball hard, clean, and along the ground. However, Freeman had him in the end, for after he had passed his 50 he went out once too often. Freeman, one would imagine, realized his intention and of design pitched the ball shorter, and Judd accordingly missed it, was promptly stumped, and Hampshire were all out for 98 at 25 minutes past 6. It was the only blemish in a fine and most convincing innings of 52. Out of a total of less than 100 such a performance is an achievement.

Freeman, as usual, did the most damage, taking four wickets for 28 runs, but the credit for starting the rot must be given to Wright and Ashdown, who took three for 36 and two for 16 respectively, and Kent's fourth bowler, Hardinge, did his part in getting rid of Kennedy when he looked like becoming troublesome. Unless weather conditions rule otherwise Legge will not force the follow-on to-day.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Brown, b. Baring	4		
J. L. Bryan, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	0		
Woolley, l.b.w., b. Kennedy	91		
Ames, b. Fynn	19		
Ashdown, c. Tennyson, b. Boyes	23		
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Fynn	62		
A. M. Crawley, c. Brown, b. Kennedy	23		
C. H. Knott, b. Kennedy	22		
G. B. Legge, b. Kennedy	7		
Freeman, not out	17		
Wright, c. Creese, b. Fynn	2		
Byes, 5; l.-b., 4; w., 2	6		
Total	271		

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Legge, b. Wright	0		
Arnold, c. Mead, b. Wright	0		
Pothecary, l.b.w., b. Ashdown	5		
Mead, b. Ashdown	0		
A. K. Judd, st. Ames, b. Freeman	52		
Lord Tennyson, b. Wright	11		
Kennedy, c. Woolley, b. Hardinge	18		
Creese, c. Freeman, b. Freeman	4		
Boyes, l.b.w., b. Freeman	1		
A. E. G. Baring, b. Freeman	0		
C. G. Fynn, not out	0		
Leg-byes	4		
Total	98		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	17	2	44	1
Kennedy	25	2	80	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fynn	16.5	1	82	2
Boyes	6	0	24	1

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	15	2	36	3
Ashdown	8	0	16	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	14.1	2	28	4
Hardinge	8	2	12	1

UMPIRES.—Day and Walden.

WARWICKSHIRE'S STEADY START

Although a start was made punctually at Edgbaston in the match between Warwickshire and Derbyshire, frequent heavy showers, beginning immediately after the start, restricted play to 80 minutes, and when play was abandoned at 10 minutes to 4 the home county had 70 on the board for the loss of Smith and Croom. The opening pair put on 45 by steady, subdued methods, Croom played with much more confidence than his partner, making 35. Smith stayed in 65 minutes for his 17, and gave a distinct chance in the slips in the same over in which he was dismissed.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith (E. J.), b. Townsend	17		
Croom, b. Mitchell	35		
Bates, not out	14		
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	4		
Total (2 wkts.)	70		

The Rev. J. H. Parsons, N. E. Partridge, G. D. Kemp-Welch, Kilner, Santall, Mayer, and Paine to go in.

DERBYSHIRE.—G. E. Jackson, M. Ford, C. K. Hill-Wood, Storer, Smith (D.), Slater, Townsend, Worthington, Mitchell, Elliott, and Lee.

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Dolphin.

HALF AN HOUR'S PLAY AT WORCESTER

Heavy rain ruined the opening day of Worcestershire's match with Essex at Worcester on Saturday. Play was begun at half-past 2, but only half an hour elapsed before further rain drove the players to the pavilion for the remainder of the day. Worcestershire during that time lost three wickets for only 16 runs.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Fox (V.), b. G. Quaife	0		
Wright, c. Nichols, b. Smith	6		
Nichols, c. Sherfield, b. Nichols	6		
Gibbons, not out	2		
C. F. Walters, not out	0		
Total (3 wkts.)	16		

Fox (V.), H. G. W. Quaife, the Hon. J. Coventry, Root, Brook, and Perks to go in.

ESSEX.—H. M. Morris, L. G. Crawley, H. J. Palmer, Russell, O'Connor, Nichols, Cutmore, Pope, Sherfield, Higgins, and Smith (P.).

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Buswell.

CHAMPIONSHIP LEADERS AT OLD TRAFFORD

LANCASHIRE START SLOWLY

When Lancashire and Yorkshire began their return match at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Saturday, they shared the first place in the county championship table with 109 points for 20 matches, so that each side had every encouragement to go out for a victory. P. T. Eckersley won the toss for Lancashire, and decided to bat, so the initiative was in the hands of his own batsmen. They evidently decided that the match had got to be saved at all costs, and, although there were five or six brief stoppages for showers, their total of 218 for two wickets did not represent a great show of enterprise.

When Makepeace, who was playing instead of Hallows, and Watson opened the innings to the bowling of Robinson and Bowes everything was in favour of the batsmen, but runs came only slowly against steady but not very deadly bowling. All through the day the Yorkshire fielding was of a very high standard and nothing was given away, but it was refreshing to see Lancashire responding by running the first run hard every time and then looking for a second, which they frequently got, when many batsmen would have been content to walk a single. Two showers caused brief delays before luncheon, when the score had risen to 57 for the loss of one wicket, Makepeace having been caught at the wicket off Bowes with the total at 21. Watson was then 23 and Tyldesley 19.

Between luncheon and tea the progress made can only be described as sedate. Watson suddenly took everyone by surprise by viciously pulling Rhodes to the square leg boundary before Tyldesley sent up the 100 shortly after 3 o'clock by driving Robinson past mid on. Leyland came on at 108 to try to tempt the batsmen to do a little more hitting, and eventually, after 10 minutes' delay caused by further rain, he persuaded Watson to attempt a big hit to square leg, where Bowes made a good catch, holding the ball at the third or fourth attempt. Watson had completed his 50 a quarter of an hour before tea and three-quarter hours and he had evidently come to the conclusion that his score had remained the same long enough. Iddon, who then joined Tyldesley, found the bowling rather too steady for him and he was so busy keeping his wicket intact that he had not much time to look for runs, though, indeed, he did manage to collect half a dozen in the half hour before tea. Tyldesley meanwhile had reached his 50 with a single off Leyland in two and a quarter hours.

A further short shower delayed the start after tea for a few minutes, and whatever it was that the batsmen had for tea proved most beneficial, for in an exhilarating half hour 39 runs were added to the score. Tyldesley pulled Macaulay for a four and a two in one over and Iddon, who seemed much happier than he had been before tea, hit two fours in the same over off Leyland, one to long leg and the other past mid on. During this bright spell Tyldesley hit dangerously for a ball from Bowes wide of his off stump, but to the wicketkeeper's disappointment he missed it. Otherwise neither man looked in the least like getting out. There was one bright diversion an hour from the finish when a fifth shower drove everyone on the field to the pavilion in something like record time, but by the time the last man had reached shelter the rain had stopped and it was fine once again. Tyldesley sent up the second hundred at 6 o'clock and after making some nice cuts at Bowes's expense he reached 99 and stayed there for several overs. Eventually a single to leg gave him his century in four and a quarter hours, and only just in time, for a final heavy shower put an abrupt end to the day's play.

The period after tea had been quite bright in comparison with the earlier play, but runs came so slowly at first that it looks as if this match will once again become a battle for the first innings points.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Makepeace, c. Wood, b. Bowes	14		
Watson, c. Bowes, b. Leyland	50		
Tyldesley (E.), not out	102		
Iddon, not out	40		
Byes, 8; l.-b., 4	12		
Total (2 wkts.)	218		

Hopwood, Taylor, F. P. Robinson, Sibbles, Duckworth, Tyldesley (E.), and McDonald to go in.

YORKSHIRE.—G. G. Macaulay, T. F. Barber, Holmes, Sutcliffe, Oldroyd, Leyland, Mitchell, Robinson, Rhodes, Wood.

UMPIRES.—Oates and Chester.

AUSTRALIANS AT SWANSEA

The visit of the Australians to Swansea would, given fine weather, have drawn a big crowd to the St. Helens ground, but, unfortunately, 12 hours' continuous rain prevented anything being done until after 4 o'clock, and then, in two hours, the touring team scored 149 for the loss of two wickets. In the short time in which cricket was possible Ponsford and Jackson, after a rather uncertain start against Mercer and Davies (E.), batted extremely well on a pitch that was too dead to give the bowlers any real help, and 50 runs were on the board in 45 minutes. The score had reached 93 before the first wicket fell, Ponsford trying to turn a ball to leg, and being bowled by D. Davies. Two runs later Jackson was out to a catch at fine short leg. No further success rewarded the Glamorgan bowlers, however, for Bradman and McCabe, scoring with great freedom, added 54 runs in the last three-quarters of an hour.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, b. Davies (D.)	53		
W. Jackson, c. Hills, b. Mercer	23		
D. G. Bradman, not out	90		
S. McCabe, not out	27		
L.-b., 1; n.b., 1	2		
Total (two wkts.)	149		

V. Y. Richardson, A. Fairfax, E. L. A Beckett, C. V. Grimmett, T. Wall, C. W. Walker, and A. Hurwood to go in.

GLAMORGAN.—M. J. Turnbull, J. C. Clay, Bates, Bell, Davies (D.), Mercer, Ryan, Davies (E.), Hills, Dyson, and Every.

UMPIRES.—King and Morton.

LITTLE PLAY AT BRISTOL

Very little progress could be made in the return match between Gloucestershire and Somerset, which was begun at Bristol on Saturday. Nothing could be done until 12 o'clock, and soon after 3 a heavy thunderstorm broke over the ground, with the result that, half an hour later, after a second storm, play was abandoned for the day. Somerset won the toss and batted for two hours, in which time they lost three wickets for 61 runs. Young and Longrigg scored 34 together for the first wicket, after rain had delayed the game for 15 minutes with the total at 17, and then, by very laboured cricket, Young and Ingle carried the score to 41, when Young was dismissed in the last over before luncheon. Ingle soon skied a ball on the game being resumed, the third wicket falling at 47, and then Lee and White stayed together until rain ended a disappointing day's cricket.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Moore, b. Parker	17		
E. F. Longrigg, c. Smith, b. Hammond	18		
R. A. Ingle, c. Hammond, b. Goddard	7		
Lee (E.), not out	40		
J. C. White, not out	10		
Leg-bye	1		
Total (3 wkts.)	61		

C. C. Case, L. Hawkins, A. C. Marshall, Hunt, Wellard, and Lee (J. W.) to go in.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—B. H. Lyon, D. N. Moore, F. J. Seabrook, Hammond, Sinfield, Smith, Parker, Goddard, Dacre, Barnett, and Wade.

UMPIRES.—Best and Toone.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

HERTFORDSHIRE, first innings, 216 (P. G. T. Kingsley 31, F. G. Bland 41); **LINCOLNSHIRE**, 73 and 111. At Boston.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 225 (W. R. Franklin 68, L. G. Baker 46, C. V. Rafferty 48; M. Fisher 6 wickets for 3 wickets for 7 runs); **NORFOLK**, 105 (R. H. Gladden 21, R. H. Rutter 6 wickets for 45) and 127 (G. W. Rutter 6 wickets for 57). At Ascott.

BERKSHIRE, first innings, 230 for 6 wickets (declared) (J. L. Carr 138 not out, H. H. Palmer 45, Dr. W. Woodburn 43 not out); **CORNWALL**, 152 (Rogers, G., 34; Woodburn 4 wickets for 35, Mundy 4 wickets for 40) and 167 (Ollerenshaw 66, the Hon. R. A. S. Remnant 6 wickets for 76, Woodburn 3 for 41). At Reading.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 134 (Rocyn Jones 41, Lewis 48) and 83 for 9 wickets; **SURREY II.**, 290 for 9 wickets (declared) (R. Henty 90, Whitland 56, Baldwin 51). At Newport.

DORSET, 176 (Her 72); **DEVON**, 142 for 5 wickets (R. O. Seldon 41). At Sherborne. Rain prevented any cricket on the second day.

HARROW WANDERERS' TOUR

The matches arranged for the Harrow Wanderers C.C. tour are given below:—

AUGUST 6 and 7.—v. Yorkshire Gentlemen, at York.
AUGUST 8 and 9.—v. Welbeck Idlers, at Welbeck Abbey.
AUGUST 11 and 12.—v. Leicestershire Gentlemen, at Loughborough.

The following will play during the tour:—

Crawley, A. Andrew, R. H. Bull, D. M. Rome, F. G. Crawley, G. Calthrop, E. W. Wright, S. S. M. Dehn, G. Harrison, D. K. Midwood, J. F. Foster, R. W. Thompson, W. L. Everard, R. J. Watson, and G. H. Watson.

TATE'S BENEFIT

AN EVEN GAME AT HOVE

Tate's benefit match, that between Sussex and Middlesex, was begun at Hove on Saturday, and at the close of play Middlesex, with eight wickets in hand, were 170 runs behind Sussex's total of 243. Middlesex fielded what was, perhaps, their strongest side of the season—F. T. Mann, I. A. R. Peebles, G. T. S. Stevens, and G. O. Allen were all playing—and they have, if anything, slightly the better of a very even game. For most of the day the sun shone brilliantly, and if Tate to-day has the weather he deserves he should, judging by the size of the crowd on Saturday, have a benefit which will be a fair reflection of his popularity, not only in his own county, but all over England.

In the two hours before luncheon Sussex scored 126 runs for the loss of Bowley and K. S. Duleepsinhji. N. Haig and Allen opened the bowling for Middlesex, but the wicket gave neither them nor the slower bowlers any help, and Bowley and J. Parks settled down immediately. Bowley, as always, was on the lookout for runs, and when Peebles dropped three balls in one over short Bowley, going back on his right leg, drew them round to mid-wicket with the full face of the bat and scored two 4's and a 2. With Peebles changing ends and Hearne coming on the pace of the scoring dropped considerably, but Bowley eventually reached his 50 by cutting Hearne for 2. In Hulme's first over Bowley should have been caught at second slip, but the mistake was not important as, in Hulme's next over, he touched one of those balls which Hulme makes run away quickly on pitching, and Price made a good catch. This happened at 91, and, to the vocal dismay of the crowd, K. S. Duleepsinhji left three runs later. His disquieting tendency to feel for the going-away ball outside the off-stump has been less in evidence this season, but on Saturday it reappeared, with the unhappy and fatal result that Hendren at first slip took a catch with that air he has of pretending that there is no catch to be taken. Allen was working up a considerable pace and he should have had another wicket before luncheon, but Haig, at backward point, failed to take with his left hand the very hard chance Cook gave him. J. Parks had meanwhile reached his 50 by hooking two successive balls of Peebles round to square-leg, and, at luncheon, he had scored 57 out of the 126 runs on the board.

Afterwards wickets fell quickly and, when the seventh went with the score only 178, Middlesex were definitely on top. First Parks was caught at forward short-leg by Hulme, who probably saved himself from a severe injury by getting his hands to the ball, and then Cook, who had never settled down and who should have been stumped off Peebles and was bowled. Langridge, who made a beautiful off-drive off Hulme, and A. H. H. Gilligan added 31 runs together, but Langridge left at 175 and two further wickets fell for three runs, H. Parks being l.-b.-w. to Peebles and Tate being very well caught at the wicket on the leg side off a ball he tried to hit to long-leg for 4. Gilligan, however, although Peebles had beaten him more than once, refused to allow himself to be upset and he hit Hulme for two boundaries in succession, first playing him off his legs and then driving him straight to the sightscreen with a beautifully free swing of his bat. With the score at 200, however, he was l.-b.-w. to a ball of Stevens's that tried to push away to fine-leg. There remained Wensley, who had been out of the team for some matches with an injured hand, and Wensley is never so happy as when there is a crisis to be faced. Hammond kept up his end while Wensley proceeded to show what could be done with a cross-bat, a good eye, and quick footwork. His hooking was very sure and severe, and he quickly took four boundaries off Haig, two of them coming from legitimate hooks off short balls and two from a not such legitimate shot which was an unorthodox but effective cross between a pull and a drive. He and Hammond put on 36 runs in 20 minutes, and then Hammond was out to a catch which only a first-class slip fielder could have made, Stevens taking the ball low down with his left hand as it was swinging away from him. Nine wickets were now down, but Cornford is an unusually dependable No. 11, and there seemed a good chance that the Sussex total would exceed 250. It was not to be, however, and at 243 a fast, good-length ball to Allen's left Cornford with no stroke to play, and Wensley carried out his bat for 40 brave runs.

When Middlesex went in Tate quickly made up for scoring nought in his benefit match by getting Lee caught at the wicket off a ball which made great haste from the pitch. Hearne had gone in first with him and, with Hendren coming in first wicket down, Sussex had to break up a partnership which has made illustrious history for itself in its time. The Sussex out-cricket, however, was exceptionally good and keen, and at 22 Hearne, whose whole innings had been a process of playing himself in, was l.-b.-w. to J. Parks. With H. J. Enthoven in, Hendren continued to bat as though he realized the importance of continuing his innings this morning. The fall of another wicket would have been serious for Middlesex, but it did not fall and there should be some excellent cricket to-day.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, c. Price, b. Hulme	64		
Parks (J.), c. Hulme, b. Haig	54		
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Hendren, b. Allen	64		
Cook, b. Allen	2		
Langridge (Jas.), c. Lee, b. Peebles	8		
A. H. H. Gilligan, l.b.w., b. Stevens	23		
Parks (H.), l.b.w., b. Peebles	26		
Tate, c. Lee, b. Hulme	1		
Wensley, not out	0		
Hammond, c. Stevens, b. Allen	40		
Cornford, b. Allen	11		
Byes, 4; l.-b., 9; n.b., 2	15		
Total	243		

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

Lee, c. Cornford, b. Tate	1		
Hearne, l.-b.-w., b. Parks (J.)	13		
Hendren, not out	33		
H. Enthoven, not out	21		
Byes, 1; l.-b., 4	5		
Total (2 wkts.)	73		

N. Haig, G. O. Allen, G. T. S. Stevens, G. O. Allen, F. T. Mann, Hulme, I. A. R. Peebles, and Price to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	21.1	4	41	4
Haig	6	0	40	1
Peebles	20	3	54	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Stevens	9	1	25	1
Hearne	11	3	31	0
Hulme	14	1	52	2

UMPIRES.—Parry and Denton

THE NEW ZEALAND TOUR

A BOOK OF THE TWO MAURICES

THE BOOK OF THE TWO MAURICES (E. Allom and Co.) is a cheerful account of the wanderings and the matches played by the M.C.C. team in 1929-30 in Australia and New Zealand, written by M. J. Turnbull and M. J. C. Allom. Little Maurice (Turnbull) and Big Maurice (Allom) take turns in writing the chapters that appeal most to each of them. The M.C.C. selected a really strong cricket team and paid particular attention to the personalities of the players as good companions. The team very soon got to know each other extremely well and formed a great combination both on and off the field.

The chapter devoted to Australia is by Little Maurice, who adds his criticisms to an official report of the matches in Australia, where every match was played with the Will to Win connected with Test Matches, and a tremendous determination to do credit to the M.C.C. The Western Australia and South Australia, lost to ..... where D. Blackie was their master on a difficult wicket and W. M. Woodfull made his courtesy 100, drew with New South Wales in a huge scoring match, and, without Woolley and Bowley, lost to Queensland.

In New Zealand the team had a most delightful time, the worry of big cricket being almost over. They won the first Test Match easily by 8 wickets, but in the second were shocked by C. S. Dempster and J. W. E. Mills putting on 276 for New Zealand's first wicket—a record. New Zealand made 440 in their first innings, and England were only saved from having to follow-on by a grand innings of 78 not out by Nichols. Once the follow-on was saved the match was practically certain to be a draw. The two Maurices devote an amusing chapter "By Both of Us" to the summing up of the personalities and characters of their companions, and, finally, themselves as more or less Siamese twins. There are many interesting photographs in the book, some good stories—though they do not tell all of them—and an appendix containing the batting and bowling averages. The book is good fun and well worth reading as a tour: the cricket is taken most seriously.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Nottinghamshire (second day).
CANTERBURY.—Kent v. Hampshire (second day).
HOVE.—Sussex v. Middlesex (Tate's benefit) (second day).
BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Derbyshire (second day).
CLIFTON.—Gloucestershire v. Somerset (second day).
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Yorkshire (second day).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Leicestershire (second day).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Essex (second day).
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Australians (second day).
LORD'S.—Lord's Schools v. The Rest (first day).

HAILEYBURY BEAT CHELTENHAM

A FINE FINISH AT LORD'S

Haileybury beat Cheltenham at Lord's on Saturday, after an interesting and, in the end, most exciting match, by 12 runs. Each side held, at different times, very strong positions, but each side let those almost winning positions slip away from them, Cheltenham twice and Haileybury, after a great recovery, once.

On the first day Cheltenham lost the toss, dismissed their opponents cheaply for 124 runs, and made 239 themselves, to lead by 115 runs on the first innings. Going in again E. N. Evans changed his batting order and took in with him W. T. C. Rogerson, who, batting No. 8 in the first innings, had scored 19 not out by sound cricket. Fifty minutes were left for play on Friday night, and when Evans was bowled, with the Haileybury score only 12, the Haileybury supporters may be forgiven for feeling depressed. Rogerson and R. S. Boner, however, not only stayed in until the close of play, but put on 43 runs in 40 minutes. That stand saved the match, though no one could foresee that it would be continued until Haileybury were actually in almost a safe position, with the possibility of winning the match. On Saturday morning the light was not good, and Rogerson and Boner played through two horrid overs, 10 minutes after play had begun, in the rain. It cleared up, however, and the light was perfect. Rogerson played himself in and, when A. M. Ruffer, who had done most of the damage in the first innings, was put on with his slow leg-breaks and occasional googly, began to attack the bowling. Rogerson reached his 50 with a perfectly timed push stroke on the leg side for 3. Boner continued to play for safety, and Rogerson went on forcing the pace. The 100 went up after an hour and a half's batting, and 80 of these were made in the first hour of Saturday morning. Rogerson reached his 100 after batting for just over two hours, and the 150 went up soon afterwards. The magnificent stand came to an end at 166, after the pair had been together for two hours and 10 minutes, and

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

ATHLETICS

FRANCE'S VICTORY AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

"Those confounded field events again," grumbled an old athlete as he came away from watching England and France at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. No doubt it was a most improper remark, but no doubt also it was a natural one. Out of the 14 events England had won seven, and all those seven had been races, and yet she had been beaten by 65 points to 55. She had only lost two races, and her representatives had not done so badly, according to their own standards, in the field events, but those standards are not high enough nowadays in competing against other nations.

The Frenchmen won all three jumps and the two heavy-weight events, and not only did they produce the best individuals, but they were much the better team, finishing all in a cluster at the top of the tree. It was the old, old story, and it probably always will be, for is there any true-blue English Tory who will ever admit that throwing the discus is comparable to the three miles, or putting the weight to the hurdles? Of course, there is not, and of course they are not, but they count all the same, and that being so, the Frenchmen, who did these things admirably well, wholly deserved to win.

The scoring was on the principle of five points for a first, three for a second, and one for a third, and England began in great style. After the Hurdles, in which her three men came in first, second, and third, she led by 18 points to nine, and after the Furlong by 28 to 17. Then unpleasant things began to happen. Gordon and Bradbrooke both got over 6ft. 2in., and yet could score only one point. When Ladoumegue won the mile France crept up to within three points. With a hollow victory in the Discus, she went ahead at 39 to 33, and after that it was all over bar the shouting of the spectators in blue berets.

THE BEST RACE

The races being naturally by far the most spectacular events, England had plenty to shout at, and her runners quitted themselves like men, but the greatest race and the greatest victory belonged to France. This was the Mile, which had been eagerly anticipated and fully came up to expectations.

England had three champions, Thomas Ellis, and Cornes, each one of whom had supporters who hoped he might win. France had Ladoumegue, reputed capable of ineffable things, and two make-weights in Leduc and Maisonneuve. It was Maisonneuve who dashed off with the lead, clearly running himself out for Ladoumegue's benefit. Ellis seemed to be ready to sacrifice himself for Thomas, with Cornes apparently playing a lone hand. After a lap and a half Maisonneuve had done a third string's duty, and shot his bolt. Ladoumegue took over the lead with Ellis at his shoulder. He is surely as glorious a miler as anyone could wish to see, with a superbly long and easy stride, and he never looked like being headed. After three laps Cornes was done; he either had an off-day, or the pace had been too hot for him. Thomas passed Ellis, but Ladoumegue drew away from him with no palpable effort, and must have won by a good 15 yards quite undistressed and ready to wave his hands at his friends. The time was 4min. 15 1-5sec., good enough in all conscience, but what might it have been if there had not been a strong and gusty wind blowing? This young man will surely imperil the records of Nurmi and Taber and George. It was a tremendous performance.

Another very fine achievement was that of Hampson in the Half-mile. This race took an unconscionable time a-starting, for the gentleman with the pistol certainly seemed to keep his men hanging too long on their marks, and the crowd would have wanted to lynch him, in a friendly way, if something had not happened at last. Hampson lay second for the first quarter, and then took the lead from Cutteridge, running with an ease and grace which is so effortless as almost to escape notice. Martin went after him in the back stretch, and was almost at his shoulder when Hampson perceived him and went comfortably away again to win by nine yards in 1min. 53 4-5sec. Much cheering greeted him, and Lord Burghley had his usual tempestuous reception after winning the Hurdles in 14 9.10sec. He seemed to get none of the worst of the encounter with the pistol, and at one moment held a very long lead: Gaby came up with a rush at the end, but Lord Burghley shook him off comfortably enough in the run-in.

THE THREE MILES

The loudest cheers of the day, however, —and they had a blend of cheerful laughter—were reserved for England's trio of three-milers, Sutherland, Winfield, and Tomlin. After a long struggle, with many alterations in the lead, these three got rid of their French adversaries, and, after exchanging a word or two, determined to make a dead-heat of it. Sutherland drew up on the outside, and they ran the last two laps running exactly in stride and in line. It was as pretty a sight as need be, and though the artist with the megaphone tried to announce that one of the three had won, the crowd would have none of it and shouted him down.

The Quarter was a stirring race, in which Brankwin ran stout-heartedly to shake off Feger and Moulines. So was the 220 Yards, in which Engelhart just, and only just, beat Auvergne by a strong finish after he had looked beaten at the last corner. Auvergne had previously won the Hundred, getting a little the best of the start, after several efforts, and fighting off a fine rush by Engelhart and Page. Auvergne is a small man, yet with the muscles of a weight-lifter, and he runs noticeably upright with a most pugnacious air. His time of 9 4-5sec. was a fine one, though the wind may have helped him. It blew so capriciously, however, that it was hard to tell at any moment whence it was coming.

Of the French winners in the field events it is difficult to say very much, except that they were obviously great masters of their respective crafts. Menard was the most stylish of the high jumpers, as was Ramadier of the pole jumpers, and Noel, who won the Weight and the Discus, was a splendid monument of a man. The long jumpers, all three of whom cleared 23ft., were too far off for one to see more than a skilful flickering of legs in bright blue shorts.

The match was over before the Relay Race, but it was most exciting for its own sake, and nearly produced a surprise. It began with a half-mile, Hampson v. Feger. Hampson was going along easily and leading when he allowed himself to be caught napping, or, at any rate, was caught. Feger suddenly rushed past him in the back stretch with a terrific spurt. "He's done it on Hampson," yelled the crowd, half in joy and half in anger, and he had. There was no answering spurt, and Feger handed on the baton with a lead of eight or 10 yards. Engelhart and Hanlon gained practically nothing in the two furlongs, and it was left to Leigh Wood in the quarter. It looked as if he could not do it, but he did it nevertheless by sheer strength and courage of running.

It was a cheering ending to a fine and friendly day's sport. It would have been pleasant to win, but nobody can deny that the right side did win.

RESULTS

100 YARDS.—G. Auvergne (France), 1; E. L. Page (England), 2; S. E. Engelhart (England), 3. Won by half a yard. Time, 9 4-5sec. Points: France, 5; England, 4.

880 YARDS.—T. Hampson (England), 1; S. Martin (France), 2; J. Keller (France), 3. Won by nine yards. Time, 1min. 53 4-5sec. Points: England, 5; France, 4.

HIGH JUMP.—C. Menard (France), 6ft. 3in., 1; L. Philippon (France), 6ft. 2in., 2, after a tie with R. Bradbrooke (England) and C. E. S. Gordon (England), 6ft. 2in., equal third. Points: France, 8; England, 1.

220 YARDS.—HEAT 1.—G. Auvergne (France), 1; R. Beigbeder (France), 2; H. G. Higgins (England), 3. Won by inches. Time, 22 3-5sec. HEAT 2.—S. E. Engelhart (England), 1; R. Leigh-Wood (England), 2; P. Farrain (France), 3. Won by a yard. Time, 22 7-10sec. FINAL.—Engelhart (England), 1; Auvergne (France), 2; Beigbeder (France), 3. Won by a foot. Time, 21 4-5sec. Points: England, 5; France, 4.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Lord Burghley (England), 1; F. R. Gaby (England), 2; R. St. G. Harper (England), 3. Won by three yards. Time, 14 9-10sec. Points: England, 9; France, 0.

440 YARDS.—K. C. Brangwin (England), 1; R. Feger (France), 2; M. Moulines (France), 3. Won by two yards. Time, 50 4-5sec. Points: England, 5; France, 4.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—J. Noel (France), 144ft. 10¼in., 1; P. Winter (France), 142ft. 6in., 2; E. Lassere (France), 129ft. 5¾in., 3. Best Englishman, K. H. Pride, 120ft. 10½in. Points: France, 9; England, 4.

ONE MILE.—J. Ladoumegue (France), 1; R. H. Thomas (England), 2; C. Ellis (England), 3. Won by 12 yards. Time, 4min. 15 1-5sec. Thomas, 4min. 17 1-5sec. Points: France, 6; England, 4.

TWO MILES STEEPLECHASE.—L. W. Bailey (England), 1; R. Martin (France), 2; V. E. Morgan (England), 3. Won by 50 yards. Time, 10min. 55 3-5sec. Martin, 11min. 6 3-5sec. Points: England, 6; France, 3.

LONG JUMP.—A. Barlier (France), 23ft. 4in., 1; C. Heim (France), 23ft. 2½in., 2; R. Paul (France), 23ft. 2in., 3. Best Englishman, R. W. Revans, 22ft. 11¾in. Points: France, 9; England, 0.

THREE MILES.—J. W. Winfield (England), 1; E. R. Sutherland (England), 2; S. A. Tomlin (England), 3. Inches covered the three. Time, 14min. 27 4-5sec. Points: England, 9; France, 0.

POLE VAULT.—P. Ramadier (France), 12ft. 9in., 1; L. T. Bond (England), 12ft. 6in., 2; A. Crepin (France), 12ft., 3. Points: France, 6; England, 3.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—J. Noel (France), 45ft. 7in., 1; R. Drocq (France), 44ft. 9¼in., 2; E. L. Howland (England), 43ft. 11½in., 3. Points: France, 8; England, 7. Captain: France.

ONE MILE MEDLEY RELAY.—ENGLAND (T. Hampson, 880; S. E. Engelhart, 220; J. A. T. Hanlon, 220; and R. Leigh-Wood, 440), 1; FRANCE (R. Feger, 880; R. Beigbeder, 220; C. Auvergne, 220; and Sera Martin, 440), 2. Won by three yards. Time, 3min. 32 2-5sec. Points: England, 3; France, 0.

TOTAL.—FRANCE, 65; ENGLAND, 55.

BELGRAVE HARRIERS' CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Belgrave Harriers held their annual club championships in Battersea Park on Saturday, when the results were:—

100 YARDS (GROSVENOR CUP).—M. E. Odell (holder), 1; H. E. Jarvis, 2; T. Wilcock, 3. Won by inches. Time, 10 1-5sec.

220 YARDS (ELSIE CUP).—E. H. Jarvis, 1; M. E. Odell, 2; T. Wilcock, 3. Won by inches. Time, 23sec.

440 YARDS (J. G. SAWYER MEMORIAL CUP).—J. E. Tosh, 1; R. C. Michael, 2; J. G. Barrett, 3. Won by five yards. Time, 53 2-5sec.

880 YARDS (R. W. BEST CUP).—J. E. Tosh, 1; T. H. Scrimshaw (holder), 2; F. G. Ford, 3. Won by five yards. Time, 2min. 0 7-10sec.

ONE MILE (GARNETT CUP).—W. A. Rice, 1; W. G. Webb, 2; F. H. Webb, 3. Won by a foot. Time, 4min. 35 4-5sec.

TWO MILES WALK (A. J. SAWYER MEMORIAL CUP).—A. L. Fletcher (holder), 1; F. W. Thorn, 2; H. F. King, 3. Won by 120 yards. Time, 14min. 36 3-5sec.

UNIVERSITY GAMES IN GERMANY

DARMSTADT, Aug. 2.—The International University games were opened officially to-day in the Grand High Schools Stadium before 10,000 spectators.

The first result of the day was provided in the final of the foils, in which Italy beat France. Great Britain did not take part in this competition. The final of the lawn tennis Singles will be played to-morrow between G. de Stefani (Italy) and D. Kuhlmann (Germany). Stefani beat K. G. Gandar Dower (Cambridge) in the first semi-final 6—4, 0—6, 6—2, after beating Merlin (France) 6—1, 6—3. In the semi-final of the Doubles Stefani and A. Del Bono (Italy) beat Hanson (Sheffield) and Finnigan (Oxford) 6—3, 6—0.—*Reuter.*

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Dr. Otto Peltzer, who holds the world's record for the half mile, has been suspended by the sporting authorities here because he has not yet presented his expenses account for his recent world trip.—*Reuter.*

TO-DAY'S athletic FIXTURES

CRISWICK.—Chiswick annual sports (1 p.m.).
WALTHAM CROSS.—Waltham Cross and Cheshunt British Legion (2 p.m.).
MAIDENHEAD.—Maidenhead C. and A.C. Sports (2 p.m.).
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks sports (12 noon.).
BIGGLESWADE.—Biggleswade fete and sports (1.15 p.m.).
HASTINGS.—Hastings and St. Leonard's C. and A.C. sports (2.15 p.m.).
HAVERHILL.—Imperial Paper Mills S.C. sports (1 p.m.).
CRISWICK (C.S. Ground).—Union of Postal Workers Rally and sports (1.30 p.m.).
CHESTER (The Roodee).—Chester autumn sports.
BLETCHLEY PARK.—Bletchley Great Show sports.
RAYLEIGH.—Rayleigh sports.
TILBURY (Orient Ground).—Tilbury S.C. sports and gala.
ELY.—City of Ely sports.
SWINDON.—Swindon A.C. sports.
LAINDON.—Laindon S.C. sports.
TORQUAY.—Torquay Charity sports (2 p.m.).
CHERTSEY.—Chertsey sports.
HASTINGS.—Sussex W. and A.C. Hastings to Brighton walking race (11 a.m.).
HARLOW, ESSEX.—Harlow sports carnival.
LEEDS (Roundhay Park).—Leeds Hospital sports.
IVER.—Iver sports.
CLACTON-ON-SEA.—Clacton-on-Sea sports.
LITTLEHAMPTON.—Littlehampton sports (2 p.m.).
HANWORTH.—Hanworth sports.
HAVERHILL.—Haverhill gala.
MOUSEHILL.—Mousehill sports.
WIGAN.—Wigan County Police sports.
NEW BRIGHTON.—N.C.U. Liverpool, centre tournament.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BRITISH TEAM'S BIG WIN

HAMILTON (N.Z.), Aug. 2.—The British Touring side in New Zealand beat a combined team representing Waikato, Thames Valley, and King's County by five placed goals, two penalty goals, and three tries (40 points) to two placed goals and two tries (16 points). W. H. Sobey had a recurrence of his knee trouble while training at Rotorua and was unable to play. Murray, however, had recovered from the injury to his shoulder which had kept him out of the side for a month. A. L. Novis was tried at left-centre instead of right wing, which place was taken by C. D. Aarvold. These experiments were made with a view to the final Test.

Ivor Jones led a strong British rush from the kick-off, and Black scored a penalty goal. Splendid touch-finding by Bonner, who was replacing Bassett, kept the British side on the attack, and Novis, after a bout of passing among the three-quarters, eluded the opposing full-back to score a fine try, which Black converted. The Waikato forwards reached British territory, but Novis got possession and, after running about 30 yards, passed to Ivor Jones, who went over. Black missed with the kick. By accurate kicking, the British team maintained the attack, and Ivor Jones scored another penalty goal. Another British attack ended in Reeve scoring a spectacular try after jumping over the full-back. Ivor Jones converted. Waikato rallied, and Mitchell scored a try which Allen converted, but the visitors attacked again and, from a clever bout of passing, Novis passed in to Spong, who scored a try, Black converting. At half-time the score was:—Britain 24 points, Waikato 5.

The second half was opened with a fine passing movement by the British backs, but it broke down at the last moment. The Waikato forwards rushed down the field and Storey scored a try, which Allen converted. Reeves gained ground with a good run, and a fine passing movement followed, the ball going to Black, Murray and Aarvold before Novis went over for a try, which Ivor Jones converted. Murray hurt his injured shoulder, but continued to play. Concentrating on spoiling, Waikato initiated some rushes, and Mitchell scored, but Allen failed to convert.

The British forwards appeared to be tired, and the Waikato pack made several strong rushes. Spong, however, made a dash down the field, but stumbled. The local team continued to press hard, and Carlson, eluding Aarvold, scored another try, which Mitchell failed to convert. Britain now improved, and Spong scored a brilliant try, carrying the ball about 40 yards. Ivor Jones converted easily. Then Novis scored with a brilliant run, but Ivor Jones failed to convert. Murray sent Aarvold over for the last try, which Ivor Jones again failed to convert.

The British team was:—

G. M. Bonner, full-back; A. L. Novis, H. M. Bowcott, C. D. Aarvold, and J. S. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and T. P. Murray, half-backs; D. Parker, D. A. Kendrew, R. O'Neil, R. H. Black, J. L. Farrell, W. R. Wenn, G. R. Beamish, and Ivor Jones, forwards.—*Reuter.*

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Sandown Park, 1.30; Derby, 2.0; Ripon, 1.45.
YACHTING.—Royal London Yacht Club Regatta, Cowes.
CRICKET.—See fixture list.
ATHLETICS.—See fixture list.
LAWN TENNIS.—Inter-Services tournament, Wimbledon; Angmering-on-Sea, Bournemouth, Sandown, and Saxmundham tournaments; Schoolgirls' tournament, Queen's Club.
CROQUET.—Burlingham tournament.

GOLF

TOURNAMENT AT NORTH FORELAND

The annual Holiday Tournament for the Peace Cups was begun at North Foreland on Saturday, when the qualifying rounds in the Senior and Junior sections were decided.

J. Rosenberg, of Edgware, headed the list of Senior qualifiers with a return of 81 - 12 = 69, while J. H. G. Fox (Moor Park) had the best score in the Junior section, returning 88 - 18 = 70. S. T. Matthews, of Moseley, had a splendid round of 72, which, with his handicap of plus one, placed him well up among the leaders in the Senior Division. Mrs. McLennan, a member of the home club, qualified with the Seniors by returning a card of 85 - 10 = 75, while Mrs. Sieveking (East Berks) secured a place in the match-play stages of the Junior section with a score of 94 - 20 = 74. Those who qualified were:—

SENIOR SECTION

J. Rosenberg (Edgware), 81 - 12 = 69; R. Woolf (North Foreland), 77 - 5 = 72; M. E. White (North Foreland), 76 - 6 = 72; S. T. Matthews (Moseley), 72 + 1 = 73; P. L. Hardman (North Foreland), 73 - 2 = 73; J. K. Peppercorn (North Foreland), 82 - 9 = 73; F. G. Fisher (North Foreland), 83 - 10 = 73; R. J. Rowley (Muswell Hill), 84 - 11 = 74; F. X. Grove (Foxgrove), 75, scratch = 75; E. C. Schofield (North Foreland), 83 - 8 = 75; F. J. Abbott (Addington), 84 - 9 = 75; Mrs. E. McLennan (North Foreland), 85 - 10 = 75; F. G. H. Holt (Fulwell), 87 - 12 = 75; J. R. G. Savory (North Foreland), 80 - 4 = 76; J. V. Twiss (North Foreland), 83 - 7 = 76; and W. R. Topping (North Foreland), 86 - 10 = 76.

JUNIOR SECTION

J. H. G. Fox (Moor Park), 88 - 18 = 70; J. G. Price (North Foreland), 85 - 14 = 71; E. S. Boutle (South Lodge), 89 - 17 = 72; R. T. Turpin (Verulam); 90 - 18 = 72; W. E. P. Moon (St. Augustines); 86 - 13 = 73; C. Hall (Moor Park), 89 - 16 = 73; W. G. Ramage (North Foreland), 91 - 18 = 73; Colonel Fenton (North Foreland), 90 - 16 = 74; W. L. Coulter (Prestwick), 91 - 17 = 74; Mrs. Sieveking (East Berks), 94 - 20 = 74; Dr. H. Paterson (Roehampton), 92 - 18 = 74; H. R. Tilley (North Foreland), 91 - 16 = 75; W. White (Muswell Hill), 91 - 15 = 76; G. E. Sieveking (Roehampton), 91 - 15 = 76; Captain J. W. T. Saunders (Molesey Hurst), 92 - 16 = 76; and W. E. Leavey (Sidcup), 94 - 18 = 76.

C. J. H. TOLLEY BEATEN IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—C. J. H. Tolley was beaten in the final round of the Newport Invitation Tournament by T. Suffern Tailer, a local golfer, by 3 and 1.—*Reuter.*

ROYAL ST. DAVIDS

A Cup competition at Royal St. Davids (Harlech) on Saturday was won by J. Llewelyn Davies (Barmouth) with a return of 76 net. G. C. Stokoe (Worplesdon) and W. A. Parry (Royal St. Davids) tied for second place, each with 80 net.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

Figures in parentheses denote scratch score.

ALDEBURGH (76).—Worston Cup.—A. D. Bailey, 1 up (2). Beatton and Colonel E. P. Clarke, all square. BARNEHURST (71).—Monthly Medal.—D. E. Thomas, 77 - 9 = 68.

BROMLEY (75).—Open Bogey.—B. A. Etherington (9), 2 up.

BRAMLEY (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. O. R. Taylor, 82 - 10 = 72. B. M. Rees, 83 - 11 = 72. Junior.—G. G. Sturgeon, 87 - 15 = 72.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Captain's Prizes.—Senior.—W. R. Westhead. Junior.—J. Flowers.—Widget Foursomes.—Major P. Garratt and F. S. Asser.

Monthly Medal.—Captain R. J. Finch, 80 - 8 = 72.

BROMLEY AND BICKLEY (75).—Monthly Bogey. Senior.—G. Paton (9), 2 up. Junior.—D. F. Ecott (20), 1 down.

BUSHEY HALL (73).—Monthly Medal.—E. G. Young, 85 - 13 = 72; T. A. Jones, 85 - 11 = 74; and E. F. Hall, 88 - 14 = 74.

CHIGWELL (77).—Monthly Medal.—W. G. J. London, 84 - 11 = 73.

CLACTON-ON-SEA (75).—Grand Cup.—A. E. Burgins (3), 145.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition.—Bogey. C. Fog (12), 2 down.

COOMBE WOOD (70).—Summer Meeting. Morning Medal.—H. Ingram-Boyle, 80 - 16 = 64; A. D. Chisholm, 74 - 5 = 69. Afternoon Bogey.—R. Packham (13), 1 up; R. F. Eden (8), 2 down.

COULSDON COURT (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—H. M. Gibb, all square. Junior.—L. E. Henderson, 1 up.

CREWE HILL (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—A. Maevis (6), 2 up; A. E. Rouch (9), 2 up. Junior.—J. Lunan (14), all square.

CROHAM HURST (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—C. R. Phenix, 77 - 5 = 72. Junior.—R. A. Christopher, 87 - 17 = 70.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON (75).—Bogey for prize presented by the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.—A. E. Gardner (4), Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Howley (9), and A. S. Ashby (15), tied at 1 down.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (66).—Open Medal.—W. J. Happell, 74 - 8 = 66; K. Merritt, 81 - 11 = 70; J. R. K. Pennink, 77 - 6 = 71; N. Giles, 80 - 9 = 71.

DENHAM (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—C. R. Chronander, 78 - 2 = 76. Junior.—T. H. Just, 87 - 11 = 76.

DULWICH AND SYDENHAM HILL (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. W. Summers, 81 - 8 = 73. Junior.—J. Jackson, 90 - 22 = 68.

EALING (74).—Monthly Medal.—Division One.—H. R. Cockerton, 84 - 12 = 72. Division Two.—H. R. Carry, 97 - 24 = 73.

EAST HERTS (75).—Monthly Bogey.—T. E. K. Cooper (7) and J. M. Murray (13) tied at 1 up.

ENFIELD (74).—Monthly Bogey.—D. F. Potter (9), all square.

FELTHAM HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—F. J. Birch, 75 - 4 = 71. Junior.—J. L. Wilkes, 90 - 18 = 72.

GIRTON (71).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—W. H. Cork, 3 up. Junior.—W. J. Rodley and G. Tesco tied at 4 up.

HADLEY WOOD (77).—Summer Meeting. Medal.—H. G. Collingridge, 79 - 10 = 69. Bogey.—E. T. McElligott (10), 1 up.

HAMPSTEAD (73).—Four-ball Competition.—H. C. Mallows (7) and Sir Sleet (8), 68.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR (77).—Monthly Medal.—B. W. Markham, 91 - 16 = 75; W. M. Miller, 89 - 12 = 77.

HASTINGS (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. Paxton, 85 - 11 = 74. Junior.—P. Tindall, 91 - 19 = 72.

HERNE BAY (74).—Silver Cup.—A. E. Ash, 75 - 7 = 68.

LITTLEHAMPTON (74).—Monthly Bogey.—A. G. Rivington (11), 2 down; W. S. Goldie (5) and J. S. Horsey (10), 4 down.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Club Cup.—J. Gibson, 88 - 17 = 71.

MALDEN (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Penman, 76 - 7 = 69. Junior.—G. Throw-Smith, 90 - 18 = 72.

MANNINGS HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—F. C. G. Middleton, 76 - 3 = 73; W. G. Eager, 84 - 10 = 74; J. Marshall-Thomson, 76 - scratch = 76. Junior.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. de B. Sheringham, 86 - 15 = 71.

MUSWELL HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—First Class.—R. S. Rowe, 86 - 10 = 76.

NORTH MIDDLESEX (71).—Junior Medal.—E. W. Moss, 81 - 15 = 66.

NORTH SURREY (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. W. Turner, 80 - 12 = 68. Junior.—J. B. Stacey, 83 - 13 = 70; and G. Ellis, 88 - 18 = 70.

NORTHWICK PARK (78).—Stroke Competition.—H. S. Kent, 86 - 12 = 74; E. Morton, 84 - 9 = 75.

NORTHWOOD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—C. J. Anderson (plus 1), 3 up; E. M. Murphy (8), 1 up.

POLLARD'S HILL (71).—Bogey Competition.—W. C. Luna (18), 2 up.

PORTMADOC (—).—Summer Open Meeting.—Captain's Prize.—O. W. Davies Rhosnau (Festiniog), 70 nett. Ladies' Competition.—Mrs. Alan Douglas (Llanymynech), 1 down.

PRINCE'S (MITCHAM), LADIES (—).—Monthly Medal (on Ladies' course).—Mrs. Cortazzo, 90 - 19 = 71.

REDHILL AND REIGATE (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. C. Taylor, 74 - scratch = 74. Junior.—W. E. Pennick, 86 - 13 = 73.

RICHMOND (72).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—C. W. Collie (7), 2 up. Junior.—L. Bateman (14), J. H. Dixon (18), and L. M. Campion (20), tied at 2 down.

ROCHESTER AND COBHAM PARK (77).—Monthly Medal.—Dearthouse, 87 - 11 = 76.

ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST (75).—Elms Challenge Cup.—S. Heaton, 81 - 6 = 75; E. B. Tipping, 75 - 2 = 73. H. Franklin-Adams, 80 - 4 = 76.

ROYAL MID-SURREY (75).—Fortnightly Medal.—Senior.—E. D. Watney, 85 - 9 = 76. T. W. Stone, 80 - 4 = 76. Junior.—J. Stott, 90 - 12 = 74.

ROYAL WEST NORFOLK (76).—Summer Meeting. Brancaster Cup.—36 holes, scratch.—H. C. Ellis, 74 + 85 = 159; F. L. Gillat, 83 + 83 = 166. President's Bowl.—C. Ellis, 74, scratch = 74. Dormy House Cup.—F. L. Gillat, 83 - 6 = 77.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (RAMSGATE) (69).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—E. Austin, 80 - 11 = 69. Division II.—J. Trowsdale, 85 - 16 = 69.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA (72).—Open Medal.—C. Gould, 80 - 18 = 62.

SELSEY (73).—Monthly Bogey.—C. Harvey (9), 4 up.

SHERINGHAM (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—The Hon. H. S. Mansfield (6), 3 up. Junior.—A. L. Matthews (14), 1 up.

SOUTH HERTS (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—C. R. Dunch, 86 - 11 = 75, and J. L. Geddes, 84 - 9 = 75, tied. Junior.—S. G. Wilson, 91 - 18 = 73. P. Fallon, 87 - 14 = 73, and H. J. Beacham, 89 - 16 = 73, tied.

SOUTH LODGE (75).—Four-Ball Competition.—C. Bowlby and T. Gray, 10 up; H. F. T. Lattey and R. Macgregor, 5 up.

STANMORE (76).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—D. R. Smith, 79 - 5 = 74; A. E. G. Troughton, 87 - 12 = 75.

SUDBURY (78).—Bogey Competition.—J. H. Neal (6), 4 up.

SUNNINGDALE PARK (76).—Bogey Sweepstake.—R. G. Williams (11), 2 up.

SURBITON (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. G. Durant, 77 - 9 = 68. Junior.—E. O. Sherrard, 84 - 14 = 70.

TEMPLE (75).—Monthly Medal.—G. S. Deakin, 78 - 9 = 69, and C. Fox, 78 - 9 = 69.

THAMES DITTON AND ESHER (74).—Monthly Bogey.—O. Thomas (8), all square.

VERULAM (77).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—J. Lamming (11), 4 up. Junior.—H. C. Woolmer (20), 4 down.

WANSTEAD (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—A. E. Hutton (1) and R. Simpson (11) tied at 2 up. Junior.—D. A. Hackett (20), 1 down.

WEST BYFLEET (73).—Monthly Medal.—C. Leigh-Pemberton, 98 - 25 = 73.

WEST ESSEX (74).—Monthly Medal.—H. D. Salmon, 85 - 14 = 71.

WEST HERTS (77).—August Bogey.—Senior.—J. C. Rowlands (7), 2 up; C. Buckley (9), 1 up; E. W. Brown (scratch), all square. Junior.—C. E. Froude (14) and F. Averill (18) tied at 1 down.

WEST KENT (76).—Monthly Medal.—T. D. McGuffie, 80 - 7 = 73.

WEST HOVE (75).—Monthly Medal.—First Division.—R. Smith, 74 - 14 = 73. Second Division.—F. Stenning, 93 - 18 = 75.

WEST MIDDLESEX (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—C. C. Greenwood (15), 1 up. Junior.—F. Norman (14), all square.

WEST SURREY (76).—Monthly Medal.—A. W. S. Aldridge, 78 - 2 = 76; R. W. Carey, 82 - 6 = 76. August Open Meeting.—A. Birch, 74 - 4 = 70; Mrs. J. Collie-Browne, 86 - 12 = 74; Miss E. Collard, 88 - 14 = 74.

WILLINGDON (75).—Medal.—First Division.—A. Major, 84 - 9 = 75. Second Division.—E. Bramley, 83 - 18 = 65.

WIMBLEDON PARK (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—L. F. Leech (9), 1 up. Junior.—A. Levy (16), 1 up.

WOODCOTE PARK (COULSDON) (78).—"M.P." Cup.—Final.—H. Kendell beat Mrs. Kemp by 6 and 5. Webb Gold Challenge Cup.—36 holes Final.—D. H. Lee (scratch) beat E. H. Cooper (6) by 2 and 1.

WOODFORD (74).—Monthly Medal.—E. A. McNeill, 88 - 14 = 74.

WORTHING (75).—Forthaven Cup.—G. K. Stephenson, 77 - 3 = 74. Quarlock, 80 - 9 = 71, and C. W. Lacey, 87 - 16 = 71, tied.

WYKE GREEN (78).—Mixed Foursomes.—Mrs. Lacey and W. J. Lacey, 93 - 21 = 72.

YACHTING

ROUGH WEATHER IN THE SOLENT

The Royal Southampton Yacht Club were unfortunate in the weather for their annual regatta on Saturday. There was a hard south-westerly breeze, and a somewhat nasty sea was running when the wind was against the tide. The result was that many events fell through, while two resulted in sails over.

Only five of the seven boats entered in the big class started, and two of these gave up before half the course had been completed. The reaching wind was all in favour of the big schooner Westward, who won with Britannia a good second, and Candida third.

Details:—

MATCH FOR OVER 21-METRE CLASS:—First prize, £80; second prize, £40; third prize, £20. Entries:—

YACHT	RIG	RATING	OWNER
Britannia ..	Cutter	24.3	The King
Astra ..	Bermuda	23.8	Sir Howard Frank
Cambria ..	Bermuda	23.7	Lord Camrose
Westward ..	Schooner	23.7	T. B. F. Davis
Lulworth ..	Cutter	25.7	A. A. Paton
White Heather ..	Cutter	24.5	Lord Waring
Candida ..	Bermuda	24.0	M. A. Andrese

Over a course of 40 sea miles, being twice round the north-east Ryde, middle south-east Ryde, middle and Solent bank buoys, Lulworth and Westward were called upon to allow Britannia and White Heather 1min. 20sec., Candida 5min. 40sec., Astra 6min., and Cambria 6min. 20sec. They were given their gun at 11 a.m. Astra and White Heather did not go. All were reefed, except the schooner, who, with the gaff cutters, started with bare topmasts. They got away to a fairly good start, Candida leading across the line 10sec. after the gun, followed by Lulworth, who was 40sec. later. Then came Cambria to Windward, next Britannia, and then Westward, half a length covering the last three boats. On the reach out to the north-east middle Westward took the lead. They had a beat to the south-east middle, and a reach back to the Westward. Passing the Squadron Castle on their way to the Solent bank buoy Westward led Britannia by 1min. 15sec., Candida by 3min. 30sec. and Cambria by 4min. 28sec. Lulworth had given up, and had gone to her moorings, and when off Egypt Point Cambria did the same. It was a reach round to finish the first round, the official times for which were:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Westward ..	12	42	58	Candida ..	12	50	21
Britannia ..	12	46	1				

There was no change in this order on the second circuit, on which Britannia set a jib-header ovtr her reefed mainsail, the breeze having lightened a little. The Royal cutter held on well to the schooner, and in the end finished 3min. 23sec. astern, Westward winning on corrected time by 2min. 3sec. after a keen race. Both these boats opened away from Candida, who was overpowered.

The official times for the race were:—

	FINISH			CORRECTED		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Westward (winner) ..	2	33	28	2	33	28
Britannia (2nd) ..	2	36	51	2	33	31
Candida (3rd) ..	2	37	41	2	34	21

Colonel Vivian Gabriel's The Lady Anne, Mr. Percy B. Abraham's Nanette III., and Mr. Hugh F. Paul's Sumurun, were entered for the handicap for yachts between 35 and 110 tons. The Lady Anne and Nanette III. did not start, and Sumurun sailed over under a jib and her mizzen sail, starting at 11 a.m., and finishing at 1hr. 5min. 36sec., being stopped at the close of the first round of a 32 miles course. Mr. H. G. May's Bathsheba was the only starter of seven entrants in the match for the six-metre class, and she sailed over a shortened course of 6½ miles, starting at 11.40 a.m., and finishing at 12hr. 48min. 1sec.

The starters in the match for the West Solent and Royal Burnham restricted class were Captain Gerald Lowry's Red Rover, Mr. O. B. Trinder's Niola, Mr. Gerald Potter's Carmela, and Captain J. A. Holder and Sir Francis Dent's Mischief. They were sent off at 11.50 a.m., and were timed as follows at the finish:—

	H.	M.	S.
Niola (winner) ..	12	46	52
Red Rover ..	12	47	39
Carmela (2nd prize) ..	12	47	10
Mischief ..	12	41	42

There were three starters in the match for the X One-design Class:—Mr. H. S. Montgomerie's Patlassie, Lieutenant M. H. Knott's Eagle, and Mrs. Russell's Ajax. They were sent off at 12.20 p.m., and made a very close race of it over a course of six sea miles, less than two minutes covering the three boats at the finish. The official times were:—

	H.	M.	S.
Pathassie (winner) ..	1	42	11
Ajax (2nd prize) ..	1	43	59
Eagle ..	1	44	7

THE AMERICA'S CUP

ALTERATIONS TO WHIRLWIND

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The four yachts from which the America's Cup defender will be selected are carrying out further trials this week-end during the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. These trials will extend to August 6, and an interesting feature is the appearance of Vanitie and Resolute, two old Cup defenders.

It is stated that the Selection Committee are still in a state of considerable doubt regarding the merits of the four yachts, owing to the varying performances of the different boats in a light breeze and a heavy wind. Enterprise, for instance, was at her best in a five to ten miles an hour breeze, while Weetamoe sailed best in a 10 to 14 mile breeze. On the other hand Yankee sailed excellently in a wind of higher velocity still.

Whirlwind, the largest of the four, could not be judged on her all-round qualities because she showed speed only before the wind, and alterations to the stepping of her mast were necessary before the present trials. As soon as her sheets were trimmed when sailing into the wind she luffed, and two men were required at the wheel to keep her off for her s

Letters to the Editor

RURAL ENGLAND

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESERVATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Guy Dawber's letter in your issue of July 31 will find an echo in the hearts of all lovers of England's beauty, but it is to be feared that little notice will be taken of it by those in whose hands lies the power for good or for ill—namely, the permanent officials of the Ministries of Transport and, to a certain extent, of Health. Ministers themselves are so overworked that they are forced to leave many matters, even of principle, to the discretion of their subordinates, who, uninfluenced by considerations other than those most obvious to them—in this case motor traffic—adhere too rigidly to technical efficiency and economy combined.

In the recently formed Bucks branch of the C.P.R.E. efforts are being made to induce the authorities having statutory and executive powers to work in harmonious consultation with the central committee of the branch, which is the only sure foundation for satisfactory progress. As an example the committee has been invited to nominate one of its members to attend the meetings of the County Town-planning Committee (in which both health and transport are concerned), though, as is only right, without the power to vote. If the Council for the Preservation of Rural England would use their great influence to persuade the Government to grant them similar opportunities to offer sympathetic advice to the permanent officials concerned, it is possible that Mr. Dawber's lament might be listened to by those whom it would benefit most.

But the power of control lies also in other hands. The Bucks branch intend, as soon as their county organization is complete, to undertake the gradual education (as funds admit) of Buckinghamshire people in the value of their inheritance and the necessity of preserving it. In this manner it is hoped to bring home to municipal electors the importance of choosing men and women as their councillors who are pledged to watch their interests in this as well as in other matters. Incidentally, the opportunity may be taken to remind would-be preservers of beauty that education promises better results than does the deterrent effect of individual prosecutions, except in gross cases of vandalism.

Is it too much to expect that if a similar procedure were employed throughout the country, public opinion, which is now almost pathetically appealed to with but little immediate result, would penetrate into those Government offices where its full weight might have the desired effect? Appeals to everybody, but to no one in particular—even through your influential columns—would have more value if accompanied by constructive suggestions for the removal of the grievance of which complaint is made.

Faithfully yours,
ALEX H. GORDON, Chairman of Bucks Branch, C.P.R.E.
Chalfont St. Giles, Aug. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter published in *The Times* of July 31 I think my friend Mr. E. Guy Dawber attaches too much importance to the building of new roads and widening of old ones as factors responsible for that desecration of the countryside which we all deplore with him. It is true that freshly-made roads are bare, harsh, and aggressive features in a landscape, but time and tree-planting work wonders in a few years. New work always is conspicuous, and even Mr. Dawber's charming English houses mellow and improve with time. The charm of old highways does not lie in their being devious, but in their having become assimilated into the landscape. Roman roads were not sinuous, but were laid out perfectly straight; yet few have failed to admire their ribbon-like courses over hill and through vale, conspicuous though they are.

I think Mr. Dawber confuses the "great arterial highways" with the "trail of ugliness that generally accompanies them," by which I understand he refers to that tawdry fringe of huts, bungalows, and villas, which springs up mushroom-like on road frontages. The reason is simple—economy. To build on a site near a public road entails short lengths of drainage connexions to the sewer and saves that road-making which is such a costly item in land development. But the expense does not cease at these. In due course, the local authority will notify its intention to take over new roads which were made to develop an estate and will charge each landowner his proportion for costly metalling of the roads, often far beyond what is necessary or even reasonable; the authority having in view such metalling as will not require repairs for many years. In these conditions, is it surprising that modern building takes the form of ribbon-development?

The remedy? Well, that is not easy. Educating builders and householders up to better architectural standards will do much, but necessarily must be slow, and the ribbon-development will continue and be objectionable, however improved the material of which the ribbon is composed. It should be possible, however, to put pressure upon owners of land fronting high roads to develop their properties more deeply:—

(a) By insisting upon depth development in proportion to frontage.

(b) By relieving such development of burdens now imposed upon it.

(c) By taxing frontage owners according to the benefit they enjoy through proximity to the highway; the proceeds to be devoted to encouragement of deeper development.

If I am right in attributing the spoiling of the country, not to road making but to roadside building, the remedy is not to curtail the extension of transport facilities (in which lie the agriculturist's only hope of salvation), but to take practical steps to control those responsible for the evil. It seems to me, and I say this in all humility, that Mr. Dawber "is barking up the wrong tree."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NATHANIEL LLOYD.
Great Dixter, Northiam, Sussex, Aug. 1.

MEMORIALS IN THE ABBEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter of the Dean of Westminster in your issue of to-day, in which it is stated that there is no room for further memorials in the Abbey, prompts me to repeat a suggestion for the overcoming of this difficulty that found some favour five and twenty years ago. My proposal was that the names and birth and death years of lately departed men and women of very special eminence should be carved without other particulars on the floor of the nave in a slowly extending column.

If some such expression of the public will were requisite as has been held in our time to justify burials and tablets in the Abbey, not more than one or two names in each year would be thus recorded; and as no name would appear that might need explanation, to be included in this chiselled roll of honour would come to be regarded as the greatest posthumous distinction that any of our countrymen could win.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SYDNEY C. COCKERELL.
Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Aug. 1.

VICTORIAN VETERAN VOLUNTEERS

I have just become conscious of the fact that I am a Victorian Veteran Volunteer of the seventies. Following up the discovery, might I suggest that a corps be formed with that designation, as there must still be many survivors of that excellent principle in citizenship?—Mr. JOHN STREETHERS, late 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, 7, Portsdown-road, W.9.

AMERICA AND INDIA

PUBLICITY FOR BRITISH CASE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My experience of a lengthy tour in Canada and the States confirms the statements of Mr. Andrew-Dube in his letter of July 23. In 1927 I was a member of the Indian Railway Board and was home on leave in the summer of that year; I was greatly interested in Indian railways publicity, and I was of opinion that the American tourist could be and should be attracted to India. Accordingly I visited the American continent under the guidance of that wonderful organization the Canadian Pacific Railway. I did not join any tour, but travelled in company with Mr. F. C. Legge, C.B.E., who had been general manager of the East Indian Railway.

Our travels took us over Canada, and we visited a number of the more important American cities. In our journeys we met and talked to a large number of Americans in hotels, on ships, railway journeys, &c. The American likes to talk to strangers, and he opens up, more than usually, when he meets a Britisher; at least that is my impression. The idea I formed was that their knowledge of England was superficial, while their knowledge of India was nil. All that most of them knew about the place was that it is very hot, that it had large numbers of snakes, and that some sort of a saint named Gandhi lived there who was giving the British trouble.

It is quite obvious from your columns that it would be wise on our part to enlighten the people in America and controvert the mischief-makers. In my view the best way to do this is through the American missionary societies and the returned American missionary who has been working in India. These men are generally firm friends of Great Britain, they have intimate knowledge of our work in India, and can speak with first-hand experience. There should be no great difficulty in getting into touch with such men, who are capable of enlightening the American people as to what we have done and are doing in India. We have nothing to hide, but the American, it must be remembered, will not stand for "spoon-feeding."

In the Simon Commission Report the Commissioners most rightly lay extreme stress on the enormous amount of harm that is being done in India by misrepresentations of the acts of the Government, and they advise that steps should be taken to counteract such statements and not allow the Government case to go by default. The difficulty, of course, is how to get at the huge illiterate masses of India and try to get them to understand what is really being done. I think that a trial might be made to give out news by means of the Indian Railways travelling cinemas. Most of the large railways now have such cinemas, and they travel all over the country for eight months of the year, giving free performances nightly to audiences of 2,000 to 10,000. If portable loud-speakers were supplied and a trial made it could be seen if any good was being effected. I acknowledge, of course, that the subject would only be scratched, but the organization is already in existence and could easily be amplified. Other transport agencies, such as inland steamer companies, could also probably be got to assist.

I retired last year from service, but I was again out in India this year in a consultative (business) capacity. It is difficult to make people in England understand how quickly India is changing. One gets out of touch in a few months, and the best Indian and European opinion is that the Viceroy should be left alone to get all the discordant elements round a table. Then it is believed we shall see great things.

Yours truly,
P. C. SHERIDAN.
Oriental Club, Hanover-square.

(Continued at foot of next column)

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

HINDRANCE TO STUDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professor Abbott, in his letter published in your issue of to-day, has done good service to Oxford by pointing out that of all cities menaced by motor traffic "Oxford is the chief sufferer." And I wonder whether you will allow to a present undergraduate the opportunity of drawing to the attention of your readers the extreme urgency of the situation. While the Air Ministry's proposal to turn a beauty spot into a bombing range has met with the resistance of organized public opinion, and while Mr. Williams-Ellis has been meeting with success in his efforts to beautify the countryside, very little has been done to protect Oxford from a danger more persistent than a Government Department and more obtrusive than a filling-station. One must assume, therefore, that this inaction is due to public ignorance of the position.

The facts that make Oxford peculiar are these. Her chief "industry" is education. Her buildings, quite apart from their aesthetic qualities, are the factories of her trade. Motor traffic, the city being a focal point of main roads, as well as in close proximity to industrial plants, is sufficiently noisy to lessen greatly her value as a place of study. In any parallel case, if the city were producing tin trays or cigarettes, the law would intervene, or at least compensation would be paid. As her product is learning, almost nothing is done. The nuisance is such that in many rooms in many colleges real mental concentration is impossible. Fellows of colleges are giving up their rooms facing on the street, the result being that undergraduates have to occupy them. I have been assured, although I have no statistics with which to support the assertion, that a falling off in the academic record of certain colleges is entirely due to this cause. This summer, when working in my tutor's rooms, I have been compelled to work in an atmosphere which the law would never allow in a factory, because to open the windows is an impossibility.

This is rather the customary plea for something to be done than an attempt to suggest improvements; but it is also an attempt to urge that the future of Oxford as a centre of learning is in the balance; and I should like to ask the city council, or whatever authority there may be which has power in the matter, why it should not be possible to limit the hours within which heavy commercial vehicles would be allowed to use the main streets of the city, and why car parks cannot be placed so as not to cause the maximum of inconvenience to the occupants of academic building?

Yours &c.,
JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER, President, Oxford Union Society.
August 1.

PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A question somewhat of the order of the old poser about the hen and the egg becomes of increasing importance to pedestrians, especially (but also to motorists), with the approach of the legal sanction to the latter to drive as furiously as the mood takes them.

It is this. Has the pedestrian as much right to signal to the motorist to slow down as the motorist has to hoot the pedestrian out of the way? The views of those of your readers who motor and those who do not would be most interesting. On one point they will, for once, agree; and that is on the necessity, when the Road Traffic Bill becomes law, that the warning apparatus shall be absolutely reliable. There are few motorists who can say that a bulb horn has ever failed them, and motorists and pedestrians alike must be protected against any such mishap if cars are to be allowed by law to emulate the lightning.

T. C. FOLEY, Hon. Secretary,
Pedestrians' Association.
134, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

Points from Letters

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

My friend Mr. Beaumont (in your issue of July 21) appears to contend that if in any one year we deduct our income from foreign investments and international shipping from our total imports the balance is our maximum exportable capacity for that year. Surely this is using the free trade slogan "We must import to pay for our exports" in its narrowest sense. With the ever-increasing density of our population and consequent necessity of an increasing national income, let us rather say, "We must export sufficient to pay for our necessary imports (raw materials, food, &c.) and leave us a large enough foreign credit to enable us to maintain and expand our commanding position in the international money and shipping markets, which is such an important source of income to us, and which has been mainly built up on our surplus trade balances of the past."—Mr. V. R. OMMISTON, Stock Exchange, E.C.2.

TAXING FOREIGN FOOD

Your correspondent's statement that Kenya is being ruined by Argentine maize and Brazil coffee dumped at home below the cost of production is hardly borne out by the "Weekly Statement" issued on July 22, taken from Board of Trade figures. The stock of Brazil coffee in London was 1,510 bags and the stock of Kenya and other East African 71,830 bags.—Mr. G. BAILY, 18, Corporation-street, Manchester.

FREE TRADE FOR FOREIGNERS

For myself, as an unmitigated free trader of 50 years' standing, I hold that justice demands that if the principle of free trade can no longer be applied to home production it should cease also to apply to imports as a matter of course. Why should not the foreigner, who enjoys the benefit of what we are told is the finest market in the world, help to bear some of the burdens of the British producer who is not only hampered and handicapped at every turn, but is to-day being taxed to the very verge of existence?—Mr. C. F. RYDER, The Hall, Thurlow, Suffolk.

COST OF LITIGATION

I purchased a property some two years ago in this district, and shortly afterwards a dispute arose as to the boundaries of the land, and I was served with a writ for trespass. My defence rested entirely on a verbal agreement and the plan attached to the conveyance deeds. The Judge found against me and awarded the plaintiff £5 damages with costs on the High Court scale, the grand total being £450 2s. 1d.—Mr. G. W. PENRIN, The Croft, Ash Green, Surrey.

ALTERNATIVE TO DOLES

Suppose the dole were paid not to the unemployed man, but to the man who will employ him, under strict conditions? There must be four:—(1) He must be an additional man employed; (2) he must be paid full wages; (3) he must be set to productive work; the fourth will be stated below. Plainly, the man would be better off with full work and wages than on the dole. Many an employer who cannot afford an additional man would welcome one, and turn him to good account, if he could secure his full work at the cost of part wages. But is not this reviving the old evil of subsidizing wages? Here a fourth condition comes in, and is important. Doles paid to employers should be diminished at intervals, long enough to allow of the men being really absorbed into industry, but in the end extinguishing the dole.—The Rev. E. P. BOYS SMITH, Hordle, Hants.

SCHOOLS WITH COLOURS

None of your correspondents has mentioned the fact that Cheltenham College Contingent, O.T.C., also carries colours. These were presented on July 23, 1921, by Lieutenant-General M. G. Willoughby, who was at the college from 1841 to 1848. The colours are of regulation design, the regimental colour being black with a red St. George's Cross and bearing the motto *Labor Omnia Vincit*.—CAPTAIN H. BULLOCK, Haslemere, Morant-gardens, Ringwood.

GLIDING COMPETITIONS

It was obvious, judging from the many thousands of spectators who attended the first inter-club gliding contest between the London Gliding Club and the Lancashire Gliding Club held at Ivinghoe recently, that the public imagination has been touched, and there must be a large number of people who, having seen the rapid progress the movement has made during the last three months, are wondering as to its possible immediate future development. Those people can have a ready answer, and experience a cheap, instructive, and interesting holiday by visiting Germany and witnessing the annual international soaring-flight competitions which are taking place between August 9 and 24 at the Wasserkuppe, where more than 40 of the world's most skilled sailplane pilots will be demonstrating on the latest machines.—Mr. E. C. GORDON ENGLAND, Chairman, the British Gliding Association, 44A, Dover-street, London, W.1.

THE TORTURE OF NOISE

There are several effective devices which will greatly mitigate noise. By fitting sound traps to open windows facing noisy thoroughfares, and by having ceilings of sound-absorbent material, reverberation, which makes the noise infinitely more objectionable, can be done away with. Heavy curtains, carpets, and upholstery are also useful. Medical experiments have shown that noise acts as a stimulant, and it is the effect of this stimulant unceasingly applied which creates fatigue of our nervous system. Some noises are infinitely more fatiguing than others, especially intermittent high-pitched noises. Fortunately, it is somewhat easier to reduce the reverberation of high-pitched noises than to deal with steady, low-pitched notes.—Mr. A. G. BIRCH, 16, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

GILLING CASTLE CHAMBER

It is bad news that the Great Chamber of Gilling Castle, Yorkshire, is likely to be dismantled and moved to America. Surely such an act of vandalism should be prevented. The detailed account says that it has been "provisionally sold." Does this mean that it may possibly be saved from transportation? If it must be sold and removed, which would be a very great pity, such a unique specimen of Elizabethan art and craftsmanship should be preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum.—Mr. LOUIS AMBLER, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Temple Chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.4.

"SHENANDOAH"

The traditional story in explanation of "All my eye and Betty Martin," to one form of which Dr. Maginty alludes, is surely not very convincing. The English "All my eye," &c., and the Latin "Ah mihi, beate Martine" are certainly very much alike in sound if the Latin is pronounced according to the old-fashioned English pronunciation. But it would be pronounced according to the ecclesiastical or Continental pronunciation, which could not suggest anything like "All my eye," &c., to an English listener.—The Rev. C. G. CHALLENGER, Caversham, Reading.

FLYCATCHERS IN LONDON

Two pairs of Spotted Flycatchers—trusting, perhaps, that as public servants of some value they would not be interfered with—recently took up their abode in Battersea Park. Each pair constructed a very neat nest against a tree trunk fairly close to a public pathway. Like most Spotted Flycatchers, these were of a confiding disposition and seemed to enjoy the society of mankind. As soon as the first nest was finished and the eggs laid the latter were stolen by a man or youth who left certain large and clumsy footprints in the flower-bed at the foot of the nesting tree. The second nest was finished and the eggs duly deposited therein, and the bird began to sit. About that time it became necessary to cut the long grass springing up round about the nesting tree. After the cutting it was noticed that some hand had torn away both nest and eggs. Battersea Park has now plenty of flies, but no Spotted Flycatchers to catch them.—Mr. HORACE JANES, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

EARLY CLOCKMAKING

Why did the early clockmakers use a cherub for their dial spandril ornament? We know that it followed the tulip *motif* imported from Holland with William III. and Mary, but there surely must be a definite reason to account for its general use by the famous makers East, Clement, Tompion, Knibb, Quare, Graham, &c., who, we are certain, were not slavish imitators.—Mr. F. H. GREEN, 9, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.3.

THE DECENT THING

Mr. Skelton's advice to picnic parties to carry away the remains of their feasts is no new idea. In the most widely-read book in the world is it not written that after the picnic on the grass of 5,000 men, beside women and children, the 12 baskets' full of fragments that remained were taken up?—VERONICA S. BATCHELOR, Hill Wootton House, near Warwick.

FRENCH PRICES

In countries with a gold standard prices must in the long run be fixed by the world price of gold—first wholesale prices, later retail prices, and last wages. France finds that she cannot keep up the volume of her trade without more francs when they are only worth 2d. than she required when francs were worth 10d.—Mr. T. W KILLICK, Southfield, Bowdon, Cheshire.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT COLCHESTER

NEW LIGHT ON PRE-ROMAN BRITAIN

Archaeological excavations have been proceeding at Colchester since the middle of June upon the site of Sheepen Farm, near the main stream of the Colne.

The original purpose of the enterprise, as set forth in an article in *The Times* on May 24, was to anticipate the destruction of historical evidence when the new by-pass road is being constructed there later in the year. Its scope has, however, now been unexpectedly extended, since the Essex County Council has purchased a 10-acre field south of the by-pass, and intends to convert the land into playing-fields. The county council has handed the new property over to the Colchester Excavation Committee until August 31, while the road-site is to be at the disposal of the excavators until the autumn.

The strip first examined lies on low ground, such as was little favoured by the Celtic inhabitants of Britain, but it is clear that even this plot was at one time much occupied, for abundant remains have been found of timber buildings, sometimes with clay floors, and of trenches, both the straight-sided ditches dug to receive wooden walls or palisades and the characteristic sloping-sided rubbish-trenches.

While the structural remains, plentiful as they are, throw little fresh evidence upon the life of their inhabitants, the pottery and jewelry extracted are of great archaeological value. It was at first deduced from the absence of earlier types that the scene of immediate excavation (a furlong north of the hill on which the main Celtic township was built) could not have been used for dwellings until about 10 B.C., when the British Camulodunum began to reach its greatest extent under Cunobelinus (Cymbeline). Some of the less distinguished citizens were evidently crowded out then into this relatively suburban site on the low ground. Digging at a lower depth has, however, revealed earlier remains, less concentrated in distribution, and it is possible that the earlier expansion of British Colchester was interrupted by an interval of several decades. The scarcity of later objects (only five or six have been discovered among many hundreds of surface finds) indicates that the occupants left the site about A.D. 47-50, when, we learn from Tacitus, the Roman *Colonia* was built on a virgin area of ground near by.

The 10-acre field where excavation has been proceeding within the past few days is nearer this Roman site and relatively farther from the supposed centre of the Celtic town. Here, accordingly, Celtic remains of the time of Cunobelinus are more scattered, while considerable traces of occupation continue after the Roman invasion, and at least until the end of the first century A.D.

The pottery and metal-work so far extracted show the prosperity and trade of Camulodunum's inhabitants most markedly during the 50 or 60 years before the Roman Conquest. Though much native pottery and some native brooches have been extracted, they are in association with a noticeably large proportion of imported ware and ornaments. The imported pottery includes Aretine ware from Italy, such as the Romans themselves used at home and abroad, early glazed vessels from Southern Gaul, and the most varied types produced in North Gaul, Belgium, and the Rhine district. These and brooches of bronze, iron, and fine enamel indicate the extent of the import trade across the Channel (the return of exports no doubt suffered from the high Roman tariff), and it is clear that half a century before the Roman Conquest commerce carried goods into Britain from Italy itself.

The coins found include, with early Roman types, the native issues of Cunobelinus himself and of his neighbours, the Iceni, and some native monetary types from Gaul. Cunobelinus's coinage (in bronze and base silver) bears Latin inscriptions, but a *graffito* upon a broken potsherd gives five or six Roman letters in a language which is not Latin, and may prove to be Celtic.

Twenty-five workmen have been engaged upon the excavations, under the general direction of Mr. Christopher Hawkes, of the British Museum, who has now handed the charge over to Mr. J. N. L. Myres, of the Oxford University Archaeological Society.

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COAL MINES ACT

MAIN PROVISIONS EXPLAINED

MARKETING AND HOURS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Coal Mines Act comes into force immediately, but one part is related to another, and there is a time-table which allows the machinery of marketing to be set going before the length of the statutory working day is reduced.

Four months after the passing of the Act—that is to say, on December 1 and thereafter—the duration of a shift must not exceed 7½ hours. The measurement of time is from the descent of the last man in the shift to the ascent of the first. On the average the amount of time spent in the mine will be 7½ hours plus the time required either to lower or raise the shift. Winding times vary. In small mines it does not take more than 10 or 12 minutes to get all the men down, and they can be raised in the same number of minutes, so that, in these mines, the average time spent below ground will be only a little more than 7½ hours. Larger mines, employing more men, especially the large, deep mines of South Yorkshire or Nottinghamshire, may require 40 minutes or more, with the most modern equipment, to lower 2,500 or 3,000 men. In such mines, although the working or coal-winding time will be the same as in the others, the average time of the men underground may be half an hour longer. The average winding time for Great Britain is about 28 minutes. Most mining districts took advantage of the Act of 1926 to increase the working day from seven hours to eight, but the Yorkshire and the Notts and Derby districts and Kent only added half an hour to the working day, so that in those districts the new Act will make no difference. The hewers in Northumberland and Durham have also worked a 7½-hour day since 1926, while the other men and boys underground have worked eight hours.

A shortening of the working time will, of course, reduce output and increase costs of production. A provision to make possible a modification of those effects was, however, introduced at the very last. If in any district the owners and miners agree as to the advisability of redistributing the hours of work so as to secure a short shift on Saturdays or alternate Saturday holidays they may make application to the Board of Trade for approval of the arrangement. The readjustment of hours must not make any working day longer than eight hours or the working hours of a week or fortnight more than 45 or 90 respectively. As a security for the voluntariness of such an arrangement it is provided that a district application must be approved by the Mining Association, for the general body of employers, on the one hand, and on the other hand by the Miners' Federation.

MARKETING SCHEMES

The object of the marketing schemes to be established under the first part of the Act is so to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal as to increase the financial proceeds. Each mining district, either alone or in association with others, must have a marketing scheme, and for Great Britain there must be a central scheme. All the schemes are to be completed within six weeks, unless the Board of Trade in any case allows a further period, and they will come into force on dates fixed by the Board, but not less than one month or more than three after the passing of the Act. The central scheme will be administered by a council of coalowners, and each district scheme by an executive board of coalowners. Having first estimated the demand for coal in a given period, the Central Council will proceed to allocate a due proportion of the total amount to each district. This proportion will be known as the district allocation. The council is required to amend the allocation if satisfied, upon the representation of any executive board, that it is necessary to do so in order to meet an increased demand for coal or any class of coal. Monetary penalties may be imposed on a district if its executive board contravenes, or fails to comply with, the central scheme. An executive board having a grievance against the Central Council may refer the matter to independent arbitration.

DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS

In the districts the executive boards will determine by means of a standard tonnage and a quota the proportion of the district allocation which each mine in the district may produce. Regard is to be had to the special circumstances of every mine, "including the efficiency and economy of the working of the mine, the extent to which it has been developed, or is being developed for economic working, the extent to which its output has been increasing or decreasing, and, in the case of the first determination, the proportion which the output of the coal mine bore to the output of the district during some recent period during which no arrangements made by a voluntary association or otherwise were in force regulating the output of any substantial number of coal mines in the district." If a standard tonnage has been fixed for any class of coal a separate quota may be fixed in respect of that class, but the quota must be the same proportion of the standard tonnage of all coal, or of the class of coal, for all the mines in the district. "Quota" may be transferred from one mine to another. Minimum selling prices will be fixed. Grievances of owners will be settled by arbitration. The boards will have power to inflict monetary penalties for contravention of, or failure to comply with, a scheme and to collect by levy any penalty imposed by the Central Council.

The House of Commons cut out of the original Bill a provision to give the Central Council power to make a national levy "for the purpose of facilitating the sale of any class of coal," and the Lords took out a corresponding provision for district levies, the expectation being that any such levy would be used for subsidizing exports. At first the Commons reinserted the district levy provision, but finally acquiesced in its excision, while making it possible for such a provision to be included in any amended district scheme with the assent of the Central Council and of Parliament.

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

For the protection of coal consumers there are to be committees of investigation—a national committee and a committee in every district. The chairman and all the members of these committees will be appointed by the Board of Trade. One half the members, other than the chairman, will represent the interests of consumers of coal and the other half, in equal numbers, owners of mines and mine workers. A committee of investigation may require all relevant information for either the Central Council or an executive board. If it appears to a committee that any provision of a scheme is contrary to the public interest, it will report to the Board of Trade and if the Board of Trade concurs it may call for the amendment of the scheme, and, in certain circumstances, substitute another. If, again, a committee is of opinion that the operation of a scheme has an effect contrary to the public interest it may ask for the matter to be set right, and, if not satisfied, may refer the matter to arbitration.

The Act requires the constitution of a Reorganization Commission whose duty it will be "to further the reorganization of the industry . . . and for that purpose to promote and assist, by the preparation of schemes and otherwise, the amalgamation of undertakings consisting of or comprising coal mines where such amalgamations appear to the Commission to be in the national interest." If a scheme which the Commission considers expedient is not prepared by the undertakings concerned the Commission itself may prepare a scheme and submit it to the Board of Trade. There will be five commissioners.

The Act also establishes a National Industrial Board, after the pattern of the National Wages Board for the railways. A dispute as to wages or other conditions of labour "throughout the coal mines in a district," which cannot be settled in the district, may be referred by either the owners or the workers to the national board, "who shall thereupon inquire into the dispute and report thereon to the owners and workers concerned."

Of the four parts of the Act only two are permanent. Part I., relating to marketing, will continue in force until the end of 1932, and no longer unless Parliament otherwise determines. The provisions as to hours will expire next June, when the Act of 1926, which they amend, will itself expire. Thereafter—again unless Parliament otherwise determines—the Seven Hours Act will come into force again.

VIEWS OF OWNERS AND MINERS

VALUE OF THE SPREAD-OVER

The following statement was issued on Saturday on behalf of the colliery owners:—

It is repeated that the reduction in hours brought about under Part 2 of the Act will reduce the wage-paying capacity of the mining industry—or alternatively increase the cost of production of coal—at a time of world stagnation in industry and trade, and when other countries, such as Germany, are turning their attention to reductions of costs and prices with a view to stimulating demand.

So far as the marketing provisions in Part 1 are concerned, a meeting of colliery owners from all the coalfields was held in London on July 31 to consider the action to be taken, and a further meeting will take place early in September. The colliery owners have made it clear throughout that any idea of financing increases of cost under Part 2 by increases of price in Part 1 is a hopeless one. The collieries need all the revenue that can be obtained from the sale of coal in order to meet their existing costs. In this connexion it may be observed that Mr. Graham spoke recently of the disappointing prospects of improvement in the coal industry, and pointed out that world prices of coal have sagged in common with the world slump in commodity prices since November of last year.

The Act will mean a difficult and anxious period in all the districts in which the alteration of hours of work will terminate the existing wages agreements and involve negotiation of new agreements. These difficulties will be much lessened if the principle of the spread-over is recognized; so that, within the limitation imposed by the Act, the total weekly or fortnightly hours permissible under the Act can be distributed so as to secure the most economic and highest wage-paying results.

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, made the following statement:—

Now that the Coal Mines Bill has become an Act of Parliament my colleagues and myself will use both our organization and our intelligence to make it a success. We shall throw ourselves heart and soul into utilizing the proposals embodied in this Act for the reorganization, regulation, and unification of this vital industry. Despite the fact that there is a marked difference of opinion between the coal-owners and the miners in regard to our final objective relating to the control of the industry—such as our policy of nationalization—I hope we shall work the schemes with one purpose in view—to secure for the coal produced an economic value, so that wages, which are admitted by the coalowners to be far too low, can be raised, and that the hours readjustment can take place without an economic cataclysm or crisis.

We must all recognize the economic conditions of the industry, and that cut-throat competition, over-production, inefficiency, and dumping must be abolished, if the industry is to recover and the mine workers are to receive improved conditions. I believe this Act, if operated honestly and sincerely, will be the starting-point for a direct improvement of the mining industry and miners' conditions, and will secure an avenue for negotiations. I hope, too, that it will remove the need for strikes and lock-outs.

RIOT AT SOUTH SHIELDS

ARAB SEAMEN CHARGED BY POLICE

Four policemen were stabbed and 20 Arabs were arrested in a riot at South Shields on Saturday, when a large number of Arab seamen came into conflict with the police, who charged with batons.

The trouble occurred during the afternoon while a crew was being signed on for the steamer Linkmoor. The Arabs objected to three white men securing vacant berths and rushed at them. The police intervened, and the situation became so serious that they considered it expedient to charge the crowd, numbering several hundred, with drawn batons. The Arabs used sticks, knives, and stones against the police. They eventually scattered, several men being left lying injured on the ground. A police ambulance conveyed the injured to hospital.

Two white men were also taken into custody. The injured police are Police-constables Baines and Addison, Warrant Officer O'Hara, and Detective Gash. O'Hara and Gash were detained in the hospital.

The riot followed a week's agitation against the acceptance by the seamen of the form under which men must be members of the National Union of Seamen before they can be engaged. The Minority Movement has conducted a campaign of peaceful picketing, and hundreds of seamen have assembled daily near the shipping offices, but all requisite crews have been secured.

A similar racial battle occurred at South Shields on April 29 of this year, when 17 persons were arrested and six others taken to hospital.

HARRINGTON HOUSE

PROTESTS AGAINST SOVIET LEASE

Residents in Kensington Palace-gardens have made representations to the Kensington Assessment Committee that the tenancy of Harrington House by the Government of Soviet Russia will cause deterioration in the value of the surrounding house property. They anticipate that the mansion, which has been leased for the purposes of the Soviet Embassy, will be used not only as an official residence for the Ambassador, but also for the business of the Consulate, and it is considered that this would interiere with the amenities of a private road.

Sir Frederick Richmond, who is the chairman of the Kensington Palace Gardens Road Committee, said yesterday that when the lease of Harrington House was transferred to the Soviet a meeting of the Committee was held to discuss the possibility of the house being used as the Soviet Consulate, as it was felt that this would affect the present responsibility of the residents for keeping up the thoroughfare as a private road. It was decided that a combined representation should be made to the Kensington Assessment Committee that the Soviet tenancy had a detrimental effect on the value of the neighbouring property. This was done, but the decision of the Assessment Committee is not yet known. Harrington House is a Crown leasehold.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

The Society of Apothecaries of London announce that at the examinations held last month the following candidates passed in the subjects named:—

SURGERY.—Barritt, M. M., Manchester; Cashell, G. T. W., King's College Hospital; Coutts, J. S. P., St. Mary's Hospital; Davies, G. R., St. Mary's Hospital; Glynn, H., Charing Cross Hospital; Graham, C. R., Kingston, Ontario; Mattar, F., Charing Cross Hospital; Sturgess, G. W., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Willis, W. H., Western Reserve Univ., U.S.A.; and Wilsker, G. K., Liège and Royal Free Hospital.

MEDICINE.—Asaad, M., St. Mary's Hospital; Barritt, M. M., Manchester; Buch, A., St. Mary's Hospital; Dymond, E. C., St. Mary's Hospital; Heppolette, J. E. R., St. Mary's Hospital; Pimm, S. R. G., Guy's Hospital; Rizk, Z., Birmingham; Thomas, A. L., Guy's Hospital; and Walmsley, G. H. C., Manchester.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—Dymond, E. C., St. Mary's Hospital; Finn, R. F. T., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Games, J. D. B., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Seeley, C., St. Mary's Hospital; and Todd-Naylor, I. J., King's College Hospital.

MIDWIFERY.—Barritt, M. M., Manchester; Finn, R. F. T., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Hinchliffe, G. W., St. Mary's Hospital; Jones, E. J., Cardiff; Muller, C. G., St. Mary's Hospital; Newton, R. D., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Walmsley, G. H. C., Manchester.

The diploma of the society was granted to the following candidates, entitling them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery:—

A. Buch, G. T. W. Cashell, E. C. Dymond, J. D. B. Games, J. E. R. Heppolette, S. R. G. Pimm, Z. Rizk, A. L. Thomas, G. K. Wilsker, and W. H. Willis.

MAIL BAG STOLEN

A mail bag carried on the mail train from Waterloo on Tuesday night was missed at Brockenhurst Station, in the New Forest, at 1.30 a.m. on Wednesday. Mrs. Fraser, of Brockenhurst, who was walking with a friend across a field about 200 yards from Brockenhurst Station and 100 yards from the main Brockenhurst-Lymington road, on Wednesday afternoon, saw the bag hanging from a tree. In it were a few letters and parcels, some of which were addressed to Ringwood. The seals had been broken and it is believed that registered parcels had been taken out of it.

IRISH CONCESSION TO MOTORISTS

The Royal Irish Automobile Club has concluded an arrangement with the Irish Free State Revenue Commissioners granting a concession to visiting motorists who rent residences in the Free State for the purpose of hunting, fishing, shooting, and other sports. By the concession, such visitors may import their motor-cars temporarily for six months in any period of the year without payment of duty. Only 16 weeks were previously allowed.

PRESERVATION OF STONEHENGE

PROGRESS TOWARDS ISOLATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

STONEHENGE, AUG. 2

So long as Great Britain has a War Office it may be impossible to restore completely the isolation which until 1915 gave an unspoiled and impressive setting to the historic circle of Stonehenge. Salisbury Plain offers a rare stretch of country for the training of troops, and when the thought and energy of the nation were concentrated on repelling the menace of the greatest War the world has known military occupation of the rolling Wiltshire downs became so extensive that an aerodrome, sheds, and a camp were constructed almost within the shadow of the ancient stones which have been called "the frontispiece of English history."

In the years since the War there has been steady and devoted endeavour to clear away the growths that emergency had piled against the sky-line, and on three sides there is now very nearly the loneliness which the majestic monument needs. It is only to the north-east that the Army authorities have maintained their grip, and there they seem to be finding compensation for the ground they have lost by spreading a rash of houses and other buildings over an ever-widening area. The latest—and it is almost the last—of the structures south-west of the circle to be removed is a large hangar, formerly one of three, which stood squat and unsightly a few hundred yards beyond the stones. During the past few weeks this has been demolished, and to-day it is reduced to heaps of material which lie on the ground to await a purchaser. As the bricks, timber, and window frames have to be sold, the débris may not be taken away for many months, but, fortunately, the irregular humps are not glaringly obtrusive as they are seen from within Stonehenge, and eventually they will disappear. There remains a rather ugly group of temporary buildings which formed part of the quarters attached to the aerodrome. These places are still occupied as a periodical hanging out of washing will tell those who approach the buildings over the grass, and it is stated that they cannot be cleared for another two years. From the circle the huts show only as a broken line of felt-covered roofs.

THE WAR OFFICE CAMP

It is gratifying to know that through the response of the public to the appeal launched in 1927 for a sufficient sum to purchase about 1,500 acres of land to ensure the preservation of the amenities of Stonehenge there is no danger of building operations in the future within a substantial distance of the famous stones. The land is vested in the National Trust, and consideration is being given to matters which would improve upon that which was so hardly gained. There are two buildings near the circle in the dip of the Downs in the direction of Amesbury. One consists of a pair of cottages occupied by two officials of the Office of Works, and the other is a café set back from the main road. The red-tiled roofs and chimneys of the cottages can be seen from Stonehenge. The café is not visible. There is also the Office of Works hut, actually within the wire fence enclosing the stones. This, with an outside turnstile, is in the control of an attendant who collects the small admission fee charged to visitors and sells copies of a guidebook and picture-postcards. It might be better if the hut were removed to the dip, where it would be out of sight from the top of the hill, and regulations could then perhaps be made to prevent the parking of motor-cars and motor-coaches on the road-side in full view of the stones. The café has a parking ground, but further accommodation would probably be necessary, as on summer days large numbers of people, including many foreign visitors, come to see the unique survival of a pre-historic age in Britain. The present noise and fumes of motor-vehicles only a few yards away from the ancient stones are incongruous and a nuisance.

The wish of those who would once again have Stonehenge stark and lonely on a naked plain would appear to be difficult to achieve. It has been stated in Parliament that the War Office cannot sacrifice the money which has been spent on the camp within vision of the circle and that the quarters are needed for the Larkhill ranges. Mr. Lansbury, the First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Shaw, the Secretary for War, have visited the locality, I understand, recently; but apparently the most that can be hoped for is a possible replacement of some steel houses by brick buildings. Lord Grey of Fallodon, in a speech at the Mansion House in 1928, raised the rather different question of the trees which have been planted on the ridges of the Plain. These crests, he submitted, were not the place for trees. There are plantations on the land which is now guarded by the National Trust and the desirability of retaining them on the one hand or having them down on the other will probably be considered. The undoubted aim of the Trust is to restore the surroundings of Stonehenge as fully as is possible to the pastoral beauty which for so immense a span of time was their true setting.

❦ A photograph will be found on page 14.

COUNTERFEIT COIN

JOHN SAMSON, 27, tailor's presser, of Buckland-street, Hoxton, and ALBERT CLAUDE HEMMINGS, 20, motor driver, of Portswood-place, Bethnal Green, were charged on remand at Old-street Police Court on Saturday with being concerned in knowingly uttering a counterfeit 2s. and having in their possession five counterfeit coins with intent to utter them. There was a further charge against Hemmings of having possession of a revolver without a certificate. Mr. Gwatkin appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions. The two men pleaded "Guilty," and it was stated that Samson had been previously in trouble, but there was nothing against him since 1921. The men stated that they met a man outside the labour exchange who sold Samson a number of coins for 8s.

Mr. SNELL (the Magistrate), who said that it was the first time he had been asked to deal with a case of that kind, sentenced each man to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES AND THE LATE LORD YPRES

The annual pilgrimage of the Old Contemptibles' Association to the grave of their commander in 1914, Lord Ypres, formerly Sir John French, took place at the village church of Ripple, near Deal, yesterday morning. The Old Contemptibles, numbering over 100, assembled near the village and, headed by the Hythe Town Band, marched to the church, where a service of commemoration was conducted by the Rev. Telford Varley. At the conclusion of the service the Old Contemptibles marched to the graveside, the band playing Chopin's *March Funèbre*, and a wreath of red, white, and blue flowers, tied with the Mons-riband, was deposited on the grave.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO DR. ST. CLAIR TISDALL

A memorial tablet to Dr. William St. Clair Tisdall was unveiled yesterday morning in St. George's Church, Deal, by Bishop Taylor Smith. The memorial was subscribed for by friends, who have also subscribed 100 guineas for the erection of new vestries in his memory. Dr. Tisdall was vicar of St. George's Church from 1913 to 1926, and formerly worked for the C.M.S. in India and Persia. He was a well-known scholar and author, and wrote many books on Persia. He was honorary chaplain to the Forces from 1916-19, and was the father of Deal's V.C., Lieutenant St. Clair Tisdall, who was killed in the War.

CARS FOR THE CONTINENT

The Southern Railway announces that for the convenience of motorists going to the Continent a special cargo boat will run from Dover to Boulogne to-morrow and daily until August 20, leaving Dover Marine at 11 a.m. and arriving at Boulogne at 1.30 p.m. Cars for the special boat must be alongside the quay at 9.30 a.m. This new service is in addition to the existing cargo-boat service from Folkestone to Boulogne and from Dover to Calais. The boat will convey 12 passengers, but any in excess of this number will be taken free of charge by motor-car from Dover to Folkestone for the 10.50 a.m. passenger boat, due at Boulogne at 12.20 p.m.

BANK HOLIDAY

HEAVY TRAFFIC BY RAIL AND ROAD

EXPRESS EXCURSIONS

The popular flight from London to the seaside and country for the enjoyment of the Bank Holiday—and for many thousands the adventure of the annual summer holiday—continued throughout Saturday, when there were abundant indications at the chief travel centres for rail and road that the extensive facilities provided for cheap and easy transit are fully appreciated by all classes. The leading railway lines ran hundreds of extra trains to all parts, and at Paddington, Waterloo, Euston, King's Cross, St. Pancras, and Charing Cross there were scenes of great bustle.

Yesterday added appreciably to the volume of holiday traffic, but it reached its climax on Saturday, when the numbers travelling to all parts came fully up to expectations. The South and West of England attracted tens of thousands, and Folkestone and Dover established new records for cross-Channel traffic, while bookings by air for the Continent were very popular. Trains to the Lake District, to seaside centres in the North, and to Scotland were packed, and at Paddington it was estimated that 100,000 people had been sent off to various destinations in the West. Steamship services to the Isle of Man and to Ireland had to be strengthened to meet the pressure, and the Channel Isles attracted large numbers who embarked at Weymouth. Navy Week has attracted a great many visitors to Portsmouth, and the popular Torbay and Cornish Riviera expresses had to be run in five parts.

The road coaching services were everywhere fully patronized, and there had been heavy advance bookings. On the railway lines there were signs of excellent organization which made the lot of the holiday-seeker reasonably comfortable—early bookings, the distribution of advance and exact information, and the augmentation of booking office staffs helped officials and travellers alike. For the long main line journeys the introduction of the newest and most powerful engines proved a great advantage, enabling longer trains to be run. Many holiday visitors to the Thanet coast resorts made the trip by the Thames steamboats.

A notable feature of the present season is the great popularity of the day excursion, with the cheap seaside day-return ticket at single fare, and also of the cheap period excursion, which help materially to solve the holiday problem of many who have only just enough money to spare for a holiday. There is a wide range of week and fortnight period excursion tickets to all parts—seaside and country—and the cheap day excursion takes the traveller rapidly to a popular watering place early in the morning and gives him eight hours there before the return. On what are called "excursions de luxe" the day traveller has the advantage of express trains which hustle him to his selected spot without a stop and take him home with equal speed. Examples which may be mentioned are a day at Lyme Regis at 8s. return from London, Bournemouth at 8s. 6d., Folkestone, Hastings, and Bexhill at 5s. 9d., and Ventnor at 8s. One can spend five hours in France by going on a day trip to Boulogne, which costs £1.

A variation is sometimes provided by combined river and rail trips; one may travel, for example, by train to Kingston and by steamer to Chertsey, or by train to Windsor and by steamer to Cliveden Woods. There is also a system on many lines of seven-day season tickets, which provide travel at will within certain areas, such as the historic Sussex coastline from Hove to Rye, or the complete circuit of the Isle of Wight.

Hundreds of cheap fares are available on the L.N.E.R. to-day for those visitors to London and those who wish to spend the day at Southend, Clacton, Dovercourt Bay, Cambridge, Yarmouth, or Burnham-on-Crouch, or in rural Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Bucks, or the Vale of Aylesbury. Day excursions will be run from King's Cross to Skegness (131½ miles) for 7s., and 17 hours (without passports) may be spent on the Belgian coast for 23s., travellers leaving Liverpool-street at 8.30 p.m. to-night, to-morrow, on Wednesday or Thursday, and arriving back there 35 hours later at 7.20 a.m.

TUDOR HOUSE AT DARTMOUTH

MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR PRESERVATION

The Mayor of Dartmouth (Mr. J. H. Smith) writes:—

"During the detailed examination of the old Tudor house in Higher-street, Dartmouth, which was recently acquired by the corporation for preservation as an ancient monument, Mr. William Weir, the architect of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, has reported to the council the discovery of some very interesting timber framing filled with plaster panels underneath the modern plaster work of the upper portion of the building. Mr. Weir states that this timber work forms a beautiful background to the two upper bay windows, and when exposed will show some of the very fine craftsmanship of bygone days.

"Mr. Weir has also informed the corporation that if it is desired to protect this exceedingly fine example of ancient buildings it will be necessary for the corporation to spend immediately the sum of £250 upon preservative works which must be put in hand at once. I am venturing to appeal to all lovers of the beautiful to assist the corporation by responding to this appeal for funds, which may be addressed to me at the Guildhall, Dartmouth. Photographs of the old Tudor house will be willingly supplied to subscribers."

MAN'S DEATH AFTER A FIGHT

FOUR MEN—WILLIAM HENRY SHAW, 24, ERNEST CLIFFORD, 23, OLIVER CLARKE, 20, and JOHN FLEMING, 20—all of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, were remanded at the Manchester Police Court on Saturday on charges arising out of a fight between two men on Friday night. Clarke was charged with the manslaughter of Harry Lamb, 28, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and the others with assaulting Nathaniel Kirby, who was stated to have been in Lamb's company. Detective Inspector Butler, giving evidence of arrest, said that he told the prisoners that he had been informed that about 11.45 on Friday night there was a fight in Coral-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; that Lamb had since died; and that Kirby endeavoured to stop the fight and was set on by them, assaulted, and knocked down. Clarke was charged with killing Lamb, and replied, "I did it in self-defence." In reply to the charge of assaulting Kirby, Clifford said, "I did it in self-defence"; Shaw also replied "self-defence"; and Fleming said, "I tried to separate him when he tried to assault Clarke." The witness applied for a remand until to-day, which was granted.

YPRES BRITISH SETTLEMENT

Among the more enduring memorials of the War is the Ypres British Settlement. With just over £15,000 ground has been purchased and there have been erected on it a very beautiful church, vicarage, a pilgrims' rest room, and a British school. These buildings have supplied a much needed want, not only to the large British colony resident in the Salient but to all who visit and have memories of Ypres. A special feature has been the provision of an English education for the children, and though the school premises are now free from debt there is an immediate liability of £600 on the other buildings. An appeal for this sum and for a further £5,000 as capital for maintenance purposes has been issued, and money may be sent to the honorary secretary, Ypres British Settlement, 9, Baker-street, London.

ROBBERY AT A RAILWAY STATION

It is believed that skeleton keys were used by thieves to open a safe in the booking office at Manor Park Railway Station yesterday. The men scaled a wall at the side of the station and forced a window of the booking-office. The safe was found empty, and £40 in cash and notes was missing.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

THREE DEATHS IN ONE COLLISION

A large number of fatal accidents to holiday-makers and others occurred during the week-end.

A head-on collision between two motor-cyclists on the Ringwood-Burley road, near Picket Post, in the New Forest, on Saturday night resulted in the death of three persons—the drivers of the two machines and a pillion rider. Their names are Leonard John Dismore (30), of Garden-road, Burley, butcher's assistant; Edward Ranger, of Garden-road, Burley; and Charles Edward Honeybun (22), of Richmond-road, Parkstone, Dorset, grocer's assistant, employed at Farnborough. Dismore, with Ranger on his pillion seat, was returning to Burley from Ringwood, and Honeybun was riding a motor-cycle in the opposite direction when the collision occurred. Dismore and Honeybun died almost immediately, and Ranger died in Boscombe Hospital early yesterday morning.

Two London Boy Scouts named Elliott, who live at Albion-grove, Stoke Newington, N., came into collision with a motor-lorry on Saturday while cycling at Swalecliffe, near Whitstable. Dennis, aged 10, was killed instantly, and his brother Douglas, aged 13, was seriously injured.

Thomas Grant (49), a motor contractor, of Bo'ness, died on Saturday in Falkirk Infirmary from injuries received in a motoring accident in which his wife was killed. After visiting Kirkcaldy, they were within sight of their home when the car, driven by their eldest son, skidded and crashed into the parapet of the Avon Bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Grant were thrown over on to the river bank below.

Frederick William Loose (22), of Hucknall, died in Nottingham General Hospital yesterday from injuries received through his motor-cycle's skidding and hitting a tree.

Seventeen persons were injured in a collision which occurred shortly after 10 a.m. yesterday between two motor-coaches at the junction of Grove-road and Romford-road, Stratford, E. The injured included the drivers of the motor-coaches. They all received attention at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, but were not detained.

George W. Davison, of Tooting, was killed on Saturday night when his motor-cycle and a motor-car came into collision at Purley Way, Croydon.

While motor-cycling to his home at Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire, for the holiday, David John Thomas, a Haverfordwest bank clerk (27), ran into a motor-omnibus near Carmarthen and was killed.

Robert Fitch, a garage employee, of Gould-road, Twickenham, came into collision with a motor-car near Dorking yesterday, while motor-cycling, and was killed instantly.

Alfred George Adderley, of Butlin-road, Rugby, a motor-cyclist, was killed at Rugby yesterday through being thrown against a tree after his machine had been in contact with a motor-car.

William Henry Calvert (40), of Wyken, near Coventry, died in Rugby Hospital on Saturday night after being in collision with a bicycle while motor-cycling at Withybrook, near Rugby.

BATHERS DROWNED

Six visitors from Manchester and two residents got into difficulties owing to a strong current when bathing yesterday morning on Llandanwg beach, between Llanbedr and Harlech, and Ernest Warburton (18), son of Mr. Warburton, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Llanbedr, was drowned. The others were saved.

After bathing from Weymouth beach yesterday, John Henry Nathen, a middle-aged widower, of Barry, Glamorganshire, collapsed and died. He was one of a motor-coach party from Crewkerne, visiting Weymouth for the day.

Morris Cohen (24), of Bentley-road, Liverpool, was drowned on Saturday at Parkgate open-air baths, overlooking the Dee Estuary, eight miles from Birkenhead. He was one of a party of holidaymakers who were bathing together.

Walter Allbright, aged 15, a carpenter's apprentice, of Rothwell, got out of his depth when bathing in a lake at Overstone Park, near Northampton on Saturday and was drowned.

William Grosart (42), a timekeeper, of Bold-street, Liverpool, jumped into the canal at Barnsley yesterday to help a youth who got into difficulties. The youth managed to get to the side, but Grosart became entangled in thick weeds and was drowned.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

EXHIBITION OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

The annual competitions in industrial design promoted by the Royal Society of Arts serve a variety of purposes. For a numerous band of art students they provide travelling scholarships and financial prizes, together with ascending grades of commendation. To the firms who largely finance the competitions they offer a recruiting station for new artists, and a selection of individual designs which can often be lucratively adopted. The exhibition of the work sent in, which opened on Saturday at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, offers to the general public, as well as to students and manufacturers, concrete illustrations of the nature of the designs imposed by different branches of commerce, and an indication of current standards.

The exhibits are divided under several heads—architectural decoration, textiles, furniture, book production, pottery and glass, and advertising. But these scarcely do justice to the range of the exhibits. Architectural decoration, for example, includes anything from black-and-white drawings of the Bank of England to minor feats of engineering such as the design of an elaborate electrical pendant or of an anthracite stove. There are few examples of pottery and glass, but there is an array of textile designs composed for every type of material. Advertising, which for obscure reasons includes leatherwork, Christmas cards, and calendars, makes the normally austere walls of the exhibition pavilion of the Imperial Institute resemble a vast fresh hoarding of posters.

It is a valuable feature of the exhibition that the judges' reports are available as well as the labels of order of merit, and it is clear that the standard implied differs widely from section to section and even among subsections of the same type of exhibit. Thus the judges of the Christmas cards (which are uniformly banal), while commenting mildly upon the lack of originality in the designs submitted, do not withhold their liberality in prizes and commendations, whereas the designers of some rather attractive biscuit box-labels are condemned outright as having made no effort to appreciate the fundamental principles involved. The competitors who strive to design showcards for jams are judged with even greater severity. They received no award whatever between them. While the judges weigh their verdicts rather variably, it may be observed that the posters and showcards are, in general, lively without much real provocativeness. Travel by steamship (to take a favourable instance) offers a field so wide and objects so concrete that the competition among designers is keen. But such vague demands as those for a loud-speaker poster expressing "the very soul of music," or a pictorial advertisement for "insurance in general," have naturally resulted in a rather far-fetched symbolism which shows the unsuitability of such ideas for direct adaptation to the poster. In general the fashion of the young poster designers seems to be going away from the fantasy and humour of much recent work and back to plain emphasis on goods and names. Indeed, this was recommended in advance by the judges.

Purely geometric or "abstract" designs in textiles have not been greatly favoured either by those who set the competitions or by the participants when they have been allowed freedom of choice. But "abstractions" from originally botanical themes are exceedingly popular. Many of the designs are on a comparatively large pictorial scale (the more ambitious might rank as modern "conversation pieces"), but these are hardly more adaptable to the folds of upholstery than to the design of dresses.

SIR HENRY LYTTON

Sir Henry Lytton last night entertained the members of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company at dinner at Brighton, where they are playing, in celebration of the honour recently conferred on him by the King. Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, presented Sir Henry Lytton, on behalf of his friends, with an inscribed silver salver. Mr. CLYNES said that 30 years ago he stood on the gallery steps of the Savoy Theatre and enjoyed the work of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. He was still a great follower of the company.

News in Brief

Milk retailers at Oswestry have advanced the price of milk from 4d. to 5d. a quart.

King Edward VII. Hospital at Windsor is receiving a grant of £75 from the Bucks Constabulary sports.

During a thunderstorm on Saturday the roof of the house of Mr. A. Robson, farmer, of Wansford, East Yorks, was stripped of tiles by lightning.

Mr. F. W. Hawkins, who became organist of the parish church of Great Yeldham, Essex, at the age of 11, has resigned after 55 years' service.

The body of May Cross (24), of Bristol, was found on Saturday lying near tennis courts in the Avon Gorge, under Clifton Suspension Bridge. It is supposed that she fell from some overhanging cliffs.

While Mrs. A. Spicer, of Putney, was walking near her home on Saturday two young men approached from behind and one snatched her handbag, which contained £4 in cash, a fountain pen, and a cheque book.

Mr. H. E. A. Twyford, of the firm of Messrs. George Brettle and Co., Limited, of Wood-street, has been elected a member of the Corporation for Cripplegate Ward in succession to Mr. Claude Thirkell.

Bees, which were being conveyed by train, escaped from their hive and delayed a train at Amersham, Bucks, station on Saturday for several minutes, making it impossible for people to enter or leave the carriages.

Mr. Richard A. B. Trower has been elected Master of the Drapers' Company; Mr. E. C. Francis Master of the Cordwainers' Company; Mr. S. J. Ross Master of the Joiners' Company; and Mr. George H. Lloyd Master of the Carmen's Company.

William Gullen, 14, errand boy, of Kilburn, was found on Saturday with his head wedged in a goods lift at premises in Portland-place, W. He was released by the Fire Brigade and taken to Middlesex Hospital, where he was found to be dead.

When an excursion train from Manchester reached Llandudno railway station yesterday it ran into the buffers. Eighteen of the passengers were treated at the local hospital for cuts, bruises, and shock, but only one, Mrs. Russell, of Manchester, was detained.

After releasing 80 pigeons at Westminster on Saturday Mr. H. F. Owen, M.P. for Hereford, endeavoured to race the birds to Hereford in an express train. In spite of a severe thunderstorm, the first bird reached home half an hour before the train was due.

A man named Barnes, stated to be of Portsmouth, was arrested at Jersey on Saturday on the arrival of the mail steamer Isle of Guernsey on the charge of stealing a handbag and contents belonging to Mrs. Searle, of Craignair-road, Elm Park, Brixton. Barnes was admitted to bail.

Two Pwllheli fishermen, Owen Thomas and David Thompson, were going out to fish at dawn on Saturday, when the engine-room of their motor-boat Nora caught fire in Cardigan Bay. Thompson, who was overtaken by the fumes, managed to crawl on the deck and flood the engine-room, but the petrol, which was floating on top of the water, was still burning. There was no other vessel in sight to help, but after three hours' fight with the flames the men managed to run the boat ashore on Pwllheli beach, where, with the help of other fishermen, they put out the fire.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Air Ministry invite applications for short service commissions in the General Duties Branch (Flying) of the Royal Air Force. (p. 1).

The University of Liverpool will have under consideration in the Autumn Term an appointment to the Johnston Chair of Bio-Chemistry. (p. 1).

Applications are invited for the appointment of assistant solicitor in the Town Clerk's office of the Borough of Swindon. (p. 1).

The Northern Counties Association for the Blind invite applications for the post of joint regional supervisor of blind welfare, to act in an advisory capacity in the six northern counties of England. (p. 1).

A secretary for a bob sleigh club is wanted this year for two months in Switzerland. (p. 1)

Those interested in Earl Grey's "Sponsors scheme" for assisting candidates for Holy Orders are reminded that communications should be addressed to Church House, Westminster. (p. 1)

A sufferer from nerve deafness and head noises would be grateful to hear from anyone who has benefited from any treatment. (p. 1)

Shooting over 750 acres 20 miles from London is to be let. (p. 1)

To-day . . .

. . . Miss Amy Johnson lands at Croydon!

Arrival Platform at Croydon Aerodrome

On May 24th, 20 days after leaving Croydon, she cabled from Australia . . .

"AM DELIGHTED with WAKEFIELD ORGANISATION"

To-day, Miss Johnson returns to England—triumphant. Just three months ago she set off on her hazardous flight—unknown and unheralded. How was this young woman to overcome the perils of desert, ocean and storm? That which she attempted had never been done before by a woman, and her chances of success seemed at least remote.

Yet the House of Wakefield had confidence even before the start.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

SELFRIDGE'S NOW USES AEROPLANES

By CALLISTHENES

This House has taken a decision which we believe is of more than ordinary public interest. We have decided that whenever anyone of our staff makes a business trip between London and Paris, he shall travel *via* British Airways, unless the individual prefers not to go by air. Imperial Airways will be our most favoured route to and from Paris for all our business trips.

We have long used the air service to carry special merchandise to and from Paris. We believe we were among the first of business houses thus to work the air service into the texture of their every-day systems. We are among the first—certainly the first within our knowledge—to adopt aeroplanes for systematic use in the personal journeys of its staff.

Pressure will never be exerted on our staff to travel by air if they still would prefer to go in some other way; but we know that many of them like air travel, and that any reluctance that remains will be removed by their colleagues who take advantage of the wonderful facilities Imperial Airways are regularly providing.

Our primary purpose is to speed up the journeys between London and Paris. Our Paris office is an enormously active and important adjunct to our business here. Paris is the headquarters of many fashions, the assembling place of multitudes of some of the finest products of the Continent. Often the value of its service to us is in its immediacy. Always with Paris the quicker the service is the better. To cut down by more than half the time spent in our numerous journeys to and fro will add much to our efficiency.

There is, too, a desire to give a lead.

We have given a lead in many aspects of modern commerce. This has been because we have been, as we always hope to be, a youthful and growing business and progress has been a conspicuous and essential part of our existence—as it will always be.

But in this question of flying there is something more than the thought of our own efficiency and our own progress. We believe that flying is destined to be of more and more importance in the business life of the nation. We believe the aeroplane is a commercial instrument of tremendous potency, and that it is for English commerce to become quickly adept in its use. It is of great practical importance; it is of great importance as a symbol of new power, new skill, new science, new courage.

We have been also pioneers in the sale of aeroplanes. We have an Aeroplane Department—alert, active, successful. Any member of the public who is interested in flying as a personal, practical proposition can call at our Man's Shop, at the West corner of our Ground Floor, and learn all about it—even if he does not want to buy an aeroplane.

We have now taken a further step in air progress and we hope it will be of benefit to the nation as well as to ourselves.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Say a whisky and
Perrier
No comparison.

THE THEATRES

"CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE"

There is no new theatrical production in Central London this week, and the unusual position still continues that every playhouse in Shaftesbury-avenue is closed. Within the new few weeks, however, most of them will be open again, as new productions have already been arranged. There will also be an addition to the number of theatres in the Shaftesbury-avenue area, as the new Cambridge Theatre will be opened on September 4, with Mr. B. A. Meyer's production of *Charlot's Masquerade*, with Miss Beatrice Lillie in the principal part.

Miss Lillie arrived at Southampton on Saturday from New York in the Homeric. Her engagement in the new entertainment was arranged as the result of a series of long-distance calls between London and Hollywood, where she has been appearing with Mr. George Grossmith in a new "talkie," *Are You There?* The programme of *Charlot's Masquerade* will include two ballets arranged by Quentin Tod—*The Masque of the Red Death*, with music by Cyril Scott, and *Snowdrop and the Seven Brothers*, with music by Eric Coates. It is to have a preliminary production at Birmingham on August 18.

The first performance of Mr. Jack Hulbert and Mr. Paul Murray's production, *Follow a Star*, at the Winter Garden Theatre, will be given on September 10. The principal parts will be played by Mr. Jack Hulbert and Miss Sophie Tucker, and the company will include Miss Betty Davies and Mr. Frank Carpenter.

A SEASON OF SHAKESPEARE

Mr. Baliol Holloway, who has played many leading Shakespearian parts at the Stratford-on-Avon Festival and at the Old Vic, will begin a season of Shakespeare's plays in Central London early in September with a production of *Richard the Third*, in which he will play Gloucester. This week another leading Shakespearian player, Mr. Henry Baynton, will produce and appear in a revival of Sir Henry Irving's *The Bells* at the Chelsea Palace Theatre. He will be supported by Miss Esmé Beringer, Miss Dorothy Turner, and Mr. Max Gayton.

The Carl Rosa opera season at the Strand Theatre has been extended over Bank Holiday and the last performance will be given on Wednesday evening. *Carmen* will be sung this afternoon, *Tales of Hoffman* to-night, *The Valkyrie* to-morrow, and *La Bohème* on Wednesday.

Many English players will be visiting the United States in the autumn. Miss Lydia Sherwood, Mr. Leslie Perrins, Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, and Mr. James Raglan will be seen in *Insult*. Mr. Ivor Novello, Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and Miss Benita Hume will play their original parts in *Symphony in Two Flats*. Miss Auriol Lee and an English company will appear in the New York production of *Nine Till Six*, and Mr. Leon Quartermaine and Miss Joyce Carey will support Miss Jane Cowl in a revival of *Twelfth Night*.

At the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, this week Mr. Percy Marmont, Miss Marjorie Hume, Mr. Reginald Bach, Mr. Stanley Lathbury, and Miss Elinor Walters are appearing in a new mystery play, *The Scorpion*, by Mr. George Pickett and Mr. Donald Finn.

On Monday, August 11, the Swanage Repertory Company will produce *Precious Bane*, a dramatization by Mr. Edward Lewis of the novel by Mary Webb.

At the Coliseum this week a second series of "Parisian Novelties" will be presented, and the programme will also include Mr. Sam Barton and Miss Gladdy Sewell, the Palladium Mr. Charles King, who appeared in the talking film *The Broadway Melody*, will make his first appearance on the London variety stage. Mr. Jack Hylton and his band, Kimberly and Page, and Mr. Leslie Sarony will be at the Victoria Palace, and the holiday programme at the Holborn Empire includes Nervo and Knox, Mr. Randolph Sutton, and Naughton and Gold.

Entertainments

CANTERBURY WEEK

OLD STAGERS' 85TH SEASON

"THE CARDINAL"

BY LOUIS N. PARKER

Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici ..	Mr. RALPH ALDERSON
Giuliano (his brother) ..	The HON. DENYS BUCKLEY
Bartolommeo Chigi ..	Mr. HAROLD WACHER
Guido Baglioni (of Perugia)	Lt.-Col. C. P. HAWKES
Andrea Strozzi ..	Mr. PERCY LEE
Peter Ramsim (Abbot of Sherborne) ..	Major A. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS
Francesco } (Deacons)	Mr. JULIAN HALL
Luigi }	Mr. PETER FLEMING
Beppo (a bell ringer)	Major A. CLARKE-JERVOISE
Pietro (Servant to Giovanni) ..	Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR
Valentino (a page) ..	Master ROGER DE GREY
Clarice de' Medici ..	Lady CRUTCHLEY
Filiberta Chigi ..	Miss JOAN BUCKMASTER
Honoria (her companion)	Mrs. M. J. BARTLETT
Maddelena	Miss CECILY BURNABY-ATKINS
Lisa	Miss AUDREY FREER
Benedetta	Mrs. G. E. V. CRUTCHLEY

Guards, Attendants, &c., Mr. W. J. RICKARDS, Mr. G. K. GRAHAM, and the numerous and talented members of the Smith family.

(FROM OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC)

CANTERBURY, Aug. 3

The Old Stagers opened their eighty-fifth season at the St. George's Theatre last night. Thank heaven, we all said, for a fine evening! But what does it matter, the London playgoer will ask, whether the evening's wet or fine? For the London playgoer imagines himself driving through a few streets in a closed car, and cares nothing for a deluge. Not so in Canterbury. The traditions of the Old Stagers are wrapped up in the traditions of Kent cricket. Cricket and theatrical reminiscence are interwoven in the conversation at dinner—a conversation in which every one for the last 50 years is known (or unknown) by his Christian name; and after dinner you drive into Canterbury across country, or stroll through Canterbury on your way to the theatre, hatless and in evening-dress, admiring the bunting in the streets and the I Zingari colours which, about honoured necks, do service as an evening tie. This is not playgoing by routine; it is playgoing in Festival; and unless there has been cricket all day and unless there is a mellow promise in the evening sky, half the battle is lost at the outset.

Yesterday all was well, the weather, the Festival, and the play. If the Old Stagers have a fault it is in their tendency to choose sometimes plays that have not much substance in them and depend for their success on brilliant performance down to the fourteenth page-boy. *The Cardinal* is exempt from the charge. It has a full, exciting, and skilfully told story. Cardinal Giovanni de'Medici finds himself at the centre of a plot that threatens to ruin his house. His brother Giuliano and Andrea Strozzi are rivals for the hand of Filiberta, daughter of the great merchant, Bartolommeo Chigi. Chigi, the Cardinal, and the lady herself all favour Giuliano, whereupon Strozzi, evidently not a good loser, plunges his dagger into Chigi's throat. Who will bring the crime home to him? Whose is the most astute mind in Rome? The Cardinal's. Very well, says Strozzi, I will put the Cardinal out of action by telling him of the murder under bond of the confessional. Thus the Cardinal's tongue is tied, and remains tied even when his innocent brother is arrested for Strozzi's crime, and condemned to death. How shall he compel Strozzi to speak? How shall he protect Filiberta from this dark villain who demands her surrender as the price of Giuliano's freedom? The answers are very brilliantly reserved, even from playgoers with a lamentable facility for unravelling plots, until the last of four acts.

Melodrama? Yes, indeed. Much of the dialogue rumbled down Wardour-street in the year 1510. To see Mr. Lyon Playfair, as the Cardinal's effervescent servant, curling two fingers above his ears to suggest that the great house of Medici has fallen under the influence of the Evil Eye is to dream of what his father might do in burlesque of this blood-curdling solemnity; and when the hard but just heart of Colonel C. P. Hawkes begins to melt beneath breast-plate and chain armour, it is easier to laugh secretly with Colonel Hawkes than to share the generous emotion of Guido Baglioni, of Perugia. There are, in brief, a few minor parts that wobble now and then on the dividing line between the sublime and the ridiculous. But the story does not wobble; it genuinely holds the theatre, and holds it in a way that suggests the possibility of a revival of the play elsewhere than in Canterbury. Mr. Percy Lee conducts the villainies of Strozzi with firm persuasion and without a shadow of over-emphasis; Lady Crutchley brings thought as well as dignity to the mother of the Medici; Major Clarke-Jervoise, as a bell-ringer who befriends the Medici in misfortune, trots on to the stage now and then, never failing to bring humour and character with him; and Mr. Harold Wacher is a worthy merchant who receives a dagger in his throat too soon. The young lovers, who have a habit of being a nuisance in melodrama, are, in this instance, admirable. Miss Joan Buckmaster has tenderness, grace, sincerity, and quiet emotional force—a heroine worth plotting for—and the innocent Giuliano, falsely accused, who, with less adroit handling, might have been of tedious virtue, is kept alive and natural and continuously interesting by Mr. Denys Buckley's knowledge of how to save romantic dialogue from pomposity.

And so, as always, we come to Mr. Ralph Alderson. It would, perhaps, be simplest to say that he is the best actor in England who has not chosen to become a professional. Like all good actors with genuine individuality, he has his mannerisms, which, in such a play as this, become inevitably (and rightly) grand mannerisms. When he tears up a letter he tears it up shoulder high and allows the pieces to flutter down on to the stage, their fall emphasized by the splendid background of his Cardinal's robes. Perhaps it is, for a moment, a trifle over-magnificent. But what restraint there is in his receiving of the confession, what tenderness in his care for Filiberta, what fire in his indignation against Strozzi, what guile in his treatment of the difficult last act! A performance as good as this and a production, on a small stage, as smooth and clear as Mr. Robert Young's are evidence of the youth of the Old Stagers in their eighty-fifth season.

THAMES RIVER GARDENS

The Sir Reginald Hanson Challenge Cup, given by the Thames Conservancy Board for the best kept lock, weir, or ferry garden on the Thames, has been awarded to E. E. Light, the keeper of the Sonning Lock. Awards for well-kept gardens on different sections of the river have been made as follows:—

LOCK-KEEPERS' GARDENS.—St. John's Lock to Caney Lock.—1, H. Smith (Pinhill Lock); 2, D. E. Collins (Shifford Lock); 3, W. T. Long (Eynsham Lock) and A. Ball (Godstow Lock). Iffley to Magdeburham Locks.—1, Baldwin (Magdeburham); 2, J. W. Edds (Benson); 3, H. A. Chivers (Whitchurch); 4, W. G. Collins (Iffley) and C. Taylor (Cleeve). Caversham to Boulter's Locks.—1, E. E. Light (Sonning); 2, H. J. Marks (Temple); 3, H. J. Tame (Marsh); 4, L. Young (Shiplake). Bray to Teddington Locks.—1, A. E. Allen (Teddington); 2, W. J. S. Standen (Shepperton); 3, A. E. Cooley (Sunbury); 4, T. W. Hills (Romney) and H. Spokes (Old Windsor). Weirs and Ferries.—1, J. R. C. Overy (Keen Ferry); 2, F. G. Smith (Caversham Ferry); 3, G. Whitney (Roebuck Ferry); 4, E. Yates (Chalmore Hole Ferry).

THE EISTEDDFOD

OPENING AT LLANELLY TO-DAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LLANELLY, Aug. 3

For the third time in its history the Welsh National Eisteddfod will be held this year at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, probably the most typically Welsh of the industrial towns of Wales. The competitions, which begin to-morrow and will continue throughout the week, will take place in a specially constructed pavilion in the heart of the town, with accommodation for 20,000 people, and 100,000 visitors are expected in the town during the week. The number of entries in all sections runs to several thousands, and the prize money amounts to over £5,000.

The published programme shows no violent departure from established tradition. On the musical side the principal attractions are, of course, the chief choral competition for choirs of 150 to 200 voices on Wednesday, for which a first prize of £200, and a second of £50, are offered; and the chief male voice choirs competition on Saturday for prizes of £100 and £25. For the former the test pieces are Holbrooke's "The City of the Sea" from "The Choral Symphony," Bach's "Christians be joyful" from the "Christmas Oratorio," and Dr. Vaughan Thomas's "How sweet the Moonlight Sleeps." Seven choirs have entered. Twelve choirs have entered for the chief male voice choral competition, but one, the Scranton choir from the United States, has withdrawn owing to trade depression in the Pennsylvanian anthracite coalfield. The test pieces are "The Arsenal at Springfield" (J. Owen Jones) and "Cymru Rydd" (David de Lloyd). There are also secondary choral competitions for men, women, and children, and for works and congregational choirs, while on the instrumental side, which has developed rapidly in recent years, there are several competitions for string orchestras.

LITERARY SECTION

The Literary section is a particularly attractive one, and never before perhaps has the prize list been on such a generous scale. In addition to the Crown and Chair competitions, for which the entrants number 13 and 16 respectively, a prize of 100 guineas is offered for the best "history" of the Hundred of Caerwyllon, another of £100 for a "history" of Carmarthenshire, and a similar prize for a historical survey of the West Wales steel industry. Mr. J. J. Davis, the United States Secretary for Labour, offers a prize of £100 for an essay on "Wales and Monmouthshire: their future, embodying therein a plan for self-autonomy within the Empire," a prize of 50 guineas is offered for the best "history" of Wales suitable for children, and prizes of £50 each for essays on "The organization and constitution of an International Police Force," and "A History of Music and Musicians in South Wales from 1700 to 1930." A new departure has been made this year by restricting two of the literary competitions to Welsh-Americans, in acknowledgment of their increasing attendance at the National Eisteddfod each year.

The final performances in the Welsh drama competitions will take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings at the Hippodrome, and other native plays will be staged for the remaining evenings of the week.

For the evening concerts the Eisteddfod Choir, of 350 voices, will be assisted by the National Orchestra of Wales and a number of well-known artists. The first concert to-night will be given by a choir of school children numbering 1,000 voices. Meetings of the Bardic Gorsedd, the ruling council of the Eisteddfod, will be held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at Parc Howard, a delightful retreat on the outskirts of the town, and a joint session of the Gorsedd and the Eisteddfod Association on Tuesday evening will decide as between the claims of Port Talbot and Caerphilly for the 1932 gathering. Meetings of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion and other national and quasi-national bodies will be held during the week.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

An auxiliary of the Eisteddfod which is gaining in prestige and popularity every year is the arts and crafts section. It was at Llanelly in 1895 that the late Sir Hubert von Herkomer was first introduced to the Welsh Festival by Mr. C. W. Mansel Lewis, of Stradey Castle, who was then, and is again this year, chairman of the committee in charge of this section. This meeting was destined to have important results for the Eisteddfod, for it led to a much-needed reform of the Gorsedd vestments, "properties," and ritual, and added a new dignity to the time-honoured ceremony. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition this year occupies the whole space at the Coleshill Central Schools and two pavilions within the Eisteddfod grounds. The exhibits number approximately 2,200 entries in the competitive section and about 400 works on loan. Entries have been received from all over the British Isles, South America, and even from New Zealand, and these have been judged during the past few days by Sir William Llewellyn, president of the Royal Academy, and Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A. The loan section comprises a collection of works by famous artists, of the estimated value of £80,000, and includes paintings by such masters as Turner, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Raeburn, Romney, Cox, and Landseer. There is also a special collection of the works of J. D. Innes, the Llanelly-born artist, who died in 1914 at the age of 27. The crafts section comprises work in pottery, plate, leather, wood, and iron, and one room is entirely devoted to Welsh crafts and industries.

"THE BLUE ANGEL"

EMIL JANNINGS IN HIS FIRST "TALKIE"

The English of Herr Emil Jannings is by no means perfect. But by giving him in his first talking-film a part in which this defect is almost a virtue, and by reducing dialogue to a minimum, the director of the Ufa film, *The Blue Angel*, to be seen at the Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, has produced as good a work as was possible within the limitations of a well-worn theme.

It is one of many established back-stage conventions that the professor brought into contact with life succumbs to it and makes a fool of himself. As Professor Immanuel Rath Herr Jannings makes use of this convention, but gives it a fresh twist by turning it to tragedy. Perplexed by the lack of diligence in his students, Professor Rath tracks them down to *The Blue Angel*, the cabaret to which they are attracted by the performances of Lola Frohlich. There he is lured into compromising situations, and an indiscretion begun in innocent zeal ends in his dismissal from the school to which his life has been devoted. He marries Lola, and thereafter declines until he becomes little more than a hanger-on to his wife's new lovers.

The production is German, but the theme is Hollywood. Nevertheless, Herr Jannings develops it with a care for significant detail and a German slowness—for once appropriate—that raise it above the commonplace and make it, if not a work of art, at least a performance for those who prefer careful and conscientious acting to a quick-moving story.

ST. PAUL'S ORGAN

Messrs. Henry Willis and Sons write with reference to the paragraph about St. Paul's organ which appeared in *The Times* of July 28:—"On Sunday, July 27, during the broadcasting of the afternoon service, one of the old control levers of the swell organ reservoir suddenly snapped, after doing service for over 60 years. (The organ is substantially 30 to 60 years old.) As a consequence, the swell organ was put temporarily out of action owing to the failure of the wind to get through. The remainder of the organ was all in perfect playing order, and could have been used for the rest of the service. That is to say, the great organ, choir organ, solo organ, altar, dome, and pedal organs were all available, only the swell organ being silenced. The repair of the broken lever occupied about 10 minutes, after which the organ worked perfectly as before. It appears, therefore, that the transference to the emergency piano was hardly called for."

Mr. Owen Nares, having been a butler in *Désiré* at the New Theatre, is now to become a broker's man at the Ambassadors Theatre. He will take over this evening the leading part in *The Man in Possession*, which has been played hitherto by Mr. [illegible] Massey, who has to undergo an operation. His part in *Désiré* will be taken by Mr. Hugh Wakefield.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 2

THE HIGHLAND EXHIBITION

CHANGING CUSTOMS

RELICS GATHERED AT INVERNESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

INVERNESS, Aug. 2

In the Highlands old customs are passing away. Each year the mesh of civilization spreads farther west across the hills. More and more of the young people of the hills and the glens and the isles make their way to the cities and there learn the ways of townsfolk. Everywhere one meets old deserted and ruined townships and houses. The old times are gone; the old customs have gone; and thus the promoters of the Highland Exhibition which is to open here on Monday have done a great work in gathering together what is left of the earlier life of the Highland people. During the past few months a band of devoted workers have been exploring the Highlands for old things, and almost everywhere they have received the same reply from the crofters, fishermen, and others from whom they have made inquiry: "Well do I remember that being in use in my younger days, but that is no longer used here. We threw that out some years ago." So many valuable relics have been "thrown out" that it has been hard to gather together a representative collection of articles dealing with the life of the old people, but it says much for the zeal of the workers that the present magnificent collection has been got together.

That part of the Exhibition which will arouse the greatest interest in the general public will be the relics of the rising of 1745, when one August day nearly 200 years ago Prince Charles Edward raised his standard on the shore of dark Loch Shiel. Among this collection of relics perhaps the most interesting are the sword and anvil of the immortal Blacksmith of Moy who, with MacKintosh's Lady and a few others, put to headlong flight Lord Loudon's army when that nobleman (who was on the Government side in the rising) had come by night to capture the Prince, who was in hiding in the Castle of Moy. At the Rout of Moy (as this engagement was called) MacLeod's piper, Donald Ban MacCrimmon, was killed, and his death has given us one of those immortal MacCrimmon pibrochs known as the Lament for Donald Ban.

In the Exhibition will be seen a number of personal tokens given by the Prince to those who gave him shelter or did him some service during his wanderings throughout the Highlands, and there are relics of Flora MacDonald lent the Exhibition by her direct descendants. There are also relics of the Lovat of the day, and of President Forbes of Culloden.

The earlier though less widely known rising of 1715 is also represented in the Exhibition, and some relics will be on view that have never previously been exhibited. The Duke of Montrose has lent relics of the Highland campaigns of his ancestor, Montrose, and Lochiel is lending a sword used at the Battle of Harlaw, and various belongings of his forebear, who is known to history as the Gentle Lochiel and who with great self-denial and against his better judgment threw in his lot with the Prince and used his great influence to win to his cause other powerful families.

Many beautiful old swords and targes or shields will be on view. Mr. J. G. Murray, of Clava, has lent the exhibition Prince Charles Edward's own targe. Numbers of old pistols, guns, and powderhorns will also be shown. The highland brooch will have a section to itself. There is an ancient golden brooch (on which there is an invocation) lent to the exhibition by Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, and there is also a beautiful enamel brooch, of great antiquity, found near Loch Ness.

The weaving of tartan is now almost a lost art in the Highlands and so the collections of old tartan, spun and woven with infinite care and skill, are of great interest. In this section the Lamont and Wilson collections are to be seen. There are old tartan greatcoats, tartan doublets, and old kilts, and a Highland lady's marriage costume of the old days.

HIGHLAND LIFE

The present-day life of the remote Highlands occupies a prominent place in the exhibition, and is all the more interesting because scarcely a single one of the things seen in this section will be in use a decade hence. There is the "cas crom," or plough, worked by manpower. This small plough was widely used in the Highlands in the nineteenth century. It is now confined to some of the western isles, and is rarely seen, but there is still one island where nothing but the "cas crom" is used. There is a number of "cruisgean," primitive lamps, burning fish oil by means of a rush wick, and the "sioman," or heather rope, with which the thatch of the houses is still secured in some districts. Spinning wheels of various kinds—some of them are of great age—are on view, and the "suiste," or flail, is well represented. There is to be seen also the torisgean, or peat spade. In some parts of the Highlands peats are now cut with a common garden spade, but formerly the "torisgean" was universally used. An exhibit of unusual interest is an illicit whisky still, and there are the complete furnishings of an old Highland cottage of the primitive type, where there was no chimney, but where the fire was set in the middle of the room and the peat smoke escaped through small holes in the roof. There is a collection of musical instruments of past days, a relic of great interest to pipers being the Black Chanter of Kintail.

Now that the island of Saint Kilda is apparently to be abandoned in the near future the various old relics of the St. Kildaris are of special interest. In the days when communication from St. Kilda was even more difficult than at present the people of the isle used to fashion a tiny wooden boat a foot or so long and set it adrift on the Atlantic with an urgent letter on board, trusting to the tides and to the prevalent westerly winds to carry the call for help to the mainland. Another article of interest is the small St. Kilda plaid.

The Highland Exhibition has been generously supported by the great Scottish families, and exhibits have been lent by the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Portland, Lochiel, MacKintosh, Lord Lovat, Lord Ancaster, Lord Arbuthnot, Fraser Tytler of Aldourie, Grant of Glen Moriston, the Seafield Trustees, the Officers and Men of the Depôt Cameron Highlanders, and many others.

MacKintosh of MacKintosh is president of the Exhibition, which owes much to the zeal of its organizing secretary, Miss I. F. Grant, author of more than one book on the economic development of the highlands.

FILM CENSORSHIP

THE POSITION IN MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Aug. 2

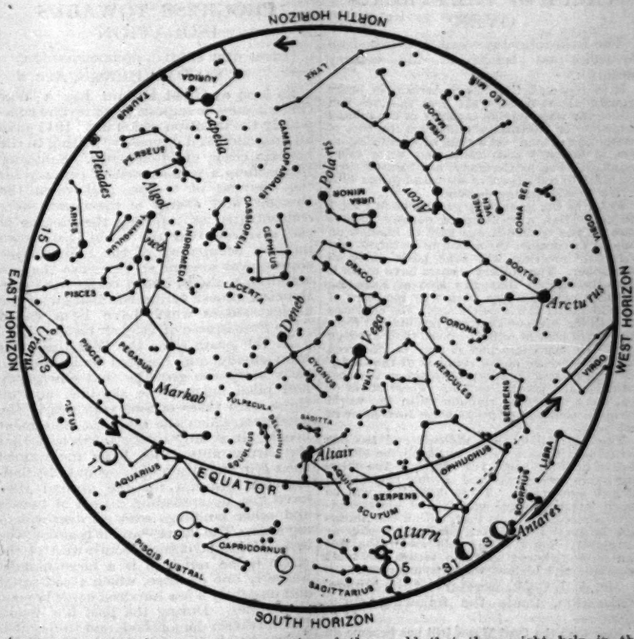
The announcement made in some quarters that the Manchester Watch Committee has consented to the local branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association submitting to the police all films previously shown to the Board of Censors and to the trade is premature, but can be, nevertheless, regarded as an interesting herald of future developments. The Watch Committee's approval has not yet been given, but there is no reason to believe that it will be withheld.

Until the matter is formally approved, those connected with the industry in Manchester are reticent to express any opinion of the scheme, but it has been made known that the censor's classification of films fit for adults only, or suitable for universal usage, has not always met with approval, and it is for this reason that the new system has been devised. As an illustration of the difference of opinion that exists over films that have been classified by the Board of Censors, it may be pointed out that the local censorship has removed from the "suitable for adults only" grade 17 out of 22 films, and have endorsed the remaining five as in the "adult only" class. The 17 include *The Green Goddess*, *At the Villa Rose*, *Alf's Button*, and *Rookery Nook*, while the five left in the "A" category are *The Hate Ship*, *Devil May Care*, *The Bishop Murder Case*, *General Crack*, and *Dynamite*.

The work done for some time past by the special branch of the Chief Constable's staff has satisfied the local exhibitors, who, in the rare event of a film shown to the trade not being approved by the police, are generally protected by a clause which automatically secures release from any hiring contract.

STARS OF THE MONTH

THE EVENING SKY IN AUGUST



(FROM OUR ASTRONOMICAL CORRESPONDENT)

This diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 11 o'clock at the beginning, at 10 o'clock in the middle, and at 9 o'clock at the end of the month, the time in all cases being local; or, in other words, at places away from Greenwich, the Greenwich times to which the diagram applies are later than the above by the amount of the longitude if the place be west of Greenwich, earlier by like amount if it be east. If the diagram be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words round the circle) is at the bottom, the stars he then has in front of him will be found between the lowest point of the circle and its centre, which represents the zenith, or point immediately overhead, and the heavens to his right and left hand will be found in the corresponding positions in the diagram.

The arrows show the direction of the apparent motion of the stars throughout the night because of the rotation of the Earth, and also of their progress through this series of diagrams throughout the year.

The time used in these notes is that of the Greenwich meridian, and is not "Summer Time," which may be found by adding one hour to the times here given.

The position of the Moon is shown for alternate evenings from the 3rd to the 15th and also for the 31st. Full moon will be at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 9th; New moon in the early morning of the 24th. As was mentioned last month, the lunation which then closes is scarcely 29 days, seven hours in length, which is below the average, in fact almost a minimum, this being consistent with the fact that Perigee happens near the time of New moon. As Apogee occurs near time of Full, the interval from First to Last Quarter is very nearly 16 days and that from Last to First is correspondingly short.

THE PLANETS IN AUGUST

The planetary display in the evening sky this month is of minor degree. Venus sets only a little more than an hour after the Sun throughout, and though it may be seen if searched for in the west between 8 and 9 o'clock at the beginning, and more southward and an hour earlier at the end of the month, it will not be conspicuous. Mercury is in the same part of the sky as Venus but sets earlier and will not be seen. Saturn is the only prominent planet of the evening sky being placed as shown in the diagram; its brightness is decreasing since it has passed opposition, but it is still the equivalent of a bright first magnitude star. Mars and Jupiter are now both morning stars; the former rises nearly in the north-east shortly before midnight, the latter after by a decreasing interval and these objects begin a period of occupation of the region of the sky marked by what are known as the winter constellations that will last for several months. Jupiter is to be found in the neighbourhood of, but not very near, the twin stars Castor and Pollux, and is moving slowly from right to left. Mars at present is in Taurus, and moving more rapidly in the same direction is approaching Jupiter. The two planets will be north of east at a convenient altitude for observation between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning during August. Uranus is in the position shown in the diagram. This planet seems to receive little attention as to its physical features from telescopic observers, but some careful observations of markings on its surface made 60 years ago by a non-professional astronomer with a 9-in. reflector that showed a credible approximation to the period of rotation, may be recalled, as an example to present-day possessors of telescopes.

THE MILKY WAY

At this time of year, when it is to be assumed that holiday-makers will be spending the late evenings out of doors and hence may become celestial observers, attention may be called to the Milky Way, a wonder of the sky that requires no telescope for its observation. On dark nights, when the Moon is absent and the sky clear, the unaided eye can perceive many hundreds of glittering points on a light glimmering filmy background. A field glass reveals thousands, showing that the Milky Way, which appears like a faint stream of misty light stretching across the sky in the late evening at this time of year from north-east to south-west through the constellations Perseus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Sagittarius, and Scorpius, is largely a depth effect, due to looking lengthwise in the direction of a diameter of the lens or bun-like formation of millions of stars that make up our universe, which, though immense, may be only one of many such universes scattered through space. But the Milky Way, or Galaxy, may not be wholly stars. Its appearance is due in part to nebulosity, whatever that may be, and more mysterious still is the suggestion that the dark patches or rifts in the Galaxy are actually dark nebulosity that shuts out the stars beyond. The Galaxy is wonderful in the diversity of its appearance, and this diversity of star clouds of varying brightness, dark rifts and outlying streamers, may be made out by the casual gazer above imagined who will examine it carefully from a place screened from all interference by artificial light. As might be expected, there are legends among primitive peoples associated with this obvious sky phenomenon. One of Japanese origin tells of two lovers, one in Lyra, the other in Aquila, who were separated by the silver river and met by crossing it once a year, which according to Lafcadio Hearn is the origin of the festival called Tanabata. May it be suggested that to lovers of the present time it may be a not unpleasing task to trace out how these two constellations are thus separated.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Remembering the present popularity of South Africa as a location for astronomical observatories, for there are already four American institutions of the kind in that part of the world, and there is reason to suppose that an observatory will be transferred from Oxford to the neighbourhood of Pretoria in the comparatively near future, it is a satisfaction to read in the recently issued report of Dr. Spencer Jones, H.M. Astronomer at the Cape, that the British Government Observatory, now more than 100 years old, is being worked to full capacity. The charting of the positions of the stars, which must always have a prominent place in the programme of work of such an institution, is being carried on vigorously both by the long-established method of meridian observation and by the newer method of photography. It is interesting to note that the Sun was observed on the meridian on 207 days during the year 1929, which may be compared with 150 which is the corresponding number in the latest Greenwich report, and taken as an indication of the relative cloudiness of the two places. The determination of the parallax, or distances of many southern stars that are needed, a mathematical investigation in lunar theory by Dr. Spencer Jones, and other matters more or less of routine are mentioned in the report, but a paragraph relating to an enterprise inaugurated by Lord Rayleigh, in which the Cape Observatory is taking part, is of special interest, and is described below.

THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE NIGHT SKY

This research had its beginning some 30 years ago when it was noticed that the background of the night sky, apart from clouds illuminated from a terrestrial source and from any such artificial luminosity, is not always of the same degree of blackness and that the variations can be measured with a suitable instrument. Lord Rayleigh took up this point, no doubt in connexion with his work on the spectrum of the aurora, and designed a simple instrument with which it is possible to measure the amount of the radiation emitted by particular parts of the spectrum, one of them containing the green auroral line, and distributed examples of this instrument to observatories in different parts of the world that they might help in the investigation. The paragraph in Dr. Spencer Jones's report runs:—

The observations of the brightness of the night sky secured at the Cape in the four years during which they have been in progress have been analysed. The existence of variations with periods of one year and of six months is established. Confirmation was sought from the observations secured at Canberra, in Australia, and at Tetuan, in England, by Lord Rayleigh. Both these series were found also to show variations with these periods but with larger amplitudes than are observed at the Cape. Further discussion of the observations lends support to the view that the variations in the brightness of the night sky, the visible aurora, and the variations of the magnetic elements are phenomena which are all closely inter-related. The observations are being continued with a view to investigating a possible variation of the mean brightness with the sunspot period.

DR. E. B. KNOBEL

The death of Dr. Knobel can hardly be said to be unexpected considering his age, but it nevertheless brings a feeling of loss to the astronomical world because for more than half a century his opinion and help have been sought in matters requiring judgment and patient endeavour and his fearless criticism has been an undoubted asset to the science. Knobel was a man of wide knowledge and had large acquaintance with Eastern tongues. At his last appearance at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in November of last year he presented to the Society a valuable book, a translation, published in 1804, of the Hakemite Tables compiled by the Arabian astronomer, Ebn Jounis, about the year 1007, which was very typical of Dr. Knobel's line of research, though his earliest communications to the Society were more observational, and comprised pictures of the planets drawn at the telescope. By profession Knobel was an analytical chemist and was connected with the making of the photographic dry plate, being at one time manager of the Ilford Company. He turned his attention later to the making of artificial silk and was associated with the firm of Courtauld, and of late years he has indulged himself with the arch remark that it was he who was responsible for "pink legs."

"THE TIMES"

While on holiday, and when staying in remote districts beyond the reach of newsagents, readers of *The Times* are reminded that the Publisher will be pleased to post *The Times* to any address in the British Isles at the rate of 1s. 9d. per week post free. Orders should be sent to:—The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

OPERA

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TO-DAY, at 2.30, CARMEN.
Olive Gilbert, Audrey Mildmay, Jack Wright, Frederick Collier.
Conductor: ARTHUR HAMMOND.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, TALES OF HOFFMANN.
Gladys Ancrum, Helen Ogilvie, Audrey Mildmay, Elspah Goodacre, Ben Williams, Hubert Dunkerley.
Conductor: RICHARD AUSTIN.
Tues., 7.30, THE VALKYRIE. Wed., 8: LA BOHEME.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15, Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and OWEN NARES.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., TUES., FRI., 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
NOW IN ITS SECOND CENTURY.

CRITERION. (Ger. 2814.) At 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée & Philip Stuart. 221st Perf. To-night.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.29.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
TO-DAY, 2.30; EVGS., 8.30. MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Wilhus, Ltd.,
Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN
By Wal

Imperial and Foreign News

BALKAN HEALTH REFORM

A FIRM HAND IN YUGOSLAVIA

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

Unnoticed except by a small ring of international specialists, Yugoslavia has created for herself during the past ten years what is probably the most complete organization yet achieved for looking after the health of a nation.

The Department of Hygiene in Yugoslavia is virtually the creation of one man, Dr. Andriya Shtampar. Dr. Shtampar has ideas of his own, which do not recommend themselves to everybody, least of all to a great part of the medical profession in his own country. This is largely because they are not properly understood. They might not find general acceptance in Great Britain, but for a country peopled largely by untutored peasants, a great part of which is in an exceedingly backward condition, his methods are admirably suited. They have the warm approval of the Health Section of the League of Nations, and have served as model for the experts who have been called in to reorganize the Health Departments in Greece and China.

Dr. Shtampar was appointed head of the Department of Hygiene in the Ministry of Health in 1919, soon after the constitution of the Triune Kingdom. He found himself in charge of a very sketchy organization of district medical officers, private practitioners whose sole duty was to report to the Ministry on the state of health in their districts. He himself was allotted one room in the Ministry, no staff and no funds. With these means he had to cope with conditions that were the legacy not only of the War but of centuries of neglect in the greater part of the country. In some districts malaria and syphilis had obtained such a hold that 80 to 90 per cent. of the population were infected; enteric fever was widespread. In 1919 there were more than 20,000 cases of exanthematic typhus; in 1920 4,000 cases of smallpox.

CLEANSING THE COUNTRY

Dr. Shtampar's conception of the function of a Department of Hygiene was that it should clean up the country, destroying the conditions which create disease and at the same time teach the people how to keep it clean. It was impossible to grapple with this task at once. The first credits which the Government provided had to be devoted to sending a certain number of assistants to be trained abroad. Then the Government had to be converted to his ideas and persuaded to supply the necessary funds for the organization which he projected. It was not until 1923 that he was really able to start work, but in the seven years which have passed since then he has realized his plans in their main essentials.

The organization which he has built up is imposing. It comprises about 600 institutions with properly trained *personnel* and the most up-to-date equipment for pursuing their work. During the past two years there have not been more than 100 cases of typhus in the country; smallpox has not appeared for more than a year. The cleansing of the malaria districts has been so effectually undertaken that in places where the incidence used to be 80 per cent. of the population it is now reduced to 10 per cent., and there is reasonable hope that it may soon be completely stamped out. The problem of exterminating endemic disease is, in fact, well in hand.

The essential point in Dr. Shtampar's method is that the doctor must seek out the patient, not wait until the patient comes to the doctor. Disease must be sought out and attacked at the root by the application of "social medicine." By "social medicine" is understood the ascertaining of the causes why a certain person, locality or district is visited by this or that disease, and their permanent removal. To this end the cooperation of the afflicted community is all-important. This is easy enough in a country where the standard of education is high; among simple peasants it is more difficult. Hence the second point in the system is education. The doctor must be a teacher as much as a healer, instructing his patients in practical hygiene and showing them how with care they may almost entirely dispense with his services. An obvious corollary is that the doctor must not depend on fees for his livelihood; he must be paid by the community. Here Dr. Shtampar has earned for himself the enmity of a great number of the private practitioners in Yugoslavia, who see their patients being gradually withdrawn from them.

TRAINING THE PEASANTS

The organization which has been created to apply these doctrines consists of three main categories of institutions—(a) central institutes for each of the nine Banats or provinces; (b) district health institutes, of which there are about 80; (c) village stations, which number about 500. The first category are under the care of the Director of Hygiene for the Banat to which they belong, and are centres of administrative and scientific work. They comprise departments for bacteriology and parasitology, social medicine, and sanitary engineering. Here tests are made, serums prepared, and the larger plans drawn up for fighting disease and cleansing unhealthy districts.

In the district institutes the organization comes into more direct contact with the population. They comprise departments for mother and child welfare, school clinics, dispensaries for venereal disease and tuberculosis, a small bacteriological laboratory, a museum of hygiene, and a bath house. At their head is the health officer of the district. He receives notification of every case of infectious illness in the district from the local doctors, who are bound to comply with his instructions regarding the steps to be taken to isolate and cope with the disease. The village stations are, so to speak, the outposts and skirmishers of the district institutes. They consist simply of a dispensary in charge of a sister, to which is attached as a rule a small health exhibition for instructional purposes and a shower-bath.

Special mention must be made of the School of Hygiene which is attached to the Zagreb Central Institute. This is an institution for training *personnel* of all sorts, including doctors, in the science of hygiene as it is understood by Dr. Shtampar. Not the least important of its activities are the courses for peasants. The pupils at these courses are taught the general principles of hygiene, first-aid, and a variety of other useful knowledge, including practical instruction in agriculture and veterinary science. They are young men, picked from the villages for their character and intelligence, and are intended to form an *élite*, who will act as pioneers of health-work in their own homes and cooperate with the official staff of the Department.

All these institutions could not have been so completely organized and equipped as they are had it not been for the liberal support given to Dr. Shtampar's work by the Rockefeller Foundation. Besides providing considerable sums for scientific plant it has enabled him to send a number of his assistants to study health-work in other countries, while visitors from abroad have been received in return for "malaria courses" in Yugoslavia.

Dr. Shtampar's rule is that, wherever there is disease, the people of the district or village must be interested in stamping it out. If they are not interested they do not deserve to be helped. But he holds that, if it is pointed out to them that the malaria or typhus which has ravaged their locality for years can be stopped by draining their land or putting in a better water-supply and that the Government will supply the plant or the pipes provided that they do the rest, the chances are that they will be interested and ready to undertake the work. A great deal depends on the extent to which the health officers and their aids succeed in winning the confidence of the people. The work of the dispensaries and the mother and child welfare are of great value here; so also are the seeds of knowledge sown through the pupils at the peasant courses in Zagreb. Hundreds of requests have been received in the last two years from village communities for advice and assistance in small operations of sanitary engineering, and the Department is fully equipped to provide this sort of support. Perhaps the best proof of the progress which has been made in this respect is the fact that, whereas at the beginning of the Department's existence all the expense for sanitary and hygienic work in the country had to be borne by the Government, half of it is now met voluntarily by local communities.

The full value of the work will only be seen in the years to come when generations of healthy children grow up in districts which are disease-ridden to-day, and prosperity follows in the wake of health and enlightenment. Dr. Shtampar, like most men whose ideas are in advance of those of their fellows, has had to face a great deal of opposition, particularly from private practitioners of his own profession, whose status is profoundly affected by his system. Fortunately his work has always had the strong support of King Alexander; otherwise he would certainly have fallen a victim to political intrigue.

RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA

AN ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, AUG. 2

General over-production of grain, high tariffs put up by industrial countries to protect their own agriculture, and dumping by Soviet Russia have caused a steady decrease in the export of agricultural products from Rumania and Yugoslavia during the past two years. As Rumania and Yugoslavia are about the same size and produce approximately an equal quantity of grain, cattle, and timber, in normal circumstances they would be keen competitors, but in the present conditions their respective Governments decided that the prosperity of their countries depended on collaboration rather than competition, and called a conference with the view to elaborating a joint economic policy.

The conference, which met at Sinaia on July 30, completed its work yesterday. It was decided to appoint permanent commissions, which would put into operation without delay a number of measures. These include mutual collaboration in marketing cereals; the conclusion of commercial, veterinary, and railway treaties; the amicable liquidation of all questions under litigation, and the creation of a Yugoslav-Rumanian Customs union. It was decided that Rumania and Yugoslavia should endeavour to secure preferential tariffs for their products in the European market.

It is hoped that these steps will help the two countries to overcome the serious economic difficulties with which they are faced owing to the drop in agricultural exports, and will also pave the way to an eventual *bloc* of Central European agricultural countries.

A MARRIAGE TANGLE IN AUSTRIA

IMPORTANT RULING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, AUG. 3

A ruling made yesterday by the Austrian Constitutional Court has caused consternation in many sections of the population and has found expression in indignant leading articles in the Press of every political shade here.

The Court in question has declared its own incompetence to revise the verdicts of the Austrian Supreme Court, which has made it a practice to pronounce second marriages of divorced Catholics, under dispensations from hindrances under Canon Law, as being cases of concubinage.

The Constitutional Court as it was composed before the revision of the Constitution never failed to quash decisions of this nature given by the Supreme Court.

The action of the Constitutional Court, it is asserted, leaves all who have remarried under dispensations in the past (they are said to number close upon 200,000 persons), or who may contemplate such marriages in the future, at the mercy of reactionary Courts with no higher tribunal to which to appeal. It will now suffice for a divorced person, whose former partner has remarried, to dispute the legality of this second marriage, and thus to wreck the happiness of the former spouse's new home and stamp any children by the marriage as illegitimate.

It is feared that this decision may drive yet more Bourgeois into the Socialist fold at the coming General Election, as the Bourgeois Catholics and churchgoers are the great majority of those who have availed themselves of the Dispensation Marriage Act.

This is the third time that the knotty question of legality or illegality of the remarriage of divorced Catholics in Austria has been before the Courts, and amendment of the disputed Act alone seems to hold out a chance of definite disentanglement.

ROUND-EUROPE AIR CONTEST

FUEL CONSUMPTION TESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 3

The fuel consumption tests in the international contest for light aeroplanes were carried out at Staaken to-day, the machines flying twice over a circuit 150 kilometres (about 92 miles) in length. The German competitors sought to limit their consumption to a minimum by flying dead slow, whereas Captain Broad's tactics were to fly faster, and complete the circuit in much quicker time.

The award of points in this section will not be known until to-morrow, but after seeing Captain Broad's tanks emptied this evening on his return, one has the impression that his result was very satisfactory; he will not be far below the maximum marks for fuel consumption, and with any luck may increase his lead. Miss Spooner also has done well in this contest. She rose on Friday from eighth to fifth place, and may to-day have even improved on this. The Moths, in fact, are unlikely to be beaten by anything they may be pitted against. But there are still to be made the tests when the machines are on the ground—namely, the award of points for wheel brakes, closed-in cabins, and so on.

GERMAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

CONFUSION OF PARTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 3

With the election campaign opening, the parties of the inner Right and inner Left are trying to get into formation. Only the Socialists and the Communists on the Left, the Roman Catholic Centre in the middle, and the National-Socialist workers (the "Nazis," who preach a kind of patriotic Bolshevism) on the Right, present well-defined fronts in the campaign. Left of the Centre, where the State Party has succeeded the Democrats, and right of the Centre, where the Nationalists have split into four groups and the People's Party is wavering uncertainly, all is confusion.

Herr Wolstand Stresemann, writing in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, says his father, the late Foreign Minister, proposed to form a State Party as a rallying point for Liberal and moderate opinion when the reparations problem was settled. His idea was to form it from the Democratic Party, the Young German Order, and such members of his own, the People's Party, as would follow him. His son laments the absence of the last group and appeals for their adhesion before it is too late.

The prospects of this are faint. The People's Party has a Left and Liberal wing which inclines towards the Democrats, and a Right wing representing industrial interests which tends more towards the Conservative group which lately seceded from the Nationalist Party. Herr Stresemann would certainly have carried many colleagues with him, but the People's Party has changed since his death. In the Thuringian coalition, for instance, it is cooperating with the "Nazis," the avowed enemies of the State. While the People's Party is unwilling to move to the Left, the State Party will not turn to the Right. Overtures from Herr Schols, the leader of the People's Party, to the State Party, suggesting first the merging of the two parties, next a joint parliamentary group, and finally a joint electoral manifesto, have been rejected.

The State Party, in fact, will not bind itself to any cooperation with the People's Party unless it knows that the dangerous Thuringian experiment of cooperation with the "Nazis" will not be repeated in the Reich—a possibility needing to be borne in mind, for the "Nazis" might well gain at the election. This assurance has been refused.

SOVIET PULPWOOD

U.S. EMBARGO REVOKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 3

The Treasury Department in Washington yesterday took further steps to clarify its policy in face of the demands from various interests for embargoes on certain classes of imports from Soviet Russia. The burden of proof that there is cause for an embargo will in future be laid on the complaining interests. The Treasury will consider only specific complaints, backed by conclusive evidence that convict labour is used in the production of the commodities concerned. In the meantime, the Department will continue its own investigations into the charges that convict labour is employed in the mines and lumber areas in Soviet Russia.

This authoritative indication of policy followed closely on the revocation of the ban on Soviet pulpwood, which was announced after hearings at which the protests and evidence of representatives of the Amtorg [the Soviet trading organization in the United States], the International Paper Company, the steamship companies, and others were considered. The evidence was found to be insufficient to establish the fact that the pulpwood had been produced by convict labour. The Secretary of the Treasury immediately telegraphed to collectors at United States ports informing them that the orders issued a week ago were revoked. Some of the vessels held up by the embargo have already begun to unload, and the British steamer Grelisle and the Norwegian Christian Börs, which are in port at New York, are expected to get entry permits for their cargoes to-morrow.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

THE NEW NATIVE POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, AUG. 3

Unofficial opinion in Tanganyika on the recent White Papers on East Africa will be expressed at Dar-es-Salaam on August 15 at the Congress of Associations, which is the counterpart of the Convention of Associations in Kenya. This is likely to be the last general gathering before the deputations leave East Africa for London in September to lay the case of the settlers before the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. A newspaper fund has been opened in Tanganyika in connexion with the sending of the deputations.

The latest protest in Kenya was made at a public meeting of Trans Nzoia residents, who expressed the view that federation in any form was inconsistent with the ideal of self-government, and appealed to the country to slam the door against any idea of federation. This view was promptly condemned elsewhere in the Colony, and it is unlikely to find support. The protests in Northern Rhodesia against the Memorandum on Native Policy have heartened the settlers' leaders here.

In Uganda the only official reference to the controversy has been made by the Acting Governor, who, addressing the recent annual meeting of planters, said the Memorandum on Native Policy had, in its general lines, been familiar in Uganda, and, therefore, would mean no change. Referring to closer union, he said that the White Paper did not specify the location of the High Commissioner, and he therefore hoped that it would still be thought possible for the Central Council to meet in the several territories alternately.

AFFRAY NEAR LEIPZIG

FRENCH SWIMMER'S APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 3

It is reported from Paris that there is to be an interpellation in the Chamber about the rejection on Friday at Weissenfels of the appeal of a French swimmer, M. Henri Cuvelier, against a sentence of four months' imprisonment for stabbing a German, Herr Schröder, at Zeitz, near Leipzig, early in July. This matter has already been the subject of parliamentary and diplomatic activities. Friday's judgment has provoked an outburst in the French Press.

M. Cuvelier played for France against Germany in a water-polo match at Zeitz on July 6 and afterwards walked through the town with a French friend and two German women—this was soon after the French evacuation. The group was molested by a number of men who were angered by hearing French spoken, and Herr Schröder intervened to persuade these people to behave themselves. In the struggle which followed Herr Schröder was stabbed by, he maintains, M. Cuvelier. M. Cuvelier strenuously denies this and the German women present support his statement. M. Cuvelier, who has been granted bail in 2,000 marks, is appealing to a higher Court.

FRENCH IMPORTS OF GOLD

FINANCE MINISTER ON THE SITUATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 3

The imports of gold into France, which have amounted to 9,000,000,000f. (about £72,000,000) in the last year, thereby giving rise to some nervousness abroad, formed the chief subject of a speech delivered yesterday by M. Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, at Epinal.

M. Reynaud referred to the curious circumstance that, at the moment when the Opposition in the French Chamber was bemoaning the economic and financial situation in France, expressions of admiration and envy were being heard abroad at their flourishing monetary situation and their economic and financial stability.

He regarded the import of gold into France as the plainest sign of this flourishing monetary situation. In the last year the stock of gold held by the Bank of France had increased from 36,000,000,000f. to 45,000,000,000f. It represented a cover of 51 per cent. for the engagements at sight, whereas the legal minimum was only 35 per cent. The gold, and the foreign exchange convertible into gold, were more than equivalent to the total note issue in circulation. Examining the causes of this accumulation of gold, M. Reynaud declared that it was, primarily and above all, due to the fact that French credits abroad were greater than French indebtedness; in other words, that the balance of payments was in favour of France as it had been before the War.

In the main it was quite involuntary, and at that period it had resulted in the annual importation of several hundred million francs' worth of gold. Since the War there were, in the various international markets, masses of fluid capital which moved from place to place seeking either higher interest or sounder security. Doubtless these masses were directed to France at the present moment by the unassailable soundness of French money, the good financial position, and the greater resistance shown by French economic affairs towards the world crisis.

"We did not initiate this flow of gold," added M. Reynaud. "We could have accelerated it by selling the foreign values held by us on foreign markets. A simple examination of the returns of the Bank of France shows that the holding of foreign values has not diminished for the last year. More than that, we have taken such steps as are likely to check these importations of gold. They can be checked by encouraging the holders of francs to sell them and buy foreign values."

M. Reynaud went on to describe the measures by which this policy could be effected. The Bank of France, he remarked, had assisted in the establishment of an acceptance bank, which was to employ its francs in the purchase of foreign bills, and in order to widen its field of operations the Government had reduced the stamp duty on transactions of this kind. But in a country like France, where savings always tended towards the long term investment, the best way to promote the sale of francs against foreign values was to authorize the introduction of foreign stocks upon the Bourse, and the flotation of foreign issues in the francs market. The Government had already obtained a reduction of the taxes on dividends and so forth, so as to make it worth while introducing these foreign stocks into the French market as a form of exporting capital.

It had been asked why this had not been done earlier, and on a larger scale. In the first place, while the Government could not guarantee that the stocks thus introduced would not depreciate, they had desired to save the French investor from losses they had foreseen as certain. That they had been justified by events was proved by the fact that the slump in shares had gone hand in hand with that of raw materials. Any introduction of foreign stocks on the French market would have reacted upon money only if the French investor had retained them. Speculation merely cancelled out. And, in the second place, they had refused to authorize the flotation of fresh loans to those who in the past had not fulfilled their engagements towards the French investor.

The mechanism he had described was beginning to work, and it was expected that it would soon gather momentum. They had recognized the community of economic interest as between the chief markets of the world. It would be false policy to look for their own prosperity by weakening that of other markets. A policy of isolation would be disastrous; a policy of domination would be dangerous. They were firmly convinced that in these troubled times civilization, itself already undermined by the War, still hung in the balance. Mutual support was necessary among the peoples if it was to be safeguarded, and France would always be the first to extend a hand to those nations which had need of their help.

THE FRENCH STRIKES

16,000 TEXTILE WORKERS IDLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 3

The strike movement in the north of France continues to spread through the metal and textile industries, and at Lille men in the building trade have also gone on strike.

The fact that the strike is due to a general demand for higher wages to meet the increase in the cost of living, and not to indignation at the demands made upon the workmen under the Social Insurance Bill, has been proved by the action of the textile workers at Rouen. The employers in that city have agreed to grant an increase of 6 per cent. on all existing wages to meet a rise in the cost of living index figure from 543.8 to 576 since last May, and without any further mention having been made of the Social Insurance grievances the strike has been called off.

The federation of textile employers at Lille, on the other hand, has addressed a letter to the Prefect of the Department of the Nord refusing his invitation to meet representatives of the men's unions and emphatically declaring that the state of the industry makes it impossible for them to consider any revision of existing wages. The burden which the Insurance Bill places upon the employers, they explain, has rendered the position of any industry which is open to foreign competition extremely precarious. Meanwhile, fresh strike orders issued at Tourcoing, Croix, Armentières, and other smaller centres bring the total of strikers in the textile industry alone up to over 16,000.

The situation in the metal industry is no more promising. The employers' organization refuses to negotiate further with the workmen's representatives until the latter obtain the ratification of the general assembly of their union to the agreement reached on August 1. This the workmen's representatives are either unable or unwilling to do. The agreement in question stipulated an immediate return to work and the appointment of an expert commission to inquire into the alleged increase in the cost of living. The employers then declared themselves prepared to examine any report produced by the commission and to reconsider in the light of its recommendations the adjustment of wages in relation to the cost of living and the conditions of the industry.

INTERNATIONAL BANK AND AUSTRIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, AUG. 3

M. Quesnay, Director-General of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, spent two days last week in Vienna completing arrangements by which the Austrian National Bank will in future act for the International Bank as trustee of both the loan to Austria under the guarantee of the League of Nations and the more recent International Loan. The Austrian National Bank will receive each month the entire receipts from the Austrian Customs and the tobacco monopoly, from which it will deduct the amounts due for interest and sinking fund on the League of Nations loan and the Austrian Government International Loan, 1930, and transmit them to Basel. The remainder will be returned to the Austrian Government.

Mr. A. T. Cunningham, the pilot, who took off for Wyndham on Friday last on a flight from Australia to England, in hopes of beating Mr. Bert Hinkler's record, has spent the last two days at Wauchill, and proceeds to Wyndham to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

FLOODS IN JAPAN

HEAVY DAMAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, AUG. 2

The worst floods for years have inundated wide areas along the northern coast of the main island (Hondo), following two typhoons off the coast. It is estimated that 50 persons were killed by

the collapse of buildings, landslips, or by drowning. The railway services are generally interrupted.

Ten thousand houses in Osaka were flooded, 4,000 in Tokyo, and 3,000 in Tottori. Other cities have suffered less severely. The damage to crops has been great, but no trustworthy estimate is yet available. The holiday resort of Kamakura and the surrounding district are several feet under water. The Tone river, near Tokyo, has risen 18ft. and many suburban residents are showing alarm. The rains, which have been almost continuous for the past three days, are gradually slackening and it is believed that the possibility of further damage is small.

A CASPIAN EARTHQUAKE

500 PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, AUG. 3

It is reported from Moscow that an earthquake along the northern and eastern shores of the Caspian Sea has destroyed the towns of Uritsk and Chapaev (formerly Alexandrovsk and Gurev). Five hundred persons were killed and 4,000 injured.

The River Ural overflowed its banks and flooded the district round Chapaev. Many villages were destroyed.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, AUG. 2

Forest fires to the north of Lake Winnipeg and in the northern districts of Saskatchewan are again causing much damage, according to radio advices received here and at Prince Albert. In Manitoba, the country in the vicinity of the Berens River is suffering, while in Saskatchewan the fires range along the Churchill River from Ile à la Crosse Lake to Pelican Narrows. Valuable pulp and timber stands are threatened.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA

Mr. Dalton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a written reply to a Parliamentary question, states that as a result of negotiations with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs in January and February last, Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, prepared detailed proposals with regard to the proposed modification of foreign extraterritorial rights in China. His Majesty's Government have now nearly completed their consideration of the proposals, and hope to communicate them to the Chinese Government shortly.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS

FORECASTING THE NEW MINISTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, AUG. 3

Mr. Bennett is now engaged in forming his Cabinet and various Conservative leaders have arrived in Ottawa at his invitation. Among them is Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, who was defeated in the recent elections but was Minister for Trade and Commerce in the former Conservative Government. It is expected that a seat in British Columbia will be found for him immediately.

Forecasting the probable composition of the new Cabinet is a favourite pastime in Ottawa, but Mr. Bennett is keeping his own counsel. For Ontario he has Mr. Hugh Cuthrie, Dr. R. J. Manion, Colonel G. R. Geary, Mr. R. C. Matthews, and others. From Quebec the election has brought to Parliament several French Canadians, who are considered eligible for office, while Sir George Perley is available as the representative of the English-speaking Protestant elements. Mr. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, or his Attorney-General, Colonel Harrington, and Mr. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, may represent their provinces in the new Government. Mr. Bennett himself will represent Alberta, and Mr. Stevens British Columbia, and for Saskatchewan and the Ministry of Agriculture there is available an excellent recruit in Major Weir, a Scotsman who, after serving with distinction in the War, has become a very successful stockbreeder.

Mr. Bennett's real difficulties concern the representation of Manitoba and the Ministry of Finance. For Manitoba he may resort to Mr. R. W. Craig, a Conservative lawyer, who served as Attorney-General in the Farmer Government of Mr. Bracken, but has since rejoined the old party, or Mr. Sanford Evans. Mr. R. C. Matthews, the head of a firm of investment bankers in Toronto, is being suggested as Minister of Finance, but the expectation is that Mr. Bennett will take this portfolio himself until he has returned from the Imperial Conferences and has had time to look round.

Indeed his first Cabinet may be largely a temporary structure to be reorganized three months hence by the withdrawal of a number of veterans in favour of younger blood. At present the Liberals profess a certain relief at their escape from the responsibility for the solution of problems like unemployment, which will grow worse with the advent of winter, and they are confident that they will have a lot of fun with the new Ministry and its troubles. In Opposition they will be strong in debating critical power, as all their best leaders have survived except Mr. Dunning. About his defeat there is widespread regret, even among his opponents, and hopes are generally expressed that a seat will be found for him. The Yamaska seat in Quebec, which was a tie, has been allocated to the Conservatives by one vote.

The final official standing of the parties is thus:—Conservatives, 139; Liberals, 89; Progressives, 12; Labour, 3; Independents, 2.

FIND OF STOLEN ARMS IN LEIPZIG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 3

The Leipzig police, in pursuing their inquiries into the theft of 36 light machine-guns and over 200 rifles from premises adjoining a barracks in February last, have found two machine-guns with loaded belts, 10 rifles, four carbines, and several thousand rounds of ammunition in a zinc-lined chest buried beneath an allotment in the suburb of Kleinzschocher. These are distinct from the weapons stolen earlier which were recovered. On that occasion local Communists were found to have obtained the weapons in collusion with a Reichswehr storekeeper who was in want of money.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Francis Lindley, British Ambassador to PORTUGAL, has left for London.

At a level crossing near Braga, PORTUGAL, a train crashed into a motor-omnibus. Five persons were killed and 12 injured.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Portsmouth and Nottingham and 300 pilgrims from the diocese of Nottingham have arrived at LOURDES.—*Reuter.*

Mr. W. D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States, accompanied by his wife and son, has left WASHINGTON for grouse-shooting in Scotland.—*Reuter.*

Frau Wagner, of Dresden, was killed on Sunday while climbing near Gomagoi, in TIROL. Owing to the breaking of her rope she fell 700ft. down a precipice.

Mr. MacDonald with his two daughters and Sir Alexander and Lady Grant arrived at OBERAMMERGAU on Saturday by motor-car from Munich. He expects to leave to-day.

It is reported from MELILLA, in the Spanish Zone of Morocco, that 16 Moroccans, 15 of whom were women, were killed by a landslip while they were working in a clay pit. Several others were injured.—*Reuter.*

A convention, to last for 10 years, for the improvement of commercial aviation between France and Poland was signed on Saturday in WARSAW, where M. Laurent-Eynac, the French Air Minister, is on a visit.

Mrs. Beaty, the wife of a New York banker, was killed while motoring with her husband near St. André de Cubzac in FRANCE yesterday. The car in which they were travelling ran into a light lorry. Mr. Beaty was severely injured, and is not yet out of danger.

It is reported from MEXICO CITY that General Don Plutarco Calles, who was President of Mexico from 1924 to 1928 and has been a widower since 1927, married Señorita Leonor Llorente on Saturday. The honeymoon is being spent at Tehuacan, in the State of Puebla.—*Reuter.*

As there seems to be misconception in some quarters regarding the effect of the earthquake in ITALY, the Italian Travel Bureau in London points out that the earthquake was confined to a limited area east of Naples which is seldom visited by tourists. Naples itself was almost unharmed and such places as Sorrento, Amalfi, and Capri are remote from the affected area.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out at the Hotel des Indes, at THE HAGUE. The fire brigade succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading farther than the top floor, thus saving all the rooms on the lower floors. The guests safely assembled in the big hall, and were later transferred to other hotels. There was no panic, but the damage, especially caused by water, was very great.

A NORMAN MEMORIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, AUG. 3

The tablet dedicated to the memory of Archbishops Lanfranc and St. Anselm, of Canterbury, and Bishops Arnost, Gundulph, and Ernulph, of Rochester, was unveiled this afternoon on the old tower of the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin, in Normandy. The initiative for this commemoration of the prelates who crossed to England with William the Conqueror was taken by the Anglo-Norman organization "Le Souvenir Normand," in collaboration with a group of clergymen of the Church of England. Canon Livett and the Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, British Chaplain in Bordeaux, led the English delegates. The British and French Governments were represented, and Italian, Canadian, and Swedish representatives were also present.

THE VICTORIA FALLS OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVINGSTONE, AUG. 2

The body of Mrs. Kirby, of Pretoria, who was attacked by a native on the edge of the Victoria Falls on Sunday, June 20, has been found wedged in rocks, at a point which is believed to be inaccessible, some 300ft. below the scene of the outrage.

Other Foreign News on following page

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DISORDER IN BOMBAY

POLICE DEFIED

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN CUSTODY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 3

The "Tilak Day" procession, which was prevented by the police from entering the Fort business area on Friday night, ended after a vigil lasting 14 hours in the arrest of the leaders and the forcible dispersal of the procession on Saturday morning. The arrested leaders include Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President of the All-India Congress; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the former leader of the Nationalist Group in the Legislative Assembly; and three other members of the Congress Working Committee, which has been meeting in Bombay. These leaders had joined the procession late on Friday and had remained with it throughout the night.

The procession itself was an affair of a few hundred people, but it was accompanied by huge crowds, which increased in number as the night advanced. Towards midnight the police were compelled to make small *lathi* charges to drive back the crowds. In these several people were injured. The police did not withdraw the cordon at midnight, as had been expected, and the crowds then faded away in the early hours of the morning, but the members of the procession stuck at their posts, squatting in the roadway in spite of showers of rain, which made conditions uncomfortable, particularly for the women.

After dawn the procession was joined by a number of *prabhat feris*—small parties which visit various localities of the city each morning singing national songs. Crowds again collected, blocking up the street in which the procession was sitting and holding up traffic. The Police Commissioner, after consultation with Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member in the Bombay Government, who had arrived from Poona, asked Mr. Patel and Pandit Malaviya to direct the procession to disperse, warning them that if this were not done the leaders would be arrested and the members subjected to a *lathi* charge.

On refusing to carry out the police request Mr. Patel, Pandit Malaviya, and eight other leaders were arrested, all the women members, numbering about 40, were also taken into custody, and the remaining members of the procession, about 200, including a Sikh detachment, were then charged by the police, who cleared the road in a few minutes. Many demonstrators who refused to get up from the road were removed by the Congress ambulance detachment on receiving injuries. The Congress estimates the total casualties at 275, of whom 170 are detained in hospital, but the police authorities say that not more than 50 persons received injuries necessitating hospital treatment.

MOB OUTSIDE COURT

Much excitement prevailed for some time after the police charge. The *prabhat feris*, who had all left the scene before the police took action, toured parts of the Fort area shouting slogans. Operatives who had been thrown out of work by the shutting down of four mills the previous day also held processions, and many toured the city in motor lorries. No attempt was made to picket race trains according to the Congress programme, the police having made elaborate preparations to deal with the pickets. All the arrested women were released, with a few exceptions, later in the day.

Disorderly scenes were again witnessed when Mr. Patel, Pandit Malaviya, Jairamdas Daulatram, Dr. Hardikar, and Mr. Sherwani, all members of the Congress Working Committee; five local Congress officials, and four women leaders, including Mr. Vallabhai Patel's daughter, were brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Crowds outside the Court had to be repulsed by the police several times, and a number of people received injuries.

With the exception of Pandit Malaviya, all the accused refused to take part in the Court proceedings. Pandit Malaviya sought to show that the Police Commissioner's order holding up the procession was vexatious and even silly. The accused were remanded till Monday after a protest by Mr. Patel against the conditions at the Esplanade police station. The Magistrate offered to release the accused on bail, and, on their refusal, ordered them to be given all reasonable facilities.

Hartals took place in the Bombay bazaar, Poona, Ahmedabad, and other centres on Saturday in protest against the arrests. In Bombay about 40 mills were compelled to close, and to-day several small processions and demonstrations have been held throughout the city.

Both Mr. Patel and Pandit Malaviya have received a large number of visitors in prison, a lawyer interviewing Pandit Malaviya in connexion with his defence. Among visitors to the victims of the police charge who are in the Congress hospital were Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member in the Bombay Government, and Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local Self-Government.

NEWSPAPERS' INCITEMENT TO PICKETING

CALCUTTA EDITORS FINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3

The editors of *Advance* and *Liberty* have each been fined Rs.1,000 [£75], or, alternatively, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for having abetted the molestation of people in connexion with picketing by the publication of a notification to students.

Counsel for the defence contended that peaceful picketing was not unlawful, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in his judgment, refused to accept the plea, pointing out that the contents of the news columns of the newspapers showed clearly the character of the activities that were being furthered. He also rejected the contention that peaceful picketing was lawful under the Ordinance.

The so-called political prisoners in Alipore Gaol have been giving trouble, defying the authorities, assembling nightly on the roof, abusing European passers-by, and refusing to descend. On Friday, in consequence of the attitude of the prisoners, who were holding a meeting and refused to obey orders, the prison superintendent summoned police assistance, who arrested five of the leaders of the disturbance, some of whom will be tried and others transferred. There is no doubt that the special privileges accorded to political prisoners are being gravely abused, and are threatening to destroy discipline among the ordinary prisoners in gaols.

THE CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

MAGISTRATE'S ENCOUNTER WITH RAIDERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3

At the inquiry into the Chittagong raid Mr. Wilkinson, District Magistrate, told the story of his own experiences.

After being aroused by a police orderly, he said, he drove in his own car to the volunteer headquarters, where he was challenged. On his replying "Friend," a shot was fired at his car, and he was ordered to go back. As the car was being reversed there was heavy firing, and the driver and the orderly were killed. The witness then ran back to Captain Tait's car, and they proceeded, first to the railway station and then to the jetties, where Mr. Wilkinson boarded a ship and sent a wireless message to Calcutta asking for assistance.

After making arrangements for sending the women and children to the jetties, the witness returned to the volunteer headquarters, from which the raiders had departed, and then visited the burned telegraph offices. Returning to the headquarters, he found numerous bullet marks on his car, and himself carried the body of the orderly to a bungalow. He discovered that a gun which he had taken in his car was missing, but it was recovered later. Owing to darkness he was unable to recognize anybody, but he saw that about eight persons near the Armoury were dressed in khaki.

Mr. Waris Ameer Ali, late I.C.S., has resigned his representation in this country of the All-India Moslem Legislators' Association, of which the Aga Khan is president, in order to have more complete freedom in contributions to the discussion of Indian affairs and to work in an individual capacity for what he regards as the vital interests of the Moslems of India as a whole.

BRITISH MEMORIALS TO THE MISSING

TO-DAY'S CEREMONIES IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ARRAS, Aug. 3

To-morrow, on the anniversary of the entry of Great Britain into the War, four memorials to the missing will be unveiled on the British battlefields in Northern France. They are at Loos, at Pozières, at Vis-en-Artois, and at Louverval, near Cambrai. The four ceremonies will be held simultaneously at 10.15 a.m.

In each case the memorial to the missing is part of a cemetery in which the known dead are buried. The names are carved on panels let into the enclosing walls, or the panels are built into a cloister or colonnade or screen which stands in the cemetery and forms a part of it. The design varies but the idea of placing the names of the missing close to the graves of the identified is preserved.

The Loos memorial is in the Dud Corner cemetery by the road from Lens to Bethune. It encloses the cemetery on three sides and bears the names of 20,712 officers and men, mostly of Highland regiments, the majority of whom fell in the battle of Loos in September, 1915. The memorial will be unveiled by General Sir Nevil Macready. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose son's name is on the memorial, will represent the Imperial War Graves Commission (of which he is a member), and the memorial will be dedicated by the Very Reverend Sir George Adam Smith, Principal of the University of Aberdeen. In the Pozières cemetery the names are carved on the enclosing wall, which has a colonnade in front of it. Most of the graves in the cemetery are Australian, but there are no Australian names on the panels. The Australian missing are commemorated on the national memorial at Villers-Bretonneux. The Pozières memorial bears the names of 14,690 officers and men, of whom 12,741 fell in the retreat of the Fifth Army in March, 1918. It will be unveiled by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and dedicated by the Rev. G. R. Milner.

The Vis-en-Artois memorial is in the Vis-en-Artois British cemetery at Haucourt, on the Arras-Cambrai road. It commemorates 9,903 soldiers from Great Britain and Ireland and South Africa who fell in the victorious advance of the British armies in Artois and Picardy in the autumn of 1918. The memorial will be unveiled by General Sir Walter Braithwaite and dedicated by the Rev. G. W. Evans. Mr. Thomas Shaw, Secretary of State for War and chairman of the War Graves Commission, will speak at the unveiling.

The Louverval memorial is in the Louverval British cemetery by the Bapaume-Cambrai road, 10 miles west of Cambrai. It commemorates 7,047 missing who fell in the Battle of Cambrai in November and December, 1917. The memorial will be unveiled by Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Vaughan, representing Lord Byng of Vimy. It will be dedicated by the Rev. J. R. Eastwood.

A battalion of cadets belonging to the Warwickshire Cadet Corps now visiting the battlefields will mount guards of honour at the Loos and Vis-en-Artois memorials. A party of 450 members of the British Legion who are making a three days' tour of the battlefields arrived at Arras to-day, and some of them will be present at the unveilings.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

VISIT TO ARGENTINA NEXT YEAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 3

The British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Macleay, informed President Irigoyen yesterday that it was proposed that the Prince of Wales should visit Argentina on the occasion of the British Trade Exhibition next year. The President replied that the Argentine Government would cordially welcome a visit by the Prince.

SEAPLANE ACCIDENT OFF OUCHY

THREE LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 3

A seaplane carrying three passengers on the Ouchy to Evian air line, which was started on June 30, fell into the Lake of Geneva a mile out of Ouchy.

Motor-boats hurried to the spot and rescued the pilot and mechanic, who were both seriously injured, and a Frenchwoman, Mme. Carlier, of Lille, who was courageously swimming, although one of her arms had been torn off. The two other passengers, M. and Mme. Crelier, of Lausanne, had been apparently thrown out of the cabin into the lake, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Mme. Carlier died to-day in hospital, but the pilot and mechanic are expected to recover.

AEROPLANE WRECKED ON WORLD FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S, NF., Aug. 3

The City of New York, a monoplane in which Mr. J. H. Mears, an American airman, left New York yesterday in an attempt to fly round the world, has crashed at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

The machine arrived there at 4.25 p.m. yesterday, having flown from New York in eight hours. Later, while taking off in the darkness by the aid of flares, the aeroplane crashed and was wrecked. No one was injured.

THE R 100

OFFICIAL WELCOME IN CANADA

FLIGHT OVER OTTAWA POSTPONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, Aug. 3

Colonel Ralston, Minister of National Defence, who arrived with a party from Ottawa by aeroplane, yesterday welcomed on behalf of the Government the officers and crew of the airship R 100.

The airship's arrival, he said, marked the climax of a great joint adventure begun at the Imperial Conference of 1926. He described its different stages, and, declaring that the great ship floating at the mast was a testimony to the unity of purpose which had actuated the whole enterprise, he congratulated the British Air Ministry and the British people on the patience and determination which had made the historic event possible. Mr. Houde, the Mayor of Montreal, and Mr. Baxter, the Premier of New Brunswick, added their congratulations. Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore returned thanks for the cordial welcome, and Squadron Leader Booth, who is in command of R 100, also spoke briefly.

Apart from this ceremony, yesterday was a free day for the officers and crew, and they spent it as guests of friends or members of the Entertainment Committee. On Monday the officers will be entertained at luncheon by the Montreal Canadian Club, and select parties will be allowed to visit the airship.

Throughout Saturday a steady stream of people poured out of Montreal by train, omnibus, and motor-car to St. Hubert, and at first the police had some difficulty in handling the crowds, who had to be kept back a certain distance from the airship. Commercial aeroplanes enjoyed a steady business, taking up passengers who wanted to inspect R 100 from the air.

The examination of the damaged fin of the airship reveals no structural defect or failure, but the fabric has been stripped over a fairly extensive area under the sides of the horizontal fin. Material for the repairs is on hand at St. Hubert, and the work is proceeding, but it is officially announced that the flight over Ottawa, scheduled for August 8, is postponed, and that probably the proposed flights to Toronto and Quebec City will be cancelled.

The R 100 carried a letter from Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Mackenzie King [published below]. Mr. King has sent a telegram in reply reciprocating Mr. MacDonald's good wishes, and agreeing with his view about the need for an improved and accelerated communication between the different parts of the Empire.

MAIL-BAG OF THE AIRSHIP

MINISTERS' MESSAGES

Letters from Mr. MacDonald and Lord Thomson to the Canadian Prime Minister, from Mr. J. H. Thomas to the Acting High Commissioner in Canada, and from the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayor of Montreal, were carried in the R 100. Extracts from the letters are published below:—

Mr. MacDonald

I take the opportunity of the maiden voyage of the R 100 to Canada to send you and your colleagues my very best wishes, and to express the hope that this flight will be the forerunner of a regular airship service which will draw even closer the bonds which link our two countries together.

There is no more urgent need to-day, with the growing importance of our political and commercial relations, than that for improved and accelerated communications between the different members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Already the air is doing much to break down the barriers of time and distance, and we here have watched with interest the remarkable development of civil aviation in Canada during the past few years. It is my confident hope and belief that what has been already achieved in the air in the past decade is as nothing to the potentialities now opening before us.

Lord Thomson

With characteristic energy and vision Canada has already put herself in the van of aeronautical progress, but I venture to express the opinion that not the least significant of her contributions to the development of Empire air communications has been the erection of a mooring mast near Montreal at a time when airships were still in the experimental stage. The arrival of R 100 at that mast is an event which will go far to justify your confidence in British engineering skill and enterprise.

Like her sister-ship R 101, R 100 is not the last word in airships; larger and swifter vessels of this type will be constructed in the future, if the experimental programme—one of whose most important features is this flight to Montreal—fulfils our expectations. Then, all your great cities will regard a mooring mast as indispensable to their equipment, and leviathans of the air will cross the Atlantic as punctually and safely as ocean liners. This prospect must appeal to the most callous imagination; it offers a new field for industry and employment, an outlet and a vehicle for that spirit of adventure which made our race predominant on the seas and only needs encouragement to secure a like advantage in the air; above all, it will establish closer contact between two great peoples, whose destinies, if united, are assured.

Mr. Thomas

I cannot let the great opportunity afforded by the voyage of the new airship to Canada go by without taking advantage of it to send a personal message to you as representative in Canada of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. I hope that this will be the first of many successful airship voyages, and will be looked back upon as the beginning of a development of much significance to the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to the United Kingdom in particular. Each improvement in the means of communication provides an additional link between the parts of the Empire concerned. Each increased facility should in its turn help to assist the flow of trade.

The Lord Mayor

It gives me great pleasure to send by the R 100 the hearty greetings of the City of London to your Worship and fellow-citizens. We are glad to know that Montreal has been selected for the first airship base in Canada, and the hope is everywhere entertained over here that your historic city will become an important link in the chain of Imperial air routes.

MISS JOHNSON'S FLIGHT HOMEWARD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, Aug. 2

Miss Amy Johnson arrived at the aerodrome at Phaleron at 3 o'clock this afternoon in a Short Calcutta flying-boat placed at her disposal by Imperial Airways. An hour later she left for home by way of Salonika.

On arriving at the aerodrome she was met by the British Chargé d'Affaires and members of the Legation and Consular staffs, and by many members of the British colony.

Miss Johnson was entertained at luncheon by the Greek Air Force. M. Zannos, the Air Minister, entertained her at dinner at Salonika this evening.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Aug. 3

Miss Amy Johnson arrived here at 5.45 p.m. to-day. She is spending the night at a Vienna hotel, and will resume her air journey to Croydon at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHAOS ON THE YANGTZE

REDS BOUGHT OFF AT CHANGSHA

ARMY DESERTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3

Chinese reports state that the Communists have been induced to evacuate Changsha by the payment of about $1,000,000 [£100,000]. The Government forces which fled are hanging about in the west, waiting to return when the coast is clear. One body of Communists is reported to be entrenched 10 miles north of the city, and others are moving north-east, and there is no knowing whether the main body will march on Nanchang or Hankow, or break up and continue the campaign of devastation in adjacent areas.

A weak division of Government troops is defending Nanchang against a large Red army immediately south of the city. The country between Kiukiang and Nanchang is full of roving bands, and foreigners have been withdrawn from

Kuling and Kiukiang and placed under the protection of the foreign naval forces. Air passengers between Hankow and Kiukiang report big fires in many towns, sure evidence of the presence of bandits or Communists.

Hankow is under martial law and in a state of apprehension, and business is almost suspended. The military authorities are nervously making preparations against the Communist move from the north and west, where bands are pillaging and burning at various points. South of Hankow there are troops which ought to have been sent to Changsha, but are being retained for local defence, as the whole southern part of the Province of Hupeh is alive with brigands and Communists, waiting for a chance to loot this great centre.

A disturbing feature of the situation is the desertion from the regular forces to the Reds of batches of men with rifles and ammunition, and often with machine-guns, which has been going on for months and is liable to assume formidable proportions. To troops who are unpaid and impregnated with Communist propaganda the inducement to go over wholesale and join a movement which promises loot on a grand scale may well prove irresistible. With all the best troops immobilized in the struggle in the North, local authority is enormously weakened, and might easily be overwhelmed. It is early yet to attribute to the bandit and Communist movement on the Yangtze anything like the momentum which enabled the Taipings to sweep the country, but assuredly, if the movement is not speedily checked, something similar may well happen.

FOREIGN CLAIMS

Nanking has been profuse with apologies to the United States and Japan for the losses incurred at Changsha, and there will be large claims from both Governments for damage done, all of which will be added to the huge agglomeration of debts against China for debts unpaid, goods supplied, and for other admitted liabilities. The present total is far in excess of any amount that any Government in China can ever pay, and the further additions to it which are certain will avail nobody. The foreign Governments, therefore, are faced with the alternative of letting things slide in China, with disastrous results to their trade and their nationals, or of endeavouring to prevent further losses by making a stronger stand on the Yangtze. Naval or military reinforcements at Hankow would not only provide greater security for their own interests, but would serve to steady the official and commercial Chinese and to deter the disorderly elements from larger schemes of conquest.

The Northern leaders, including the Left Wing politicians of the Kuomintang, are emphatic on the necessity for suppressing the Communists, and without doubt sincerely so. But it would be expecting too much from their patriotism at a moment when their star is rising to close the war and make common cause with Nanking against this new danger. The Communists not only distract the attention of the Government, but their dramatic successes are calculated to weaken the moral of the forces at the front, and even as Nanking's last hope is now the promotion of dissensions among the Northern leaders, so the Northerners are counting upon the Communist embarrassment to weaken their opponents.

FIRE ON RAILWAY TRAIN

MAIL VAN DAMAGED

Fire broke out early on Saturday in the brake van of the 11.10 p.m. train from Brighton to London Bridge. While the train was passing through Merstham tunnel shortly before 1 a.m. passengers in the compartment next to the brake van noticed smoke. One of them pulled the communication cord, and the train pulled up near Selsdon-road bridge, between Purley Oaks and South Croydon stations. The driver and fireman of the train at once jumped down, and at some risk of being burned uncoupled the coach of which the brake van formed a section. When the current from the live rail had been cut off the passengers descended. Croydon fire brigade arrived in response to an urgent summons, and the fire was put out with hoses after a good deal of damage had been done to the brake van and its contents. The van contained parcel-post mail and a number of ordinary parcels. The train was able to continue its journey to London Bridge, leaving the damaged coach behind.

The following statement was issued by the Southern Railway on Saturday:—"The 11.10 p.m. train from Brighton to London was stopped near Croydon last night, when a passenger pulled the communication cord. It was found that the mail van was on fire. The staff cleared what they could of the contents. The contents of the mail van at this part of the journey and what has been lost have not yet been ascertained. The cause of the fire is not yet known. Investigations are being made."

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Northumberland was stated last night to be making satisfactory progress.

Sir Richard Barnett was reported to have had a very good night and to be going on well.

UNEMPLOYMENT

ITALIAN SCHEME OF WORKS

HOUSING AND SANATORIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 3

The results of consultations recently held by Signor Mussolini with a view to combating unemployment are now being published.

The Government has decided to continue and intensify its policy of carrying out public works. These, it is pointed out, have the double advantage of employing large armies of workmen and of bringing a lasting benefit to the nation at large. The first instalment of the Government's programme, issued to-day, provides for the building of apartment houses for telephone and telegraph workers in eight of the principal cities of Italy and for railway employees in as many as 50 towns, at a total cost of 115,000,000 lire [£1,236,000]. The Minister of Finance is also authorizing public works involving a total expenditure of almost 68,000,000 lire [£730,000], while the Ministry of Communications has a programme for railway construction and improvements which will provide work for between 14,000 and 15,000 men.

Even more striking, as exemplifying the Government's energetic concern for the nation's health, is the scheme for instituting further sanatoria for tuberculous patients. Twelve of these hospitals, with a total of 3,000 beds, are already under construction, and the Government proposes in the course of this month to invite tenders for the building of nine more hospitals, which will provide accommodation for a total of 2,500 patients. One of these is to be built in Rome and will accommodate 1,250 patients. The rebuilding of the houses destroyed by the earthquake will, it is estimated, provide work for 3,000 men. The remainder of the Government's unemployment programme will, it is announced, be published during the next few days.

PRODUCTIVE SCHEMES IN GERMANY

ORGANIZATION ON BUSINESS LINES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 3

An official *communiqué* announcing the formation of the "German company for public works" suggests that an important part of the campaign against unemployment—the execution of productive schemes—is to be organized on business lines, financed by foreign capital, and administered by one central authority.

The object of the company, which has a strong board under the supervision of a Reich commissioner, is "the execution and extension of productive schemes through taking up home and foreign loans and granting credits at home to public corporations or mixed undertakings." The company has a share capital of £7,500,000 and reserves of £11,250,000.

It is explained that the amounts allotted in the Budget for productive unemployment schemes have declined year by year and their future finance is therefore becoming difficult. The Reich, however, has accumulated a holding of £20,000,000 in credit claims on bodies to which grants have been made, and this is to be mobilized as the basis for the foreign loans now contemplated. It is expected to raise foreign loans up to £10,000,000 in this way in the course of two or three years. In addition the company will have the income accruing from the repayment of the credits already granted, and will therefore have adequate funds at disposal for emergency works.

This arrangement removes the financing of productive unemployment works from the Budget, and enables a programme covering several years to be drawn up. It is understood that a loan of £5,000,000 for the near future is under negotiation with British and American banks, and the name of Messrs. Schröder is mentioned in this connexion.

CHICAGO GANG WARFARE

MURDER AT A DANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3

Six men armed with machine-guns and revolvers broke into the crowded dance-room of a summer hotel at Delafield, Wisconsin, on Friday night, and murdered Jack Zuta, the director of a Chicago North Side gang, who was believed to possess important evidence regarding the murder of Mr. Alfred Lingle, a crime reporter on the staff of the *Chicago Tribune*.

It will be remembered that on the night of July 1 there was a fight with revolvers in one of the main streets of Chicago, when gunmen attacked the police car in which Zuta was being conveyed from the police station, where he appears to have given more evidence than his associates thought desirable. In the middle of the fight Zuta disappeared. Recently he arrived at the hotel at Delafield, and registered under a false name. He used to sit all day fishing, and at meals he sat in a chair facing the door, where he had a view of anyone approaching the hotel.

At 10 o'clock on Friday night he was sitting in the dance room beside a mechanical piano into which he was putting coins while 50 other hotel guests danced. He had just put in a coin when five men came in, leaving a sixth to cover the men standing behind the bar. The leader shouted "There he is." Zuta looked up and then jumped behind the piano. The attackers opened fire with two machine-guns and a revolver and continued firing into Zuta's body for some time after he was dead. The leader of the gang then remarked, "Well, that's that," and all six drove away in two motor-cars. Zuta was found to have $1,900 (£380) in his pockets.

AUGUST 4. 1914

16TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT WAR

To-day is the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany. About midnight on Tuesday, August 4, 1914, it was announced that his Majesty's Government had "declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 p.m." on that night. On the previous day, which was Bank Holiday, Parliament passed through all its stages a Bill empowering the Government to declare a general financial moratorium.

BANK HOLIDAY WEATHER

"CHANGEABLE AND COOL"

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

An intense depression has moved northwards during the week-end from a position off the south-west coast of Ireland, and last night was centred to the west of Scotland. It became less intense yesterday in consequence of wind, which was strong and squally on Saturday, and decreased generally in strength.

Rain fell at times nearly everywhere in association with secondary depressions. Thunderstorms broke out in the West and North of England on Saturday, and extended to Eastern England during Saturday night. The largest amounts of rain occurred with these storms and with heavy showers of a thundery type.

Over most parts of the country yesterday the weather was better than on Saturday. This was especially the case in northern England, where nearly a full day's sunshine was recorded locally both on the western and eastern coasts.

Further secondary depressions were indicated last night and the weather is expected to remain cool, changeable, and showery over the whole of the country to-day.

REPORTS TO LAMBETH CONFERENCE

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The following official statement has been issued:—

The Lambeth Conference on Saturday had before it the Report of Committee IV. on the Anglican Communion. The Bishop of Salisbury, chairman of the committee, presented the report and the resolutions attached. A number of resolutions were passed, and in the course of the morning and afternoon sessions the following Bishops, in addition to the chairman and the president, took part in the discussion:—

The Bishops of Durham and Southampton, Bishop Palmer, the Bishop of Rhode Island, Bishop Baynes, the Bishops of Gloucester, Knaresborough, Bombay, Willochra, Chichester, Bangor, and California, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Bishops of Lincoln, London, Meath, Norwich, Moray and Ross, Madras, and Maine.

The discussion will be resumed on Monday morning.

ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH SOVIET

TRADE TREATY SIGNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 3

Much interest has been aroused by the signature yesterday of a commercial treaty between Italy and Soviet Russia. Signor Mosconi, Minister for Finance, and Signor Bottai, Minister for Corporations, signed on behalf of Italy, and M. Liubimoff, Deputy Commissar, on behalf of the Soviet. In the afternoon M. Liubimoff had, it is stated, a long and cordial interview with Signor Mussolini, and in the evening he was the guest of the Italian Government at dinner. M. Liubimoff is giving a dinner this evening.

The terms of the treaty have not yet been made public, so that it is not possible to say whether it goes much, if at all, beyond the long series of commercial agreements that Italy has recently signed with other foreign countries. The official *communiqué*, however, describes the treaty as marking "the beginning of a more intense economic collaboration between the two countries." Although the main purpose of the agreement would seem, from the official statement, to be to "favour the purchase of Italian industrial products," Italy will, it is presumed, in turn purchase Soviet products. According to a writer in the Press, these will be largely petrol, coal, and other minerals which "Italy to-day receives from more distant markets and at a higher price."

TANGIER ELECTRIC SUPPLY

MONOPOLY VOTED TO FRANCO-SPANISH COMBINE

(FROM OUR TANGIER CORRESPONDENT)

The International Legislative Assembly of Tangier has voted a concession of a monopoly of the electric lighting and power to a Franco-Spanish combination, to the total exclusion of other proposals, including those of two British firms.

Although the clauses of both the Constitution and the Algeciras Act are open to conflicting interpretations, the granting of so important a project without proceeding (as specified by treaty) to public tender—and in this case to the exclusion of British interests—is causing much anxiety and may become a dangerous precedent. The question of the legality of the Assembly's action will be considered by the Committee of Control, without whose sanction the decisions of the Assembly are inoperative.

The Franco-Spanish group includes the French water supply company and the existing Spanish electric light company.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCESS BEATRICE

Princess Beatrice, who had intended, in accordance with her usual custom, to attend the annual service of the British Legion at the local branch of the Legion at Carisbrooke Castle yesterday afternoon, was, it was announced, prevented from doing so as she was suffering from the effects of a slight fall when out walking. Much gratification was felt at the statement that Princess Beatrice was recovering from the shock and that she hoped to be out again shortly.

The Rev. H. S. Footman, who conducted the service, expressed the regret of those present at the absence of Princess Beatrice, with whom, he said, they all very much sympathized in the accident. Lord Jellicoe, president of the British Legion, also expressed the deep regret which they all felt at the absence of her Royal Highness.

THE AMERICA'S CUP

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 3.—The first run of the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club began to-day, and the four yachts from which the America's Cup defender will be selected all took part in it. Weetamoe beat Enterprise, Whirlwind, and Yankee in the 37½ miles run. Enterprise crossed the finishing line three minutes after the winner.—*Reuter.*

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH AT EDINBURGH

As the result of an aeroplane crash at Turnhouse Aerodrome, Edinburgh, last night, Flight Lieutenant A. R. Miller, Auxiliary Air Force, was killed. A passenger escaped with slight injuries. The machine had just taken off when it crashed. Flight Lieutenant Miller, an experienced pilot, had been attached to the Auxiliary Air Force for four years. He was 29 and lived at St. Albans-road, Edinburgh.

POLITICAL NOTES

RESULTS OF THE SESSION

FIFTY-THREE BILLS PASSED

During the Session of Parliament which ended on Friday 158 public Bills were presented, of which 60 were sponsored by the Government and 98 by private members. Altogether 53 Bills received the Royal Assent, of which 48 were Government measures. The five private members' Bills to reach the Statute-book were the Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act, the Education (Scotland) Act, the Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, the Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, and the Poor Prisoners Defence Act. The 12 Government measures which had to be dropped were the Agricultural Marketing Bill, the Coast Protection Bill, the Collecting Charities (Regulation) Bill, the Consumers' Council Bill, the Education Bill, the Education (School Attendance) Bill, the Grey Seals Protection Bill, the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill, the Land Valuation Bill, the Local Government Amendment (Scotland) Bill, the Motor Vehicles (Unauthorized User) Bill, which was merged into the Road Traffic Act, and the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, which was replaced by another measure dealing with the same subject, which duly received the Royal Assent.

The number of private Bills presented during the Session was 129, and 114 of them were passed into law. Among the private Bills which did not reach the Statute-book were the Bournemouth-Swanage Motor Road and Ferry Company (Bridge) Bill, which was defeated by the House of Commons on second reading; the Grampian Electricity Bill, which was rejected by a Select Committee of the House of Lords; the Charing Cross Bridge Bill, which was rejected by a House of Commons Committee; the Bill to co-ordinate London passenger traffic, which had been brought forward from the last Parliament and was defeated by the House of Commons on third reading; the Stoke-on-Trent Extension Bill, which was thrown out by the House of Lords after it had been passed by the House of Commons; and the Torquay and Paignton Traction Bill.

There were 484 divisions during the Session, of which all but five took place on public business. The vigour with which the Finance Act was fought is shown by the fact that 109 divisions were taken during its various stages. On the Coal Mines Act the House divided 88 times; there were 49 divisions on the second Unemployment Insurance Act, and 35 on the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. The Government were defeated on two occasions—on the proposal to delete the national levy from the Coal Mines Act, and on a motion to suspend the 11 o'clock rule—and on one important division on the Finance Act the Government majority fell to two.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* recently, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

Arrangements have therefore been made in response to this demand to republish the articles as a pamphlet, copies of which are now ready. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

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25	..	..	..	..	4s.
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Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

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(For details see page 8)

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	TALES OF HOFFMANN	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	FRUNELLA	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	5 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 6 p.m

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	AROUND THE CORNER	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	VENGEANCE	2.15 to 11
Capitol	CHEER UP AND SMILE	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THUNDER	12 to 12
Kensington	EVIDENCE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
Plaza	DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30	
Regal	THE BLUE ANGEL	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh to strong southerly winds, stronger at times in exposed places, veering later; some rain at first, showers and bright intervals later; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The provisions of the Coal Mines Act, which comes into force immediately, are explained by our Labour Correspondent. (p. 7)

Very large numbers of holiday makers left London by rail and road on Saturday for the country and seaside. A large variety of day excursions is available to-day. (p. 7)

To-day is the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany. (p. 10)

Demonstrations by Regular troops have been a feature of the training of the contingents of the Junior Division, O.T.C., at Aldershot and Strensall. Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, inspected the Strensall camp yesterday. (p. 16)

At both its sessions on Saturday the Lambeth Conference discussed the report of the Committee on the Anglican Communion, the consideration of which will be resumed to-day. (p. 10)

Speaking at the Liberal Summer School at Oxford on Saturday, Mr. E. D. Simon discussed the probable effects of a 10 per cent. all-round revenue tariff on imports other than raw materials, and said it seemed to him that there was a case for a temporary duty. (p. 12)

Navy Week in the three home ports opened on Saturday. (p. 16)

Our Agricultural Correspondent discusses the adjustment of the breeding flocks for the ensuing year. (p. 15)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge on Saturday. Professor O. T. Jones, F.R.S., of Manchester, has been elected Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge. (p. 13)

The competitions in the Welsh National Eisteddfod begin at Llanelly to-day. (p. 8)

A Special Correspondent describes the progress that has been made in the effort to secure the isolation of the Circle at Stonehenge. (p. 7)

The Highland Exhibition opens at Inverness to-day. (p. 8)

The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment recommends courses of instruction for boys and girls out of work. (p. 2)

POLITICS

Mr. Baldwin, addressing the Bewdley Division Unionist Association on Saturday, outlined his policy for assisting agriculture, which, he said, included a guaranteed price for home-grown wheat and a duty on imported malting barley. (p. 12)

In a speech outlining Conservative policy on Saturday, Mr. Neville Chamberlain foreshadowed an early recasting of the whole system of unemployment insurance and the preventing of dumping. In addition to the threefold agricultural policy already announced, it might be that they would have to resort to the total prohibition of subsidized dumped oats and potatoes, even though it were for a temporary period. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Malaviya, and other Congress leaders were arrested in Bombay on Saturday after they had refused to order a procession to disperse. The police made several *lathi* charges, as the result of which a number of people received injuries. (p. 10)

According to Chinese reports, the Reds who sacked Changsha have been induced to leave the city by a Government payment of about £100,000. The authorities at Hankow are making preparations against attack by the Reds. (p. 10)

The Italian Government's programme for combating unemployment is now being published. It consists largely in the carrying out of public works, the provision of apartment houses, and the erection of sanatoria for the tuberculous. In Germany a "company for public works" is being formed, organized on business lines, financed by foreign capital, and administered by one central authority, for the execution of productive schemes. (p. 10)

An Italo-Soviet Commercial Treaty was signed in Rome on Saturday. An official *communiqué* describes the agreement as marking the beginning of a more intense economic collaboration between the two countries. (p. 10)

In the German election campaign which is now opening, while the Left, Centre, and National Socialist workers on the right have well defined fronts, the inner Right and inner Left parties are in a state of confusion. (p. 9)

On behalf of the Canadian Government Colonel Ralston, Minister of National Defence, formally welcomed the officers and crew of the R 100 at the St. Hubert airport, Montreal, on Saturday. An examination of the damaged fin reveals no structural defect. (p. 10)

It is announced in Buenos Aires that the Prince of Wales will visit Argentina next year on the occasion of the British Trade Exhibition. (p. 10)

SPORT

The Metropolitan Sale Plate was won at Alexandra Park on Saturday by Mr. S. Wootton's Truncheon. (p. 3)

After dismissing Nottinghamshire for 181 at the Oval on Saturday, Surrey scored 96 for two wickets; Lancashire scored 218 for two wickets against Yorkshire at Manchester, E. Tyldesley making 102 not out; and Kent completed their first innings at Canterbury for 271 and then dismissed Hampshire for 98. Haileybury beat Cheltenham at Lord's by 12 runs. (p. 4)

France beat England in an athletic match at Stamford Bridge on Saturday by 65 points to 55. (p. 5)

The Army Lawn Tennis Championship was won at the Hurlingham Club on Saturday by Lieutenant G. O. Jameson. (p. 5)

The Royal Southampton Yacht Club held their annual regatta in the Solent on Saturday, when Westward beat Britannia. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In Lombard-street on Saturday loan and discount rates were unaltered. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York and Paris rates were slightly lower and the Italian and German exchanges also moved against sterling. Spanish pesetas were cheaper. Silver declined ¼d. to 15¼d. per oz. (p. 17)

HUSBAND AND WIFE

The Bank Holiday next after the rising of the Law Courts seems a suitable occasion for returning to a case in the past session which combines all the various excitements both of motor accidents and of married life. A young lady travelling in a motor-car sustained personal injuries as the result of the driver's negligence. Later she married the driver. Later still (at the instance of an insurance company) she sued him for damages in respect of her injuries. The action was for negligence—that is, it was an action in "tort." The Married Women's Property Act, 1882, provides that in general neither spouse can sue the other in tort; but, while this rule absolutely bars all such actions by husband against a wife, it is subject to an important exception in the converse case. For the protection of her "separate property" a wife can sue all the world (including her husband) as freely as though she were single. Her separate property, from the time of the Act, includes *inter alia* all property which belonged to her at the time of the marriage. The dry point for decision therefore was whether the right of action for negligence which she possessed before marriage, and could have exercised if she had remained single, was "property" which belonged to her at the time of the marriage. "Property" is defined for the purposes of the Act as including "things in action," and a right of action for personal injuries (or indeed any other right of action) is in the broad sense of the term a "thing in action." But MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE held that in this Act it was used in a narrower sense and would not include a right of action of this kind. He accordingly gave judgment for the defendant.

In the course of that judgment he reviewed in some detail the anomalies of our present law of husband and wife, with particular reference to the injustice it works to the husband. In its earliest phase this law was barbarous, logical, and sweeping. On marriage the woman's legal personality was wholly merged in her husband's. He acquired all her property; he became liable, *inter alia*, for her torts. Broadly speaking they were one flesh for all purposes, and neither could sue the other at all. Equity encroached on the simplicity of this rule by enabling property to be settled on trustees for a wife's "separate use." This property did not become the husband's. Finally the Legislature intervened and passed a number of Statutes (the most important being the Married Women's Property Act, 1882), the effect of which was to strip the husband of the advantages, while leaving him subject to many of the disabilities, involved in the doctrine that husband and wife are one. As before, so after this legislation, the husband is liable as such for his wife's torts, and the wife is not liable as such for those of the husband. He remains liable (within the old limits) to pay for goods ordered by her. He continues responsible for her support. But he acquires none of her property *iure mariti*. If the wife owed him a debt before marriage, he cannot exact it after; if he was indebted to her, she can. He is liable to pay income-tax in respect of her income. If he pays, he cannot recoup himself out of her separate property; if he does not pay he can be sent to prison. She can sue him in tort for the protection of her property. He cannot sue her in tort at all.

Is it to be set down to the sporting instincts of wives as a class, or merely to their ignorance of law, that they have not exploited all these advantages to the full? Cases are fairly common in which an extravagant or spiteful wife has impoverished the husband by recklessly pledging his credit. But while a husband can, by suitable action, prevent his wife from running up debts against him, there is no known means whereby he can restrain her from piling up torts. Imagination boggles at the damage which a malignant and legally well-informed wife could inflict on her husband by the systematic commission of civil wrongs. She could for instance by disseminating outrageous libels expose him to a succession of ruinous actions at the suit of the persons defamed. She would indeed incur the risk of being sued alone and of having to answer damages out of her separate property. But plaintiffs have the option of suing both spouses together; if they do so, they can enforce the judgment against the husband; and this alternative they would infallibly pursue if (as is not unusual) the wife had little money and the husband were well endowed. Such reflections suggest a doubt whether anything is gained by preserving for any purpose the doctrine that husband and wife are one person in law. At present they are one person for some purposes and two for others. For instance, they cannot slander each other: if they attempt to do so, the result in law is a mere self-depreciatory soliloquy. They cannot publish slanders to each other: for publication must be by one person to another. They cannot be guilty (civilly) of assault upon each other: it is like a man hitting himself. On the other hand they can prosecute each other for criminal offences unconnected with property. They can contract with each other: and a third person, communicating a defamatory statement about either spouse to the other, "publishes" it. For these and many other purposes, then, they are two persons. This patchwork result is due, as the learned Judge showed, in the main not to design but to historical accident and ambiguous draftsmanship. In particular there are grounds for supposing that the framers of the Act of 1882 intended to abolish the husband's liability for the wife's torts, and two out of five of the Lords of Appeal in Edwards v. Porter—LORD BIRKENHEAD and LORD CAVE—took the view that its language actually had that effect. This is one of the many branches of our law which invite the labours of a second BENTHAM.

Political Moves in France

The uncertain fluctuations of French party politics during the present Parliamentary recess have been set out during the last few days by our Paris Correspondent, and the future policy of the Socialist-Radicals, numerically the strongest party in the Chamber, has evidently become the subject of lively speculation in Paris. If the change of political strategy recently foreshadowed by M. ALBERT SARRAUT, who leads the party in the Senate, should be endorsed by the various Socialist-Radical groups, it may have a decisively favourable effect upon the fortunes of M. TARDIEU'S Ministry, and it is in any case a significant illustration of the fluidity of the Parliamentary system as it is operated in France to-day. When the PRIME MINISTER abruptly closed the Session on July 11 his decision was greeted by an uproar in the Chamber. So loud was the din created by the Opposition that no more than the first sentence or two of the prorogation decree could be heard; and the three principal parties of the Left, united for once by common vexation, issued a joint manifesto against M. TARDIEU'S "assault "on the Parliamentary régime." They further announced that they would conduct a campaign throughout the country in which his *coup de force*—some even called it a *coup d'Etat*—would be shown in its true light as a violation of the rights of Parliament. The campaign was accordingly soon afterwards opened by M. HERRIOT, the Parliamentary leader of the Socialist-Radicals. His speech was not quite such a full-blooded denunciation of the PRIME MINISTER as his followers had been led to expect; but it was at least definitely hostile. That was on Sunday, the 20th July. On the following Sunday—this being, of course, the usual day for important political speeches in the provinces—M. SARRAUT spoke in his turn; and this close colleague of M. HERRIOT, if he did not bless M. TARDIEU, certainly did not curse him. He inveighed against a rather nebulous "Right" with whom any collaboration was naturally quite impossible; he still detested "clericalism, conservatism, and "pseudo-republicanism." But for M. TARDIEU himself he felt no personal hostility. "Collaboration in governmental action" might eventually be possible, he added; and his most fervid passages of invective were reserved for the Socialists, on his Left, whom he stigmatized as being animated by motives of expediency and selfishness. On the same day another speech was delivered by M. HERRIOT, who also abstained from criticizing M. TARDIEU.

A big change had, indeed, come over the feelings of the Radical leaders since the moment, just over a fortnight before, when the leader of the Socialists, M. BLUM, had associated himself (amid the ironical jeers, it is true, of his opponents in the Chamber) with "my friend M. "Herriot." The organized campaign, which was to have culminated in an attack on M. TARDIEU'S Cabinet as soon as the Chamber reassembled, had apparently been abandoned by its principal promoters, who instead were making thinly disguised advances with a view to participating in its work themselves. What can have caused this sudden round-about-face? Is it possible that even a short contact with their constituencies had convinced the Socialist-Radicals that M. TARDIEU'S disrespectful treatment of the Chamber was not regarded as quite so inexcusable by the country as it had been by themselves? Where members of Parliament are elected for a firm period of four years they are sometimes apt to get a little out of touch with their constituents, and the excitement of making and unmaking Ministries in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon engages a magnified proportion of their attention. Their own Parliamentary manœuvres become immensely important to themselves. The passing or rejection of Bills seems almost a secondary matter. To force a Cabinet crisis is the supreme aim. So, at any rate, thought M. TARDIEU; and he came to the conclusion that the Government could do better work without the Chamber than with it. He, too, delivered a speech after the prorogation, in which he said that France must not be allowed to think that the sole business of assemblies was to upset Ministries. Nowadays, he added, opponents do not guillotine a man, but they try to use him up; and he frankly gave as one of the reasons for the closure that there was a limit to human endurance, and that he would not give his opponents the satisfaction of inflicting upon him "a physical defeat."

The most important measure which the Government had to jettison was the National Equipment Scheme, which is designed to benefit State-aided works all over the country; and the contradictions of the Opposition's attitude towards it are severely commented upon by supporters of M. TARDIEU. When first it was introduced by the PRIME MINISTER, he was accused by his opponents of having appropriated a pet project of their own; yet when it came to be discussed in the Chamber, its clauses were ruthlessly criticized and strenuously obstructed; the hopelessness of passing it into law was, in fact, the second of the three reasons which M. TARDIEU gave for closing Parliament when he did. The third reason was that he was being driven to adopt the device of a Vote of Confidence so often that Parliamentary procedure was being turned into ridicule. Whenever he left minor questions to the free vote of the Chamber he risked being beaten by the fluctuating votes of minor and insignificant groups; and the consequence of making a small point into a Vote of Confidence was that Deputies often found themselves voting for or against it, not on grounds of approval or disapproval, but according to whether they desired or did not desire a Cabinet crisis. Even when every allowance is made for the duty of an Opposition to oppose, the Socialist-Radicals, Socialists, Communists, and some other groups seem to have carried obstructive tactics too far. Their long and numerous speeches, their interpellations, their sudden counter-schemes, their resuscitation of old grievances, and their exploitation of every check in Parliamentary procedure, appear to justify M. TARDIEU'S protest that constructive legislation had been rendered absolutely impossible. M. TARDIEU is essentially a man of action and a reformer; and, if he should have come to the conclusion that the Parliamentary machine should be so operated as to establish a better balance between its deliberative and its executive functions, he will almost certainly have the sympathy and support of national opinion.

Black Currants

It is impossible to withhold a measure of sympathy from the growers of black currants, who, in a year when Nature has lavished all her favours on them, find themselves deprived of their reward. The problem facing them is one that has often faced British growers of wheat and potatoes during the present century—with the difference however that, as in the case of all soft fruits, a peculiarly prompt market must be found for currants. There is nothing mysterious in the crisis which faces black currant growers, and to those who take the long view it has seemed inevitable. For some years before and after the War British growers of the fruit had things much their own way. The industry—never a large one—was confined to a few districts in which the eastern counties were prominent, and British jam makers absorbed all the fruit offered by the larger growers. The supply, however, was never in excess of the demand; there was an inevitable reaction on prices; and not so long ago some growers obtained over £100 per ton for fruit which may perhaps have cost them £20. This happy state of things led inevitably to a marked increase in the acreage under cultivation, not only by those already engaged in it, but by other fruit farmers as well. Moreover such good things can rarely be kept in the family for long, and some few years ago our Continental neighbours discovered that Britain offered a lucrative market for the sale of black currants. Having made the discovery and not being fools, they proceeded with all dispatch to profit by it, as we have lately learned, to the ultimate discomfiture of British growers.

The disquieting sequel is soon told, for the stress of competition has enabled jam makers to make forward contracts for foreign-grown currants at prices which are reported to be actually below the cost of production here. On the other hand the quantity of fruit needed for jam is not unlimited, and so our luckless growers find themselves without an outlet for currants. There is no mystery as to the identity of our competitors, for, while of late years the Dutch have concerned themselves more and more with the raising of black currants for export, the climate of the Mediterranean gives fruit growers of the Côte d'Or advantages they have been quick to seize, even to the extent of displacing vines by black currant bushes and incidentally by raspberry canes. Our eastern competitors have not the climatic advantages enjoyed by the southern French; their seasons coincide approximately with our own; the result is that no sooner is one foreign competitor out of the way than another takes his place and holds it till the last black currant is picked. And, when that exhausting stage is reached, our Tasmanian cousins step in to provide jam makers with pulped fruit. For centuries the Dutch have supplied the world with bulbs and in a lesser degree with garden plants, while for many years past this country has also taken some of their vegetables. But since the War hundreds of acres of the fertile sands of Holland have been partially transformed into market gardens. The recent growth of such gardens between the Hook of Holland and The Hague has been astonishing. The area nowadays seems to be one vast glass house, and a walk through Covent Garden reveals the result in a disturbing accumulation of cases and crates marked "Westland," the euphonious English-sounding name for the Dutch area in question. The apparent discrepancy between the cost of marketing French and Dutch-grown black currants and those grown in England is a point that needs prompt investigation and action. In a measure, no doubt, it must turn on the difference in wages, in taxes, and in overhead charges generally; but it may be assumed that, even at the low prices which have ruled of late, none of our competitors gives the fruit away.

"THE BALL AT THE HOP"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have had the good fortune of discussing the Indian problem with many prominent persons of the different parties in this country, including some of the notable ex-Indian civilians. I am rather pleased to mention that invariably I am struck with one note which is found among all, *i.e.*, "to help India and her people." Indian politicians had been unfortunately doubting this sincerity; therefore, for years—rather for generations—they had been asking and training young India to follow the sentimental and destructive politics instead of practical ones, with the sad result of to-day—"Boycott this and boycott that."

To stop this once for all means happiness and prosperity for both the great countries, and there are two ways for it, the first repression, the other understanding. Repression, of course, will do greater harm than good, and may ultimately fail, but understanding, on which this great Empire is based, is bound to lead us to success.

Mr. Benn deserves the best thanks in rendering the greatest possible service to the Empire when the other day his Government acknowledged the desirability of including the other two parties in the Round-Table Conference for the British Delegation, and here I must express myself that this was essential. Now let Mr. Benn equally rise to the occasion in seeking the help of the leaders of the Indian National Congress. A free Conference like this of the two nations is bound to clear the cloudy skies, and there is every hope that an amicable scheme may evolve after a frank discussion, for which we all are praying. Great Britain has offered a great opportunity to Great Hindustan, the Koh-i-Noor of the British Crown; it rests with us to take the full advantage of this helping hand, otherwise it will be a sad mistake not to take the ball at the hop.

Yours obediently,
CHAMAN LALL, Hon. Secretary, Chief Punjab Association, London.

118, Park-road, Chiswick, Aug. 2.

TELEPHONE METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I thank you for publishing my letter on telephone methods in your issue of Friday? Owing to the publicity occasioned, a man called from the G.P.O. at 2.30 on the same afternoon and stated that the job was perfectly simple and straightforward. He completed the work by moving the bell to the position required, and was out of the house in 45 minutes. Comment is superfluous.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. WHITLEY LAVARACK.

72, Draycott-avenue, Kenton, Middlesex, Aug. 2.

TIPS FOR THE COOK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I ask you, as a favour on behalf of the cooks, who go into the country at this time of the year on their employers' holiday and parties, that the guests who give tips to the butlers, house, or parlour maids, should either ask that their gifts be divided, or be given direct. Some of the above are able to pay for holidays after out of gratuities received, but the cook gets nothing. Whom do the guests look to for comfort? Why, the cook, and if the meals were not right, would call the hostess over and would not go again. Therefore, may I ask and beg of them not to forget the cook, perhaps out of sight, and therefore out of mind, and so stop the injustice of the others getting all the sweets?

Yours faithfully,
J. ELWYN.

9, Connaught-square, W.2, Aug. 1.

VALUATION OF LAND

THE GOVERNMENT BILL EXAMINED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir H. Trustram Eve, in his letter in *The Times* of to-day, gives many points against the second reading of the Government's Land Valuation Bill, which has now been printed. It is indeed a remarkable measure, for land and property owners will be called upon, under penalty, to furnish returns and information for the purposes of a valuation without disclosure of the uses to which these may be put.

The Land Union ventures to suggest that if such a proposal were made to apply to other forms of property, so great would be the outcry that no Government could hope to carry the measure. We are at a loss to understand why investors in a particular class of property should be singled out for this special treatment, which must, apart from their future liabilities, put upon them considerable expense in addition to their contribution to the Government's expenditure in making such a valuation. The Land Union will oppose the passing of a Bill that would place an undisclosed burden on a certain class of taxpayer who already contributes very heavily to the Imperial and local Exchequers.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. B. YARDLEY, Secretary, Land Union.

15, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, Aug. 1.

BOMBING PRACTICE IN BERKSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The replies of the Under-Secretary of State for Air to questions addressed to him by the member for Newbury and myself are satisfactory up to a point. We have obtained an assurance that the Government will not use compulsory powers to acquire the land during the Recess. None the less, the attitude of the Air Ministry still gives us cause for alarm, because the scheme has not been abandoned, in spite of formal protests from every local authority in the neighbourhood, besides other expressions of opinion, both public and private. The letters which you have published, and your admirable leading article of last Saturday, indicate how strongly public opinion throughout the country would resent the desecration of one of the most beautiful parts of England in this way, but the Secretary of State for Air does not appear as yet to be sufficiently impressed. Until a decision is reached the racehorse training community in Berkshire will be left in a condition of needless anxiety.

The reasons given in the House of Commons by Mr. Montague to indicate the unreasonableness of our attitude in objecting to the Ministry's proposals are certainly not convincing. If the effect of these bombs is to do but small damage, why cannot the Air Ministry go elsewhere and use Government land, thus saving the taxpayer from having to purchase other property?

I am authorized to state that the owner of the land absolutely refuses to sell unless compelled to do so through powers possessed by the Secretary of State for Air. It would be interesting to know whether any Government Department has ever previously exercised these powers in the face of so much opposition as has been aroused by this unfortunate proposal.

Your obedient servant,
RALPH GLYN.

House of Commons, Aug. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think the writer of the letter you published in to-day's issue who calls himself "A Taxpayer who wants Value for Money" needs an immediate answer. Perhaps he does not know or realize why there is opposition to the proposed bombing area on the White Horse Hill, and I should like to draw his attention to the following petition sent to Major Glyn, M.P.:—

Lambourn.

To:—Major R. Glyn, M.P.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the scheme proposed by the Air Ministry to establish a Bombing Area on the downs south of White Horse Hill, we, the undersigned, trainers of racehorses, wish to draw your attention to the following facts:—

1. We should certainly have to discontinue our work on the downs.

2. This would affect hundreds of horses, men, and lads, also farmers who supply fodder, &c., and who depend on the local trainers for most of their livelihood.

3. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent on our stables, gallops, and houses, and we should certainly demand compensation for our loss, which must also include a sum to compensate us for having to give up training on the finest ground in England.

4. Whilst the land may be poor from an agricultural point of view, the use to which it is now put leads to employment for hundreds, which would come to an end if the gallops should not be used.

The Lambourn district is very prosperous at the moment and getting more and more popular as a famous centre for the training of racehorses (now the largest in England with the exception of Newmarket), hence it is being developed and there is very little unemployment.

We should like to know why the Air Ministry should select this district of Lambourn, which is one of the most prosperous in England.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)—H. L. Cottrill, G. Duller, Owen Anthony, D. Mairs, Hugh Nugent, Bt., R. Moreton, Arthur Stubbs, Raymond Pulford, O. M. D. Bell, James Rhodes, F. Templeman, Edward D. Gwilt, T. Rintoul, Francis Cobb, G. H. V. Miller, G. S. L. Whitelaw, F. B. Sneyd, H. Waldron, J. Scott, P. A. Clement, Lionel Peel Yates, J. B. Powell, John Westlake, C. F. H. Priday, Frederick C. Pratt, J. R. B. Cramsie, James C. Ainsworth, E. Piggott, D. MacNee, J. R. Anthony.

Racehorse trainers are also taxpayers and contribute very largely to the prosperity of Berkshire. Drop a bomb even only weighing 7½lb. near the string of racehorses whose picture you published in *The Times* of to-day, and no doubt the pilot of the plane would certainly get value for money, seeing loose horses galloping into chains and bomb holes (only the size of rabbit holes). Has the writer ever heard of a horse putting his foot in a rabbit hole and breaking his leg?

No, before making such sweeping statements he should be sure of his facts and not think that White Horse Hill is worth less than the poorest agricultural land. It is worth far more than the best agricultural lands in England because the whole industry of racehorse training and farming in the Lambourn district depends on this wonderful ground for its livelihood.

Yours faithfully,
July 30. A BERKSHIRE TAXPAYER.

ON OR OFF THE GRASS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The late Sir Frank Crisp, knowing the beneficial results of a reasonable amount of treading and, although a lawyer, having a touching confidence in the goodness of human nature, used to word the notices in his beautiful garden at Henley-on-Thames: "Please don't keep off the grass."

Yours sincerely,
E. B. POULTON.

St. Helens, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1.

THE KING OF FIJI'S STATE CLUB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with very much interest the account by Mr. R. Brewster of the origin of the Fijian Constitution and his query as to "what happened to the bauble in the Fijian House of Commons." There is at the present time a massive black hard wood club in the possession of my friend and co-director, Mr. W. B. Lyth, of the Albany Hotel, Hastings. The club weighs 13lb. 6oz., and the head, which is knobbed, is about 2ft. round. This State club was given by King Thakombau to my friend's grandfather, Dr. Lyth, who was a well-known York physician and gave up English practice to go out as a missionary to the Fiji Islands. He was the friend and counsellor of King Thakombau, and the club is regarded as a family heirloom.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY S. LUNN.

Reform Club, Aug. 1.

COWES WEEK

RETURN OF THE BRITANNIA

A NOBLE RECORD

(From Our Yachting Correspondent)

Cowes yachting week will open to-day with the annual Bank Holiday regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club. Yachts of every design and class have been assembling in the Roads during the last few days—old-fashioned steam yachts and sailing boats, together with others of the most modern design, and motor-boats of every size and shape, making such speed through the water as was never dreamt of a few years ago. It does seem strange at times that sailing, which is a pastime as old almost as man himself, should still be able to hold its own with the modern craze for speed in all directions. Yet this year yachting has shown itself to be as popular as ever. The earlier yachting of the season has attracted a much wider attention than has been usual in recent years, and for that there are two outstanding reasons.

THE ROYAL YACHT

The one is the return of his Majesty's yacht Britannia, the veteran of the big boats, which has been racing since 1893. Nothing will be more welcome at Cowes during the week than the presence of the King and Queen, who arrived there in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert last week. There was universal regret last year when the King found himself unable through his illness to be present for the week, as had always been his custom. All know his devotion to the sea and every one who has been to Cowes knows with what delight he takes part in the regatta and follows the racing on board his cutter Britannia. Britannia has already raced this year in the special contests which were organized for testing Shamrock V. on the Solent and in some of the Western regattas, and she has shown herself to be as wonderful as ever. She requires only one more victory to bring her record of first prizes in her long career up to the total of 200. There will be universal rejoicing when that is accomplished, as it is certain to be during the week if the breeze should be favourable, and such a result would be a most fitting reward for a vessel which has so long held, and still holds, her own among ships of more modern construction and design.

The interest in yachting has been enlivened this year also by the appearance of Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, the fifth Shamrock. In her trials with other ships of the same class she has shown herself to be unequalled, and as was proper and fitting she came in first in far the greater number of the races in which she took part. She is now on her way across the Atlantic to make her challenge in American waters, and the thoughts and good wishes of all the yachtsmen at Cowes will be travelling with her on her voyage of adventure. No event in yachting arouses so much popular interest as the races for the America's Cup, and it is much to be regretted that they have been in abeyance for so long. If the Shamrock should win there will be an additional fillip to yachting in home waters, for it may be taken for granted that the Americans will not let the Cup rest long over here without making a challenge for it. In other international yachting contests, such as those for the Seawanhaka Cup and the British-American Cup, British yachtsmen and British ships have always held their own. It may be that the turn of the luck for the America's Cup will now come at last.

Within the last few weeks the weather on the South Coast has been boisterous and rough, but a fair period will not be altogether to the liking of yachtsmen if there is no wind, for half the fun of the sport is gone in a time of calm weather. There was racing at Cowes on Saturday, for the Royal Southampton Yacht Club started and finished their races there instead of at Calshot, as formerly. The large number of liners which pass down Southampton Water on Saturdays makes it difficult for yachts to manoeuvre there, and the change was welcome and advantageous.

THE BIG CLASS

Chief interest during the week, of course, will be taken in the over 21 metres class, for which there will be a fine muster of seven craft of varying age and type, comprising the veteran Britannia, built as far back as 1893, and the modern Candida, in her second year, and made up of a schooner, three gaff cutters, and three vessels of the fashionable Bermuda rig.

There have already been 32 races for the class this season, an unprecedented number, which is accounted for by the special races arranged with the aim of testing Sir Thomas Lipton's new America's Cup challenger, Shamrock V. The only boats of the class that have done the full round of the racing and started in every event are Lord Camrose's Cambria, Mr. A. A. Paton's Lulworth, and Lord Waring's White Heather. Mr. H. A. Andrese's Candida did not go either to the Clyde or Irish regattas, and Britannia only raced in the Solent and at the Western regattas, while Mr. T. B. F. Davis's Westward and Sir Mortimer Singer's Astra have but recently started racing.

Omitting Shamrock's fine record—the America's Cup challenger won 15 firsts and four seconds from 22 starts—the results of the racing in the class to date have been as follows:—

Yacht	Starts	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Lulworth	32	9	2	3	14
Britannia	12	3	3	—	6
Westward	3	2	1	—	3
Cambria	32	1	10	3	14
White Heather	32	1	5	3	9
Astra	2	1	—	1	2
Candida	18	—	5	3	8

Cambria's long string of seconds reflects the success of Shamrock V.

THE TWELVES

Next to the big class most interest will be taken in the racing of the 12-metre boats, eight of which figure in the list of entries. Of these the majority have been designed by Nicholson, five of the craft that will figure on the programmes coming from his yards at Gosport. Of the remainder two are of Fife design and one by Glen Coats. The last mentioned—Mr. A. C. Wilson's Iris—is the hard weather boat of the fleet, while Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette is for the third season in succession the most successful craft of the year. The only new boat of the season is Mr. J. Lauriston Lewis's Lucilla. A good deal of the racing in the classes this season has been done in Continental waters and the fleet has been divided in these overseas events, two going to Ostend and Sweden, while several competed at the Belgian and French fixtures. Ignoring these the records of the boats in British waters to date are as follows:—

Yacht	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Mouette	10	3	2	15
Lucilla	4	3	3	10
Iris	4	2	3	9
Flica	1	6	1	10
Vanity	1	2	1	4
Rhona	1	—	—	1
Iyruna	—	4	3	7

Doris, which will sail in the 12-metre class under French ownership, was originally built by Nicholson for the late Mr. Fredk. Last, Commodore of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club. The oldest boat in the class is Mr. John R. Payne's Vanity, built in 1923.

In the big handicap class several well-known boats are missing, notably Corona, which has been sold abroad, and Mariquite, which has not raced this year. A welcome reappearance, however, will be

ex-15 metre Hispania, which has not been seen out under racing canvas for several seasons. Among the other craft that will be racing again in this class are Mr. Percy B. Abraham's Nanette III. (ex Pentre), The Lady Anne, now owned by Colonel Gabriel, and Mr. J. S. Highfield's Dorina—three ex-15 metre craft—Mr. H. F. Paul's big yawl Sumurun, and Mr. H. C. Sutton's modern cutter Moonbeam.

In the smaller international classes the biggest turnouts will be seen in the 8-metre division, in which over a dozen boats are available for racing. There will also be a fair turnout in the 6-metre class. These will include Selina and Prudence, which have been selected as part of the team to represent this country in the British-American Cup Contest.

Among the craft that will compete in the small handicap class are the ex-12 metre boats Noreen (now yawl rigged) and Noresca, and the cruisers Neith (from the Crouch), Isbar, Caribou, and Falcon.

It is estimated that in the small Solent classes, which include the Solent Handicap by Rating boats, West Solent and Royal Burnham Restricted boats, Solent Sunbeams, Seaview Mermaids, Redwings, X One-designers and International 14ft. Dinghies there will be nearly one hundred racing craft.

THE KING'S CUP

The entries for the King's Cup, which is confined to craft owned by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, number 18 this year, as compared with 13 twelve months ago and 17 in 1928. They are :—

Yacht	Rig	Tons	Built	Designer
Adastra ..	Auxy. yawl	50	1925	Mylne
Amaris ..	Auxy. ketch	31	1922	—
Cambria ..	Bermuda	162	1928	Fife
Cariad ..	Ketch	153	1903	Payne
Carlotta ..	Auxy. cutter	28	1900	Fife
Celia ..	Aux. yawl	48	1900	Shepherd
Cetonia ..	Schooner	295	1902	Soper
Coral ..	Auxy. yawl	63	1902	Shepherd
Cyra ..	Aux. Ber. yawl	57	1909	Myhre
Elk ..	Auxy. Sch.	287	1928	Watson
Jolie Brise ..	Cutter	44	1913	—
Lulworth ..	Cutter	186	1920	White
Moonbeam ..	Cutter	93	1922	Fife
Pretty Polly ..	Cutter	46	1929	Watson
Rona ..	Yawl	44	1895	Stow
Rosemary ..	Aux. Ber.	25	1928	Fife
Vanda ..	Auxy. yawl	81	1909	Stow
Varima ..	Aux. Ber.	28	1909	Richardson

Of these Cariad, Moonbeam, Lulworth, Rona, Coral, and Cambria have previously won King's Cups. Cariad has five to her credit, four won for the late Earl of Dunraven before she became the property of Colonel John Gretton, M.P., her present owner, who was successful at last year's Squadron Regatta. Lulworth, Moonbeam, and Coral have previously won two each. Both those secured by the last-named was for her present owner. One of Lulworth's was for Mr. Herbert Weld and the other for Mr. A. A. Paton, her present owner. Both Moonbeam's trophies were won for her original owner, Mr. Charles P. Johnson. At the 1927 Squadron Regatta Mr. W. D. Clark's Rona won a King's Cup, while Cambria, flying Lord Camrose's racing flag, won at the Royal Southern Y.C. Regatta in 1929.

All sizes of craft are included. The oldest boat in the list is Rona, built last century, which won a King's Cup for her present owner three years ago. The largest is the schooner Cetonia and the smallest the ex-12 metre Cyra. There is also a great variety of types, including converted pilot boats in Carlotta and Jolie Brise. The work of the handicapper is not enviable.

THE PROGRAMMES

The programme of the Royal London Yacht Club to-day comprises eight events, the class or scratch races being for the over 21 metres, 12 metres, 8 metres, 6 metres, and West Solent and Royal Burnham Restricted Classes, and for handicap craft over 40 and under 110 tons, over 15 and not exceeding 40 tons, and over 4 but not exceeding 15 tons. To-morrow the Club will also give eight races, providing for the 6-metre, West Solent and Royal Burnham Restricted, Solent Sunbeams, Seaview Mermaids, Redwings, and Yarmouth One-Design, the International 14ft. Dinghy classes.

The activities of the Royal Yacht Squadron to-day will be confined to the ballot for new members, a fair number of candidates being up for election. The four days' regatta starts to-morrow, with the race for the King's Cup. There will also be matches for the over 21 metres, 12 metres, and 8 metres classes. Wednesday's card is made up of matches for the over 21 metres, 12 metres, 8 metres, 6 metres, West Solent and Royal Burnham Restricted and Solent Sunbeams classes, and a handicap for boats between 30 and 110 tons. Cups will be given the winners in four of the seven events, those for the 8 metres and 6 metres classes being presented by Colonel R. A. Sloane Stanley and Major Sir John Ward respectively, the Squadron providing those for the West Solent and Royal Burnham and Solent Sunbeams classes. The over 21 metres class will race for prizes presented by the inhabitants of Cowes on Thursday, while Lady Cynthia Colville and Sir Henry McMahon will give cups for the 6 metres and Redwings classes respectively, and the Squadron those for the 12 metres, 8 metres, West Solent and Royal Burnham Restricted, and Seaview Mermaids classes, as well as for the handicap yachts between 30 tons and 110 tons. Only five events figure on the card for Friday—the last day of the regatta. The boats will be the over 21 metres class, handicap yachts between 30 and 110 tons, 12 metres (for which Colonel R. B. Charteris is presenting a cup), 8 metres, and 6 metres. The small Solent classes will be given races at the Town Regatta, which will also be held on Friday.

The week's racing concludes with the annual regatta of the Royal Southern Yacht Club, whose long list of events will all be started and finished off the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle.

Two hundred and twenty-two resident freemen of Colchester have each received £1 3s. from the let of common lands and the interest of money in the funds.

UNIONIST AID FOR AGRICULTURE

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

GUARANTEED PRICE FOR WHEAT

Mr. Baldwin addressed his constituents on Saturday in the Guildhall, Worcester, at the annual general meeting of the Bewdley Division Unionist Association. Amid enthusiastic scenes his audience passed a vote of confidence in him.

A resolution of confidence, moved by COLONEL T. E. HANCOCK, said that they wished "to thank Mr. Baldwin for his efforts to bring about closer economic union between Britain and the Empire, as in the opinion of this meeting that is the most likely method to arrest the depression at home, to open up new markets for our produce and so improve the prospect of employment for our people." The resolution further approved of the policy outlined by Mr. Baldwin for extending safeguarding and improving the prospect of all who are engaged in or dependent upon agriculture.

Mr. BALDWIN, who was given an enthusiastic reception, said :—I have just survived the most difficult, the hardest, the most anxious year that I have ever been through, not even excepting 1926. No one can fully understand what I mean until he has had the honour of leading the Conservative Party after a defeat. (Laughter.) I had a long and interesting conversation with Lord Balfour almost the last time I saw him, three weeks before his death, on that very subject, and—unless it be that Mr. MacDonald's difficulties are equally great—I maintain that there is no more difficult task than maintaining the moral and the unity of a great party in the hour of defeat, especially where there are certain elements which are devoting all their time and all their money to smashing up our party. They will not do it as long as I am where I am. (Cheers.) I am never going to see our great historical party become the great hysterical party.

DESTRUCTION OF CONFIDENCE

Now what about the times we live in ? I said the other day that I did not think that an election could be long postponed, and I am still filled with gratitude for what you did for me a year ago. It was a great and generous performance. To-day there is only one vital issue on which the electors of this country will have to make their decision, and that is whether they want a Socialist or a Conservative Government. There is no alternative, for there is no third party which can hope to be in the ascendant. On the one side you have the Socialist Party, which after a year of office has brought us to the verge of economic and industrial disaster. It has failed to keep any of its promises, and is now attempting to deceive the electors by making excuses, and making play with the excuse that unemployment is attributable to world causes. Nobody will deny that world causes have been at work, but they have been at work for many years. The destruction of confidence in this country in industry is not due to world causes, but is directly due to the reckless statements and promises made at the last election, to increases in taxation, to the Government's failure to grapple with the question at issue, and to the uneasiness which they have created in the minds of all classes as to what is going to happen.

The continuation of such a Government must inevitably lead us from bad to worse. The only chance for a restoration of confidence is the substitution of a Conservative for a Socialist Government. At home the first thing is to get industry on its legs, and the first step in doing that must be the safeguarding of the home markets against goods produced under inferior conditions of labour abroad. Side by side with the industrial problem is the whole agricultural problem. In studying that problem we have produced a programme which, so far as it goes, will be, I think, of great value. We decided, rightly, I think, to go straight for the wheat problem as the key of the position and as one which, taking the country as a whole, would be of the most value at this moment.

WHEAT AND BARLEY

We have decided, although I do not like subsidies, that the most practical way of increasing the percentage of home-grown wheat was to do it by a guaranteed price. That price is at present under consideration. We are determined to ensure that the wheat crop shall be grown at a remunerative price, and there is no other way of ensuring that, apart from a guaranteed price, except by protection, and protection to ensure it would take about 20s. a quarter. It might perhaps be 17s. 6d. It would certainly be as much as that, and at the moment I do not believe it practical politics with the industrial regions of this country.

Continuing, Mr. Baldwin said that the party were examining the quota system. The Socialist Party had said that they proposed to introduce import boards, but he doubted very much whether they would be successful. The difficulties attached to their work were almost insuperable. After such study as the Conservative Party had been able to give to the question they had discarded the idea of import boards and thought that the quota system was a far more helpful one. Their agricultural programme also included a duty on malting barley. They would learn from that whether that of itself was sufficient. They had very little knowledge to guide them; it might be of value, but it might, on the other hand, not be of as much value as people thought.

On the question of the beet sugar industry, he was convinced of the value of that to agriculture and to the whole country, and he believed, after a consultation with those who knew, that it was possible for this country to carry nearly double the amount of beet that it was carrying to-day. Their party wanted to see the industry go on, and one of the most difficult questions for examination was whether it could go on without a subsidy, and if not, what the minimum of subsidy ought to be in order to enable it to maintain its maximum production. The party were determined to stop the importation of dumped oats from which some parts of the country were suffering severely, either by a countervailing duty or by prohibition. They also wanted to deal with the question of the importation of early vegetables and fruit.

TRADE OF THE EMPIRE

Turning to Empire policy, Mr. Baldwin said :—It is, of course, a commonplace, as I have said for 30 years, that we have got to look to the Empire markets for the development of our trade before looking to any other markets in the world. But if we wish to sell more of our goods to the Dominions it is obvious that we must be prepared to buy more goods from them, and the things which the Dominions want markets for are their primary produce. This is an old problem, and it must necessarily involve trade agreements between us and the Dominions by which they will give increased preferences for our manufactures and we in return will either give preference to foodstuffs, which would involve taxation at home or by some other alternative method such as the quota system, or, as the Socialist Party will try to give effect to, by an import board.

Here, Mr. Baldwin said, we have the great difference between ourselves and the gentlemen who call themselves Empire free-traders, and I want you to get this difference very clearly in your mind, because there are a great many people, mainly in and around London who are attracted to it by the title, and are a little apt to make up by their enthusiasm what they lack in their capacity for clear thinking. The Empire free-trader wants me to go to the electorate of this country and say that we mean to impose taxes on foreign food without saying what articles are to be taxed, what the amount of tax is to be, what effect that tax would have on the cost of living, and what advantages the Dominions are going to offer in exchange for that tax. That is what I am asked to do.

I believe the only business-like policy, and the only one fair to the electorate, is to say that we will not raise this issue of food-taxes until we have conferred with the Dominions and explored the whole problem, and when we can lay a definite plan before the country and state exactly what taxes, and on what, will be required and exactly what we are going to get in return.

VIEWS OF THE DOMINIONS

In a matter of this kind the interests of the vast masses of the working classes in our industrial districts must be our first consideration, and they are entitled to know what is the *quid pro quo* if this country is called upon to make any concessions. I see in the paper this morning that I am going to have an Empire Free Trade candidate run against me—whether this particular one comes forward, no doubt one will come forward.

I want to remind you what has been said on this subject in the Dominions, and I want to put a dilemma to you which arises immediately an Empire Free Trade policy is put before the electorate, so that you may get satisfactory answers from whoever carries that standard in this constituency at the next election. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, said on January 31 last, "There is no hope in life of getting Australia to agree to allowing the goods of every part of the Empire to enter free no matter under what labour conditions they are manufactured." That does not look much like free trade. Mr. Bennett, the new Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, said, "Free trade within the Empire is impossible." Then he goes on to say what is our policy : "By a system of treaties giving preferences, Empire trade could be put on a new self-contained basis and goods now purchased outside the Empire could be bought within it."

There is nothing the Dominions are so jealous about as their fiscal autonomy, and they will never surrender it. Many people, hearing the phrase "Empire Free Trade," believe that it will mean that the Dominions will take off their tariffs for us. It does not and cannot mean that. That has been stated by responsible statesmen in every Dominion. What can be and will be done is to grant reciprocal preferences ; we give advantages and they give advantages, and in that way a great deal can be done.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

That is our course—exactly the same course as that of Mr. Bennett, the new Prime Minister of Canada. The policy of Empire Free Traders has never yet been clearly outlined, and I want you to ask two questions of Empire Free Trade candidates. So far as I understand their policy, it is protection for the farmer. It is on that that they hope to get the farmers' vote. That is grappled, so far as I understand the policy, with the free importation of Empire foodstuffs. Is that policy possible ?

The British farmer cannot produce wheat as cheaply as the Canadian farmer can produce it. In a short time he would be completely knocked out by Empire wheat imports. What is the remedy for that contingency ? That is one question to put to the Empire Free Trade candidates. The other question is this : If you put a duty on foreign wheat, which *ex hypothesi* they are going to do, that duty has got to be probably not less than £1 a quarter.

"Let us assume that the country would give that protection—which I do not believe it ever will—what is going to be the result ? The Empire wheat growers could perfectly well put their heads together and import wheat into this country at very little less than the effective duty put on foreign corn, which would give the result of a completely unearned bonus to them of possibly 15s. a quarter, causing a corresponding rise in the price of foodstuffs in this country. That shows the inherent weakness of that side of the policy.

"We tackle the question differently. We go straight to a policy that will give the farmer a remunerative price for wheat and which will at the same time enable him to get that price without raising the price of the loaf in England. Our policy is a safer policy and a wise policy."

APPEAL FOR UNITY

Mr. Baldwin observed that all the abuse he had had during the last two years was nothing to that he was going to have, but before the campaign was over there would be a little abuse on the other side. No one, he said, can split our party if it will stand shoulder to shoulder and not allow itself to be rattled. It can never be rattled in the North of England, and I do not believe it will be rattled here. It may, however, be rattled in the South. I am anxious to place before the electorate the earliest extracts which I have seen in the papers which support Empire free trade, professing to give the opinion of Dominion newspapers on the policy of Empire free trade. And I want to say—though I hope it was owing to the haste with which these newspapers were set up—that these extracts did not convey a correct impression of what the Dominion papers said. We have several instances of that kind to put before the electorate when the campaign is resumed.

If the Conservative Party will stand shoulder to shoulder to resist every attempt that is made to divide us, if they will remain loyal to their policy and fight for it, there can be but one end to this trouble, and that will be our victory. If, on the other hand, you go running after false gods and you think you can serve the cause either of your party, or of the country, or of the Empire by splitting the Tory party, you may succeed in splitting it, but you will get what is the last thing you want, and that is another term of a Socialist Government.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SURVEY

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Musselburgh, Mid Lothian, on Saturday night, said he had been surprised to learn that Conservatives had been complaining that they did not know what the Conservative policy was and that they wanted to have a lead.

What surprised him was not that they should be asked for a policy but that people should not know that they had a policy to put before the country. One of the first duties of a Conservative Government would be to recast the whole system of unemployment insurance and make it solvent, and stop such a state of things as encouraged men and even young boys to remain in idleness, because they were paid nearly as much for doing nothing as for working.

The Conservative Government would stand for economy without lowering the present standard of social services. A stop must be put to dumping. Import of manufactured goods showed an average increase in the first six months of this year compared with 1924 of 50 per cent. This did not appear to alarm Mr. Snowden, because he said that when the foreigner made some article in his own country and sent it over here he was finding work for British workmen. If that were really true unemployment ought to be going down by leaps and bounds.

"Our policy is as clear as crystal," said Mr. Chamberlain. "When we get into power not only shall we put on every duty that Mr. Snowden takes off but we shall hold ourselves free to do for other industries what has been done for those we have safeguarded."

THREE-FOLD AGRICULTURAL POLICY

"What the British farmer wants is a stabilized price at a level which will enable him to grow his wheat at a profit, and that is what the Conservative Party has promised to give; a guaranteed price for wheat used for making bread, at a price which will enable him to make a profit." The Conservative Government would also put a duty upon the importation of foreign barley for malting purposes and would supply the defence forces with home-grown bread and meat. Those were the three main features of the Conservative agricultural policy.

Subsidized dumped oats and potatoes were more difficult to deal with because they were brought here at such low prices that he could not imagine any duty would keep them out. "It may be," he said, "that we shall have to resort to some form of total prohibition, even though it be for a temporary period. We have not yet made up our minds what is the best way of dealing with this problem. We are dealing with it now, and where there is a will there is a way.

"The policy which is going to have the profoundest influence not only on our own country but the whole of the British race and those who own allegiance to the British is our plan for the achievement of Imperial economic unity—for the knitting together of the peoples of the Empire into one great federation animated by the common ideal of mutual interest and aim.

"That was my father's ideal 30 years ago. It was in pursuit of that that he expended and taxed to the uttermost all his powers and eloquence until at last even his iron constitution broke down under the strain. Some of the opportunities he pointed out to his fellow-countrymen 30 years ago have already gone, perhaps never to return. Every Dominion to-day desires to build up its own industrial organization. There is not one of them which is prepared to admit the manufactures of this country free if that is going to destroy the infant industries which they are building up themselves.

"What we have placed before ourselves as the aim of our policy is the great principle that throughout the Empire every country should produce, so far as it can, what it needs for its own consumption ; and that what it requires and cannot produce for itself it should draw from some other country within the Empire rather than from the foreigner.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

"If we are to arrive at a practical development of that policy it is necessary that we should discuss the whole question with the representatives of the Empire overseas at a conference. To my mind it is nothing less than a tragedy that when the Imperial Conference meets next October it will have to deal with a British Government which has already banged and bolted the door on one of the most fruitful and promising methods of achieving our aim, that is, the method of Imperial preference. Is it not absurd that some of us should be arguing as to whether we are or are not in favour of food taxes, because we cannot know until we have talked it over with the representatives of the Dominions whether food taxes are required or not ?

"As matters stand at present, Mr. Baldwin has proposed that if we are to make a bargain with the representatives of the Dominions, and as part of the bargain taxes are to be imposed on any article of foreign food, the decision should be submitted to the ballot vote of the people. I have not found anyone who has any love of the referendum for itself, and if the people are prepared to give the Conservative Party a free hand in negotiating with the Dominions to make the best bargain they can, whether it includes food taxes or not, I shall be very glad to see the end of the referendum."

Referring to the agricultural programme outlined by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Chamberlain said :—"It is all eye-wash, and all done for propaganda purposes. What is the use of putting more smallholders and allotment holders on the land if the big farmers cannot make it pay ? "

(Continued at foot of next column)

LIBERAL M.P.'S PLEA FOR TARIFF

MR. E. D. SIMON ON COMING BUDGETS

Surprise was caused in the traditional free trade atmosphere of the Liberal Summer School at Oxford on Saturday, when Mr. E. D. Simon, a prominent Liberal M.P., advocated a revenue duty on all imports other than raw material. When free trade was debated at the school Mr. Simon entered into a keen duel with Sir Walter Layton, a leading Liberal authority on the question.

"I feel uneasy about the whole thing," said Mr. SIMON, after Sir Walter Layton had spoken for more than an hour on free trade. "I have a perfectly open mind about this import duty question," Mr. Simon continued, "and it seems to me that there is a case for a temporary duty.

"Our export trade has gone wrong. It is bleeding to death, and the main result is the staggering unemployment that we have now. Many people think that we have reached the safe limits of direct taxation at the present time, but the next Budget is going to be a very bad one, and the one after that will be even worse. There is a school of thought beginning to advocate a revenue tax of 10 per cent. on all imports except raw material. That would bring in £70,000,000 or £80,000,000—first, to bring in revenue, and secondly to meet the present condition of trade slump. I would like to ask Sir Walter Layton whether he is quite certain that in present conditions a 10 per cent. all-round revenue tax would have more disadvantages than advantages, if it were used in such a way as to be of more assistance to the export trade and if it were levied as a temporary measure.

"Many people are inclined to think that such a tax would be desirable. As things got better the tax could be removed, and we could revert to free trade conditions. We are steadily losing our part in the world markets, and this reduction in our share of the world export trade is almost bound to continue under present conditions. That is what is creating a tremendous convulsion of public opinion. People want to know what is the Liberal policy to enable us to get back our export trade.

CONSCIENCE AND A CAR

"A short time ago I wanted to buy a motor-car, and an American model which suited my purpose happened to be £200 or £300 cheaper than a British car, but before buying I asked Sir Walter Layton whether it would make any difference to employment in this country if I bought the American car. He replied, 'No, because imports pay for exports.' My conscience has been getting more and more uneasy about that car ever since. I am very much afraid that by buying that American car I have, in fact, reduced employment in this country.

"I know that a 10 per cent. duty on imports would reduce real wages by a substantial amount. You have got to face that point; but it could be used in various ways to be a real help to the export trade. I therefore wish to ask Sir Walter Layton two questions : (1) How does he propose to arrest the decline in our share of export trade ? and (2) Is he sure that the disadvantages of a 10 per cent. revenue tariff, temporarily imposed for the present emergency, would outweigh the advantages ? "

Although Mr. Simon displayed an open mind with regard to a temporary revenue duty, he vigorously condemned the Empire free trade policy. "Lord Beaverbrook's speeches," he said, "are so full of incredible contradictions and incredible nonsense that I do not know how anyone can believe in Empire free trade."

Replying to Mr. Simon, Sir Walter Layton said : "It is perfectly true that a very small revenue tariff would not do very much harm, but it would not do very much good. A 1 per cent. duty on everything would hardly be noticed, but I doubt whether Mr. Simon would persuade the country to have the suggested 10 per cent. all-round tariff. The idea seems to be inspired by the feeling that we might get a little of the advantages of protection without running any of the risks. The risk is that the tariff would not stay at 10 per cent. The pressure against the flat rate from the consumer, who would want his food free, on the one hand, and from the manufacturer, who would want real protection, on the other hand, would be so great that the flat tariff wall would be changed in precisely the same way as every other tariff has been changed."

SUMMER SCHOOLS

MR. G. B. SHAW'S PLEA FOR A REFORM BILL

The Independent Labour Party National Summer School began at Digswell Park, Welwyn, Herts, on Saturday, and will continue until August 16. Several Continental Socialist leaders are attending, and among the speakers from outside the ranks of the Labour Party will be Major Walter Elliot, M.P., who will put the case of the younger Conservatives against Socialism ; Lord Lothian, who is to discuss the limits of taxation ; and Lord Beaverbrook, who will speak on "Empire Free Trade and the Labour Movement."

Yesterday morning the School was addressed by Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW on "Anything that Occurs to Me." He said that the Government owed the fact that they were in office to the prudence and intelligence of the Conservative Party. It was a very slender security. Mr. MacDonald was kept in office for two reasons : the Indian difficulty and the unemployment question. The Conservatives found it much better to sit on the Opposition benches and have nothing to do but abuse Mr. MacDonald and the Labour Government. Against that security were the ease with which the Conservative Party could be smashed and Mr. Snowden's next Budget, about which the Conservatives were in complete and absolute terror. The question was whether they would face another Budget or throw the Labour Government out at the end of the year. There could be no question that there was a great deal of disappointment and disillusion on the part of the voting proletariat with regard to the Labour Government. If Mr. MacDonald had to face the electorate at the next election in these conditions, with the issues chosen by the Conservative Party, and nothing more definite on the Labour side than that if they were returned again they would do what they were doing now—he was afraid the results would not be satisfactory to the Labour Party.

Mr. MacDonald and the Government were not to blame for this disappointment and disillusion. Their programme was a constructive programme, which involved very active government, getting business done on a large scale and getting it rapidly done. But the Parliamentary machine prevented the Government from doing anything at all ; that was its historical mission. He suggested, therefore, that it was a very important part of the business of the Labour Party to make the country thoroughly aware of the difficulty by producing a Reform Bill which would make as much sensation as the old Reform Bill did a hundred years ago. They would have to get rid of the party system ; there was no reason why there should not be substituted at Westminster the conditions which applied in borough and municipal councils. They would have to have Home Rule for England, Scotland, and, he supposed, Wales, and the present Parliament would survive to deal solely with big questions of foreign policy, economics, and finance, about which very few people had any information, and they were not in the House of Commons and had very little chance of getting there.

Mr. Shaw urged that Mr. Snowden should declare that the first time he was in a thoroughly strong position he would nationalize the banking system of this country. There was no difficulty about it ; all the management could be done by the very people who were doing it at present. The banking system of this country was based upon the intelligence and stability of the ordinary manager, not of the financier. The great middle class wanted the help of the bank as much as the rich man.

There were people, he went on, who asked why Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden did not do what Trotsky and Lenin did and get rid of the whole thing. That was a question that had to be answered very carefully, because if a very considerable social advance was not made by some party the thing would be smashed. It might be smashed by a Conservative dictator ; but they were not going to continue with a Parliamentary machine which resulted in an extreme Government being able to go no faster than the most reactionary Government. It was the wildest folly to talk as if what happened in Russia could possibly happen here without the corresponding conditions. He urged more attention to Mr. G. D. H. Cole's suggestion for the establishment of a National Labour Corps. It was, he said, one of the first things a Labour Government ought to bring into existence.

"WIRELESS WOBBLERS"

At the Oxford Summer Course in Music Teaching on Saturday Mr. George Dodds, of Newcastle, condemned the wobbly voice. "We are still suffering from a very bad attack of wobble in this country," he said. "We get singers who sing with a constant oscillation. You have only to listen to the wireless to hear these wobbly singers. One of the sad things is that people in outlying districts hear these wireless wobblers and think it is the thing to do, so try to imitate them. They think that if they cannot wobble they are not putting song into their singing. They think it is emotion, whereas, of course, it is instability. I have even had some of these misguided listeners come and ask me to teach them to wobble like the singers on the wireless."

Mr. BASIL ALLCHIN, professor at the Royal College of Music, said that there was only one real study of music and that was to make it oneself. He was quite sure that the growing danger to-day was the mechanical production of music. Both the gramophone and the wireless were inestimably valuable, but they must never be the reason for people giving up making music for themselves.

Mr. ROBERT MAYER, the organizer of the concerts for children which he started eight years ago at Westminster, speaking at the Board of Education Secondary School Teachers' Holiday Course at the Royal College of Music on Saturday, said that the concerts had given sufficient stimulus to boys and girls to play an instrument and to form school orchestras. They had also brought home to authorities, teachers and parents that music instruction could be turned from drudgery to enjoyment.

The movement would be extended far beyond London during the coming winter, and the possibilities of expansion were limitless. He referred to plans for initiating chamber music and other concerts for children throughout the country by connecting music societies with associations to be formed.

TRAFFIC AND TOWN PLANNING

Mr. H. TOMLINSON, speaking at the Cambridge Summer School on Saturday, said that the small houses in this country were the best in the world. This had resulted from the improvement produced by the garden city movement. In such places as Letchworth and Welwyn the problem of building more comfortable houses had been tackled bravely. The health of the people had been greatly improved by these schemes. The greater interval between the houses had reduced the congestion, but in this country the problem presented by the growing volume of traffic had still to be met.

In the larger town planning schemes congestion was one of the greatest problems, and the town planner often found that the scheme was beyond his powers unless drastic steps were taken. Swift transport had defeated its own end. There must be more and wider roads for traffic and more space between houses before town planning schemes could be of any use.

PROFESSOR ERNEST BARKER spoke on Church and State.

Obituary

COLONEL GREEN

JOINT MASTER OF THE COTTESMORE

Colonel Sidney Green, Joint Master, Cottesmore Hounds, was found shot dead early on Saturday morning by the side of the road from Uppingham to Oakham. A Service revolver lay beside him.

Colonel Green, who was 57 and unmarried, was the eldest son of Mr. J. W. Green, of Luton, where his family have large interests in brewery concerns. On the outbreak of the War he was in the Bedfordshire Yeomanry, but transferred to the Scots Guards and went to France with them. Later he returned to the Bedfordshire Yeomanry and served to the end of the War with them, refusing a staff appointment in order to continue service in the trenches, and was awarded the Military Cross in 1918. In 1925 he was appointed to command the 105th Brigade, R.A. (T.A.).

For the last two hunting seasons Colonel Green had been Joint Master with Mr. James Baird of the Cottesmore and was most popular with its followers, who have often included the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester. He was recognized as a fearless and skilful horseman. He was formerly successively associated with the Pytchley and the Fernie Hunts. He owned Master Robert in partnership with Lord Airlie when that horse won the Grand National in 1924. He was more interested in National Hunt racing than in the sport under Jockey Club Rules, but had a useful flat-racer in Hunting Tower, trained for him by Captain Boyd-Rochfort at Newmarket.

Colonel Green had returned to Oakham from Goodwood on Thursday. He visited the Rutland Agricultural Show, and was expected to leave on Saturday night for Dublin to attend the Horse Show and afterwards to be the guest of Lord Londonderry. One of his last acts on Friday was to inspect his hunting stables and give detailed orders for a month ahead. In preparation for the cubbing season he went round his fine stud of 14 hunters and especially made much of his favourite mare, Patsy, whom he had had 11 years and on whom he had won several victories in point-to-point racing. He chatted with the stable staff, who, however, thought him, as one man put it, not half so cheerful as usual. He mentioned that he had cancelled an engagement to dine later in the evening, and he spent a few minutes watching a boys' cricket match.

Several letters were written by Colonel Green, it is understood, on Friday. Two were to his father, the founder of Green's Brewery, Luton, and his younger brother, Colonel Harold Green. Other letters, it is stated, were to Mr. W. J. Baird, the other Master of the Cottesmore, and to Welch, the huntsman. The aeroplane accident at Meopham had been a great shock to him, for the victims were his personal friends, and the news that they were dead was given him abruptly over the telephone.

The inquest will be held at Oakham this morning.

DR. LUDWIG HAAS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 3

Dr. Ludwig Haas, the Parliamentary leader of the late Democratic Party, died at Karlsruhe yesterday. He was a typical figure in this party, which has always enjoyed the enmity of the anti-Semites, and which in the last few days has merged its identity in the newly-formed State Party.

Haas, who was born in 1875, was a German Jew, equally proud of his nationality and of his faith. He was a Badener, and was wont to recall that the main stock of the German Jews had for a thousand years linked their destiny to that of the German Rhineland. He fought in the War, not from the necessity of which many now make a virtue, but as a volunteer, rose to the rank of captain, and gained the Iron Cross of the second, and later the coveted first, class. He was by profession a lawyer and by [illegible] political instinct a Liberal and a democrat, an advocate of liberty of thought and conscience and of the equality of man. He was a member of the Reichstag since 1912, first for the then Progressive Party, and after the Revolution for the Democratic Party, which has now shared the fate of its predecessor.

In his native State the stormy days of 1918 found Ludwig Haas, the Jew, succeeding Baron von Bothmer as Minister of the Interior under Frederick II. On the night of November 11, as excited sailors began firing rifles in front of the Schloss in Karlsruhe to the alarm of the Grand Duke and family, Haas himself went out with some soldiers and put an end to the trouble. Thereafter he helped to make the Republican constitution, which Baden was the first German State to receive, and in the last 10 years he had taken a leading part in Republican politics. He was, as the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says to-day, not one of the opportunist Republicans who emerged after the Revolution; his democratic convictions were a part of his being.

SIR FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS

Professor W. Blair Bell writes :—

The late Sir Francis Champneys took a great and active interest in the formation of the British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, which occupied much of his time and thought during the last few years of his life. A member of the first council, he rarely, if ever, missed a meeting. His wise counsel, his tact, and his cheerful optimism were greatly valued by his colleagues in the many difficulties with which they were faced. As a mark of appreciation of the services he had rendered to the science and art of obstetrics and to the college he was elected vice-patron. I was in constant communication with him, to within a few days of his death, keeping him informed of the progress of the work of the college, and receiving from him inspiring and helpful replies. He was one of the most thoughtful and sympathetic men I have ever known. He entered into the difficulties and troubles of his friends and patients so sincerely and with such consideration that it was evident he felt the worries and sorrows of others in his own heart.

THE HON. GABRIELLE ACTON

The Hon. Gabrielle Marie Leopoldine Acton died early on Saturday in a train between Abbeville and Boulogne while returning from a pilgrimage to Lourdes. She was only 17.

Miss Acton became ill on Tuesday night in Lourdes, but she seemed to recover. She lay down all day on Friday, but had recovered so well that two of her sisters and her brother, the Hon. Richard Acton, who were with her, left her near Paris to travel to Biarritz, but her younger sister, Joan, was with her. She had accompanied the pilgrimage to look after the sick people who were among the 500 pilgrims. Miss Acton was one of the nine children and the fourth daughter born to the late Lord and Lady Acton, and was a granddaughter of the first peer, the learned historian, who was Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. She was born on December 15, 1912, and was educated at St. Mary's Convent, South Ascot. The brothers, the present Lord Acton and Mr. Richard Acton, and their seven sisters were left orphans when still very young, for their mother died in March, 1923, and their father in June, 1924. They are well known and much liked in general society as well as in Roman Catholic circles. The second sister, Miss Pelline Acton, married Mr. Edward Eyre in 1928.

Captain Ernest Hill Motum, Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle and son of a former Town Clerk of the city, died on Saturday at Medomsley Hall, Durham. During the War he held a commission in The Durham Light Infantry and was mentioned in dispatches. He was a keen sportsman.

A correspondent writes :—One of Dr. Magrath's many activities has escaped notice in your excellent obituary, namely, his generosity in assisting boys to a university career. Notable instances of the results of these benefits might be mentioned. He is remembered with gratitude by one of the least deserving.

CONSERVATIVE SEASIDE CAMPAIGN

Arrangements have been made by the Conservative Party Organization to hold a seaside campaign during this month. The opening meeting will take place at Penarth to-morrow, when the speaker will be Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., the Minister of Transport in the Conservative Government, who will also address meetings at Worthing (August 11), Bognor (August 12), Rhyl (August 14), and Wallasey (August 15). Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P., will speak at Southwick on August 7, and Mr. W. J. Womersley, M.P., at Maplethorpe on August 14.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERY : BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, Aug. 3

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression off Western Scotland is filling up, but a secondary disturbance now off North-west France is likely to move up the Channel. After rain early in Southern, Midland, and Eastern England, spreading from the South-west, weather will be showery generally with bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Fresh to strong southerly winds, stronger at times in exposed places, veering later ; some rain at first, showers and bright intervals later ; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Strong south-easterly winds, stronger at times locally, becoming finally westerly; some rain at first, showers and bright intervals later; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N.—Fresh variable to westerly or north-westerly winds; bright periods, showers; moderate temperature.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Fresh easterly winds becoming finally westerly; showers or rain at times, bright intervals; moderate temperature.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., Mid., N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS and SHETLANDS, IRELAND.—Moderate variable winds; bright periods, showers or rain at times; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh to strong southerly or south-easterly winds, reaching gale force locally, veering later; rain at first, showers and bright intervals later; sea rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh variable winds, becoming finally westerly, strong at times; bright intervals, rain at times or showers; sea rather rough to rough perhaps at times.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—South to south-west winds, 20-30 m.p.h. at the surface and 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; veering and increasing to 30-40 m.p.h. at surface and 40-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Much low cloud and rain ; an improvement, apart from squally showers, spreading eastwards during the day. Visibility less than 500 yards over high ground at first, improving generally later to 4-8 miles.

Sun rises, 5.29 a.m. ; sets, 8.42 p.m.
Moon sets, 12.14 a.m.; rises, 6.3 p.m.
Full Moon, August 9

Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, AUG. 2

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle and Commodore Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, Bt., and the Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

AUGUST 3

The King and Queen, Their Majesties' Guests, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Attendance, were present at Divine Service on board the Royal Yacht this morning. The Service was conducted by Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Buller, A.D.C.

Their Majesties, attended by Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, visited King Edward VII. Convalescent Home for Officers at Osborne and were received by the House Governor (Major-General Sir Guise Guise-Moores).

The Lady Hermione Buller, Sir Godfrey Baring, Bt., and Lady Baring, and Sir Henry McMahon had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Duchess of York celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

M. Skirmunt, the Polish Ambassador in London, has left for his annual leave, and will be away from London for several weeks. He is staying for some time in his own country, and is then going to Aix-les-Bains.

The Duchess of Devonshire left London for Chatsworth on Saturday.

The Earl and Countess of Iddesleigh have left London to pay visits in the country.

Lady Emily Lutyens expects to return to London about the middle of next month from abroad.

Lord Dawson of Penn, accompanied by Lady Dawson and their daughter, has left London for Canada, where he will attend the British Medical Association meeting at Toronto.

Lord Howard of Glossop and Baroness Beaumont left 42, Pont-street on Friday for Carlton Towers, where they will remain for some time.

Lord and Lady Biddulph left London on Saturday for Ledbury Park.

Lord and Lady Wakefield are leaving London immediately for a prolonged motor tour in Scotland. Correspondence will not be forwarded.

Lord and Lady Clanmorris left 24A, De Vere-gardens on Saturday for Cheshire, where they will remain for a few days before leaving for Ireland.

Lady Monkswell will return to 69, Cambridge-terrace on Wednesday from the country.

Mr. Baldwin celebrated his 63rd birthday yesterday.

The Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond have returned to Cowes, and are the guests of Princess Wiasemsky in the yacht Conqueror.

The Hon. Claud and Mrs. Lambton left London on Friday for Scotland, where they will remain for the summer.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor Stanley and Lady Stanley have left London for Aix-les-Bains, and do not expect to return until September.

The Dowager Lady Jardine will return to 15, Princes-gate on August 15 from Italy.

Sir Leonard and Lady Violet Brassey have left London for Apethorpe Hall, Peterborough.

Sir John and Lady Milbanke have left London for Ireland. They expect to be away for about seven or eight weeks.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will leave 34, Grosvenor-gardens to-morrow for Brettenham Park, Ipswich.

Sir Rennell Rodd, M.P., and Lady Rodd have left London for Naples, and will remain abroad for the next two months.

Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton will leave England next Saturday for Canada, *en route* for Japan and China, and do not expect to be back in England before next March.

Sir Edward and Lady Manville have arrived at the Grand Hotel, Harrogate.

Sir Robert Williams has left London to join Lady Williams in Aberdeenshire.

Among the arrivals at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, are Sir William and Lady Lane-Mitchell, Sir Robert Gooch, and Sir Albert Seymour. Lady Dorothea Lee-Warner has left the hotel for Tyberton Court, Hereford.

Mrs. Arthur James left London on Saturday for Marienbad.

Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Heath have left 15, Aldford-street, W.1. Their addresses are: Anstie Grange, The Holmwood, Surrey (Telephone, Holmwood 12); and 42, Whitehall-court, London, S.W.1 (Telephone, Victoria 3160).

The Queen has sent to the hon. treasurer, Sir Cecil Levita, a number of gifts for the bazaar to be held at Dagenham in October in aid of the King George Hospital.

COWES HOUSE PARTIES

THE DOWAGER LADY GLENTANAR

The Dowager Lady Glentanar will entertain the following guests at Hamlet Lodge for Cowes Week:—

Lady Janet Montgomerie, the Hon. Mrs. Walsh, the Hon. Jean Coats, Miss Joan Pearson, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, Lord Waleran, Colonel Thomas Hay, Mr. William Baird, and Mr. Clark.

LADY BARING

Lady Baring is entertaining a small family party at Nubia House, including Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thursby and Mr. Charles Baring.

LORD BEAUCHAMP

Earl Beauchamp sailed in the Empress of Australia from Southampton on Saturday for Canada, on his way to New South Wales, where he was Governor from 1899 to 1901.

"I am one of the old régime," he stated, "for I was Governor there when New South Wales was a separate Colony before Australia became a Commonwealth. I am taking with me an old official document and private letters to present to the authorities at Sydney in my capacity as Chancellor of the University of London." Lord Beauchamp also stated that he intended to visit the Universities of Canada and America. "I hope to pick up hints from the newest Universities of the world," he added, "which will be of use to the oldest University."

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. D. PEELE AND MISS M. R. SADLER

The engagement is announced of John Dickinson Peele, eldest son of Major and Mrs. Harry Peele, of Springfield, Durham, to Monica Ropner Sadler, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sadler, of Oswald House, Durham.

MR. A. E. WILLIAMS AND MISS BINNING

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September at Lobito, Portuguese West Africa, between Alfred Edwin, elder son of the late Thomas Edwin and Mrs. Williams, of Kuala, Exmouth (formerly of Cardiff), and Elizabeth McHutchison, only daughter of Alexander Binning, M.D., of Purley, Surrey.

MR. C. E. H. ANSON AND MISS M. W. ATTWELL

The engagement is announced between Charles Everett Heyworth Anson, M.B., B.S., only son of Mr. J. H. Anson, of Sydenham, London, and Mabel Winifred, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Attwell, of Ramsgate, Kent.

MR. R. K. LEE AND MISS P. BEATY

The engagement is announced between Richard Knox Lee, second son of Mr. John T. Lee, of Fittleworth, Sussex, and Peggy Beaty, younger daughter of the late Mr. Fred Beaty, of Colwyn Bay, and Mrs. Beaty, of Wellington Court, Knightsbridge.

MR. T. KEMP AND MISS N. SARGENT

The marriage between Mr. Thomas Kemp and Miss Nancie Sargent will take place very quietly on Thursday, August 7, at All Souls, Langham-place, at 2.30 p.m.

MARRIAGE

MAJOR G. G. S. BRANDER AND MISS DICKINSON

The marriage took place at Brecon Cathedral on Saturday of Major G. G. S. Brander, The Suffolk Regiment, late Soudan Defence Force, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Brander, 24th Regiment, and Mrs. Brander, West Close, Wick, Christchurch, Hampshire, and Miss Eve Jeannette Dickinson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Dickinson, Aberyskir Court, Breconshire.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white lace over parchment satin and chiffon. Her tulle veil was held in place by a pearl headdress and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies. There was one bridesmaid, Miss Doreen Boyce, and she wore a blue shadow lace frock, with a blue crinoline hat, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Lieutenant-Colonel M. Brander was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Aberyskir Court.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of the Hon. John and Mrs. Mulholland took place at the Old Church, Nuneham Park, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev. H. Alington officiated, and the child was named Bridget Olivia. The godparents were Sir Basil Brooke, Colonel the Hon. T. Boscawen, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Brand, and Mrs. E. Martin Smith.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

SIR FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS

The funeral of Sir Francis Champneys took place at Hampstead Cemetery on Saturday after a service at St. Alban's, Brooke-street, Holborn, conducted by the Rev. G. A. Collinson and the Rev. E. Southam (son-in-law). The chief mourners were:—Captain Weldon and Mrs. Dalrymple-Champneys (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Basil Champneys (brother and sister-in-law), Miss M. Champneys (sister), Mrs. Southam (daughter), Miss Champneys, the Rev. and Mrs. Michael Champneys, Mr. Charles Champneys, and Mrs. Frank Champneys. Others present at the service or the funeral included:—

Sir D'Arcy Power, Sir John Rose Bradford (president of the Royal College of Physicians), Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Charters Symonds, Sir William Hale-White (representing the Royal Society of Medicine), Dr. Cuthbert Lockyer (representing Charing Cross Hospital and the Samaritan Hospital), Miss Grace Smith, Miss Beadle, Miss Doubleday (Central Midwives Board), Miss Rosalind Paget (Midwives Institute), Mr. Rex Whistler, Miss Lloyd, the Bishop of Riverina, Mr. Albert Spencer, Mr. C. B. Gabb, Mrs. Edward Stapleton, Dr. J. P. Hedley (representing the General Lying-In Hospital), Professor Ballantyne, Professor Fletcher Shaw and Dr. Eardley Holland (representing the British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists), Mr. Comyns Berkeley (editor of the *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Empire*), Mr. Sydney Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Lance'ot Storr, Mr. C. S. Preston, Mrs. Watson, Mr. Robins, Mr. E. Wesley (secretary of the Central Midwives Board), Captain and Mrs. A. Campbell (secretary of the Hostel of St. Luke), Miss Jupe, Mr. A. S. Parker, Miss C. Gosden, Miss Marie Gould (representing Mrs. Charles Gould and family), the Matron of the City of London Maternity Hospital, Miss Edis, Mr. E. Greaves, the Rev. W. P. Besley, Dr. Duncan Duncan, Mr. H. J. Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. George Makins, Mr. G. W. Meyler, and Mr. Hugh Meyler.

A memorial service for Sir Francis Champneys was held on Saturday morning at St. Bartholomew-the-Less, within the precincts of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Minor Canon Hopkins (St. Paul's Cathedral) conducted the service, and among those present were:—

Sir John Bland-Sutton, Sir D'Arcy Power, Sir Holburt Waring, Mr. John Adams, Dr. W. S. A. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wilson, Mr. F. W. Searle, Mr. Girling Bell (Dean of the Medical School), Sister Harley, the Matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Dr. Marion Macrae, Mr. Sydney Scott, Nurse Spencer, Nurse Ena Williams, Nurse Read, Nurse Vincent, and Nurse Hartley.

THE HON. GEORGE GLYN

The funeral of the Hon. George Glyn, eldest son of Lord and Lady Wolverton, took place on Saturday afternoon at Iwerne Minster, near Blandford, Dorset. The officiating clergy were the vicar, the Rev. R. A. Bond, the Rev. G. Vernon, and the Rev. E. Acton. The chief mourners were Lord and Lady Wolverton, the Hon. Nigel Glyn (brother), the Hon. Marion Glyn and the Hon. Esmé Glyn (sisters), the Hon. Sir John Ward, Captain the Hon. Robert Ward, Lady Evelyn Ward, Mrs. Hornby, Mrs. Raymond Bond, and Miss Margaret Bond. Others present were:—

The Countess of Ilchester, Lord Hillingdon, Lady Sophie Scott, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Ward, Mr. Francis Glyn, and Miss Maloney.

A memorial service for the Hon. George Glyn was held on Saturday morning at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The Rev. A. Thompson officiated. Among those present were:—

Lady Hillingdon, the Hon. Lady de Trafford, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lord Herbert, the Hon. George Lambton, Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, the Hon. Roland and Mrs. Cubitt, Viscount Allendale, Lord Richard Cavendish, the Hon. Francis Curzon, Mrs. Arthur Maxwell, Mrs. James Rothschild, Mrs. Edward Clayton, Mr. Koch de Gooreynd (General the Hon. Sir Herbert A. Lawrence, Brigadier-General Arthur Maxwell, Mr. Bertram Currie (partners in Glyn Mills and Co.), Mr. Lionel S. Waller, Mr. M. S. Lawther, Mr. L. R. Robillard, and Mr. Alexander Bannerman (of the staff of Glyn Mills and Co.).

LLOYD MEMORIAL HOME AT DEAL

LAYING OF FOUNDATION-STONE OF EXTENSION

The laying of the foundation-stone of the extension to the Lloyd Memorial (Seaside) Home, Coombe House, took place at Deal on Saturday afternoon. The extension is to be used as flats for retired members of the Printing and Allied Trades, and has been named Coombe House, to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Frank Lloyd, whose residence had that name. In the unavoidable absence of Mrs. H. W. Garwood and Lady Minto, who was to have laid the stone in the absence of Lady Violet Astor, but whose train was over an hour late in arriving at Deal, the stone was laid by the Mayor of Deal, Captain C. P. Davis, who was accompanied by the members of the Deal Corporation, the committee of the Home, and numerous other people prominent in the public life of the district. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. E. Daniels.

Before the ceremony a luncheon was held at the Winter Gardens, at which the toast of the "Mayor and Corporation" of Deal was proposed by Mr. CHARLES H. ROUD, chairman of the Home, who said that Deal was to be congratulated on having a Mayor who was a member of the ancient and honourable Company of Loriners and a Freeman of the City of London. Responding to the toast of "Success to the Home and its Extension," the town clerk of Deal, Mr. DOUGLAS A. DANIELS, said the Coxton Home started with a capital of £4,000, and now has assets of £58,000. The patients admitted since its inception numbered 37,703.

It is hoped that the extension will be opened by December of the present year.

The Duke of Connaught, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has approved the award of a certificate of honour to Vincent Thomas, 16, employed at a Carmarthenshire colliery, in recognition of his going through rapidly rising water to warn eight men of the sudden inrush.

COWES SUNDAY

SOME OF THE VISITORS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COWES, AUG. 3

After a stormy night Cowes Sunday was fine, although rain clouds made the weather appear unsettled. The breeze was cool, and every one wore a warm coat, but the number of people was as great as usual, and all day many were to be seen on the Squadron lawns.

The King and Queen landed at East Cowes soon after 3 o'clock and drove to Osborne House. The Queen was wrapped in a warm, white cloth coat, with a large fur collar, and she had a swathed toque of turquoise-blue.

Very many people attended divine service at Holy Trinity Church in the morning. Sir Godfrey Baring read the lesson as usual on Regatta Sunday, but the Bishop of Portsmouth wrote explaining that further trouble with his eyes, involving another operation immediately, prevented him from preaching the sermon. Those who attended the service included the Countess of Albemarle, Priscilla Countess Annesley, and Lady Baring. The Countess of Hardwicke, in a long navy rep coat over a navy and white crêpe de Chine dress with a scarf of a brighter blue and a navy hat, brought her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, who wore a powder-blue rep coat and skirt, with a natural-coloured straw hat trimmed with blue.

The Hon. Sir Harry Stonor from the Royal yacht and the Earl of Normanton were early ashore. The Marchioness of Ailsa, in navy, was with the Marquess of Ailsa, and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, in a strawberry red coat and skirt and hat to match, was with her daughter, Mrs. Bulkeley Johnson, who had a navy and white coat and skirt under a long navy coat and a small hat to match. Viscount and Viscountess Churchill were together, she in a tailor-made navy coat and skirt with a close-fitting navy felt hat, and were talking on the Squadron Lawns to the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, in a long grey flecked coat with a large fur collar and a small white felt hat, who came ashore from the Earl of Inchcape's yacht Rover, where she is staying. Lady Blanche Conyngham was in navy, and her navy toque was trimmed with navy and green velvet leaves. Lady Irene Cubitt had a royal blue jumper with her white pleated skirt, and Mrs. Catoe wore a cerise coat and skirt and a felt hat with a white blouse. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drummond were together, she in a navy rep coat and Bangkok hat trimmed with white spotted ribbon, and were with their daughter, Miss Angela Drummond.

Others seen during the day were:—

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison, the Marquess of Reading, Sir Claud and Lady Champion de Crespigny, Lord Fairhaven, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Harold and Lady Bowden, Miss Bowden, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Sir Howard and Lady Frank, and the Dowager Lady Glentanar, in white.

Stormy weather marred Saturday's yacht racing, which was under the burgee of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club. The King abandoned his intention of sailing in the Britannia and watched the race from the deck of the Victoria and Albert. The Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville were among the King's guests in the Britannia, which rallied a fine race, but a reaching wind was more suitable to Mr. Davis's schooner Westward, which gained a comfortable victory, the second prize going to Britannia.

THE SEASIDE RESORT

A SWEDISH MODEL

(BY OUR ARCHITECTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Bästad, looking north-west across a bight of the Cattegat, is very old and very new—both in the same breath, so to speak. That, in effect, is the most useful lesson that Sweden has to afford to a person concerned about the risk to the amenities involved in the development of our seaside resorts, a risk which becomes evident with every return of the holiday season. The success of Bästad, from this point of view, seems to depend upon something fundamental to the Swedish nature—a capacity for reconciling opposites associated with an intelligent sympathy which is quite free from sentimentality.

At several points in the journey to Bästad from Gothenburg one was reminded of this national peculiarity. A good instance is the comparatively new Masthus Church, designed by Mr. Siegfried Erichson, which dominates the skyline of Gothenburg itself. Ostensibly it is a Romanesque building, in brick, but it embodies a good many Rococo features. Over here an architect would be likely to have a sentimental attachment to one style or the other, with disconcerting results. Another instance of the same kind of thing is the Castle Wood—or Park—in the same city, where formal gardening and wild nature are reconciled with conspicuous success.

The problem of Bästad was to reconcile an old fishing village with a modern seaside resort, with its attractions of bathing facilities, up-to-date hotels, and a golf course. How old is the place may be suggested by saying that a few miles away, at Hasslöv, there is a Bronze Age tomb, with its burial ship outlined in stone; and how new by saying that it does not shrink from the latest type of bungalow. Over here we are apt to look upon the bungalow as an artistically unclean thing in itself; with better judgment the Swedes have seen that the bungalow is a legitimate human demand, and that properly designed and rightly placed it graces rather than offends the landscape. At any rate that is the effect of Bästad; little red painted houses nestling among the trees as if they had grown like fruit. A large granary has been turned into a recreation hall for wet weather: there is an 18-hole golf course—which experts say will be the finest of the only six at present existing in the whole of Sweden; there is a local hand weavery of rugs and carpets; and there are two excellent hotels. One of them, "Skånegården," is designed more or less on the lines of a convent, with a cloistered interior court. Up to the eaves it is Lutyens, and only the roof reminds you that you are holidaying abroad. The development of Bästad is mainly due to Mr. Nobel—brother of the founder of the Nobel Prize—and he is certainly to be congratulated on the object-lesson he has given on how to rise to the holiday needs of the present without destroying natural beauty. In the immediate neighbourhood are the famous Norrviken Gardens, where, in a sun-holding valley, Mr. Rudolf Abelin has designed gardens of every type—Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic, Japanese—in a perfectly harmonious *ensemble*.

It was an excellent idea to prelude a visit to the Stockholm Exhibition of Arts and Crafts and Home Industries with a diversion through Skåne—or Scania—as the southernmost province of Sweden is called. By this means, before coming to the extreme modernity—which is the special note of the exhibition—one was enabled to see something of the more traditional Swedish arts and crafts, the transitional architecture—as represented by the Gothenburg Art Gallery, designed by Messrs. Erichson and Bjerke, and the Crematorium at Hälsingborg, designed by Mr. Ostberg, the architect of the Stockholm Town Hall—and to form at least a sketchy notion of the background, in landscape and national character, to which the modern movement—if it is to survive—must be related. The diversion, in fact, might be looked upon as a prelude to modernity. Hälsingborg itself is worth much description. The gardens of Solfiero, the summer palace of the Crown Prince, within its borders, were designed by the late Crown Princess Margaret. To go down through the wood, with its water gardens and banks of rhododendrons, and look across the sound to the Castle of Elsinore, in Denmark, is an experience not to be forgotten.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR DAVID WILSON

SIR DAVID WILSON, first baronet, D.Sc., D.L., J.P., of Carbeth, Killearn, Stirlingshire, lately chairman of the Glasgow board of the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, who died on March 8, aged 74, left unsettled personal property valued for probate at £242,672, including holdings in War Loans, &c., amounting to £43,089 and in the Burma Oil Company, Limited, amounting to £33,341.

Mr. OSCAR WELWYN RAYNER, J.P., of Chieveley Manor, Newbury, one of the founders and a director of the Newbury Racecourse Company, Limited, and a director of the Bath Racecourse Company, who died on April 7, left estate "so far as can at present be ascertained" of the gross value of £116,219, with net personalty £53,544. He left:—

£150 and a cottage in Horsemoor to his stud groom, G. F. Bradley, if still in his service; £150 similarly to his gardener, Walter Cawley; £100 each similarly to his chauffeur, William Bune, and his assistant, Bert Bune; and a life annuity of £50 to his wife's maid, Alice Simmons, if still in his service.

Mr. FREDERICK JOHN WARMSLEY, of Upper Northgate-street, Chester, chartered accountant, head of Messrs. Warmsley, Henshall and Co., chairman of the Holywell Halkyn Mining Company, Limited, and of J. Meredith Jones and Sons, Limited, who died on March 2, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £16,759, with net personalty £7,739.

Mr. ARTHUR ST. JOHN ADCOCK, of Queen's-road, Richmond, Surrey, editor of the *Bookman* since 1923, and author, who died on June 9, aged 66, intestate, left estate valued for probate at £294.

Mrs. MARION ST. JOHN WEBB, of Pump-court, Temple, E.C., author, who died on May 2, wife of S. H. Webb, and daughter of the above A. St. John Adcock, left estate of the gross value of £1,522, with net personalty £1,465.

Mrs. MARY ANN MAJOR, of West Cliffe-road, Bournemouth, widow of Herbert Coddington Major, M.D., died on June 16, aged 81, leaving estate of the value of £46,159, with net personalty £45,996. She left:—

£1,000 to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund; £500 each to the West Riding Medical Charitable Society; the Royal Infirmary for the Blind, Prisinghall, Bradford; the Jersey Merchant Seamen's Society; the National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen; the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Society; the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £300 to the Bedford County Hospital; £100 each to the Home for Infirm and Aged Women, Jersey; the Jersey Female Orphan Home, and the Jersey Society for the Blind; and £100 each to Mary Graham, cook, and Sarah Beams, housemaid, if still in her service.

Mr. EDMUND ALFRED SAUNDERS, of The White House, Cherryhinton, Cambridge, hotel proprietor, who died on June 10, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £43,427, with net personalty £40,971. He left:—

£1,000 to the executors for such charities as he may indicate by memorandum; and one year's wages to each of his managers, manageresses, members of staff, and servants in the employ of Saunders Hotels, Limited.

Mr. JOHN MALLABAND, of Oakdale-road, Sheffield, formerly actuary to the Sheffield Savings Bank, who died on May 31, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £24,105, with net personalty £22,364. He left:—

The ultimate residue of his property (a substantial sum) to the Jessop Hospital for Women.

Mr. JOSEPH ADAMS, J.P., of Barchester Tower, St. Leonards-on-Sea, four times Mayor of Rye, Sussex, died on June 6, aged 71, leaving £15,989, with net personalty £15,849. He left:—

£250 to the Royal East Sussex Hospital, "whose benefits to the indigent sick of Rye and neighbourhood transcend those of any similar institution."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARNBY, Miss Maria Julia (83), of Mount Pleasant, Sidmouth (net personalty £1,736)	£1,886
BATES, Mr. Thomas (66), of Warwick Park, Tunbridge Wells, retired builder (net personalty £7,802)	10,969
BULLIVANT, Miss Alice Mary, of Charnwood, Newcombe-street, Market Harborough (net personalty £1,323)	1,766
CAMPBELL, Mr. William, of Ravensdale, Ranfurly-avenue, Bangor, Co. Down (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	6,042
CHARLES, Mr. Richard Emmett, of Craigydon, Picton-terrace, Tenby, Pembroke (net personalty £6,941)	7,576
CULLWICK, Mrs. Gertrude, of Ashmount, Whiteread, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, widow of J. Cullwick (net personalty £4,820)	4,915
DICKINSON, Mrs. Mary Joyce, of 54, Leonards, Seaford, widow of Colonel W. V. Dickinson (net personalty £3,041)	3,185
DUNN, Mr. Isaac George (63), of Bridport, Dorset, chemist (net personalty £13,054)	14,254
ELDRIDGE, Mr. Ernest Herbert (61), of Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W., and of Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C., solicitor (net personalty £1,427)	1,866
ELMHIRST, Mr. Herbert John, of The Grange, Elvington, Yorks (net personalty £18,320)	20,439
ELMSLIE, Lieutenant-Commander Edmund Cooch Stewart, R.N.R., M.B.E. (67), of Eastbourne Villas, College-road, Cheltenham (net personalty £350)	1,015
ERSKINE, Mr. Gratney Rodolph Zwilchenbart (59), of Byne House, Warminster, Wilts (net personalty £10,406)	23,499
GARNER, Mr. William, of Ravenhead, Kinard drive, Rhyl, ironmonger (net personalty £4,149)	5,292
GORDON, Mrs. Margaret Louise, of Holders Garth, Holders Hill-road, Hendon, N.W., wife of W. B. Gordon (net personalty £21,785)	22,307
HART, Mr. William, of Belhaven-terrace, Govanhill, Glasgow, trading as J. Murdoch and Co., St. John's, Antigua, British West Indies (personal estate in Great Britain £26,066) (personal estate of the total value of)	34,066
HILDYARD, Mr. Robert Loxham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (74), of Copthorne, Loom-lane, Radlett (net personalty £2,238)	4,202
HYND, Mr. Charles, of Viewfield, John Knox-street, Galston, Ayrshire, grocer and provision merchant (personal estate)	5,110
LAMBERT, Miss Helen Georgina (70), of Sutton-court, Chiswick, W. (net personalty £1,093)	1,491
MCDOUGALL, Mrs. Victoria Maud, of Ambleside, Mytchett, Frimley, Surrey, widow of H. A. H. McDougall (net personalty £11,274)	13,822
MCKERRIN, Miss Ann Jane Cordukes (79), of Barn Elm, Ebberston, Snainton, Yorks (net £5,884)	5,976
MCLAREN, Mrs. Marion (or May) Cunningham, of Chester-street, Edinburgh (personal estate)	36,279
MCVAIN, Mr. John Robert (57), of Douglas-avenue, Gosforth, Northumberland, painter (net personalty £30)	15,812
MARSH, Mr. Frank Sugdon, of Hillcroft, Murhill, Limpley Stoke, Wilts (net personalty £3,348)	9,660
MARTIN, Mr. Harry (67), of Pershore-road, Edgbaston (net personalty £2,303)	5,041
MERCER, Miss Alice Maude (82), of Thornhills House, Maidstone (net personalty £24,802)	24,966
METCALFE, Mr. Arthur Wharton (67), of Beacons Close, Kingston, Somerset (net personalty nil)	4,405
NEVILL, Miss Florence, of York-avenue, Hove, (net personalty £6,744)	8,914
ROWLANDS, Mr. Edward (79), of Parkend-road, Prenton, Birkenhead, retired grocer (net personalty £16,105)	24,103
THOMPSON, Mr. Robert Bell, of Connor, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, retired farmer (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	4,813
THORNTON, Mrs. Mary Louisa, of Shortlands-grove, Shortlands, Kent, widow of H. S. Thornton (net personalty £3,724)	3,930
TRUEMARSH, Mr. Charles Harold (49), of Tennyson-road, Harpenden, the Hertfordshire cricketer, who toured Australia with Mr. A. C. MacLaren in 1921-22 (net personalty £806)	1,151
WILDEN, Mr. Herbert, of Buxton-road, Chingford, solicitor (net personalty £2,034)	3,636
YOUNG, Mrs. Christiana (82), of Larks Hall Farm, Chingford (net personalty £950)	7,582

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE SPONSORS SCHEME

The sum of £11,742, making provision for 72 men, has been received in response to the appeal in *The Times*, on behalf of the Sponsors Scheme. Included in the amount is a gift of £1,000 received from one donor for the fourth year in succession, and also some amounts from sponsored candidates who have recently been ordained. The Sponsor List contains particulars of the remaining candidates (120) accepted for the present year's appeal, and who have secured places in colleges for October. Inquiries on their behalf will be welcomed by Sponsors, Church House, Dean's-yard, S.W.1.

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following have been elected members of the House of Laity of the Church Assembly:—

DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.—Mr. Henry Hobhouse, Mr. A. E. Eastwood, Mr. H. H. Hall, Mr. A. F. Somerville, Major M. F. Cely-Trevilian, Mrs. D. Randolph, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Maud, Major G. F. Davies, M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Barnett.

DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER.—Sir John Birchall, M.P., the Hon. Mrs. Attay, Major F. W. B. Cripps, Mr. S. Stanley Marling, Miss Lilian M. Faithfull, and Miss Clara F. Winterbotham.

NOTES

The Rev. John Bevan Jones, rector of Llangyniow, Welshpool, in the diocese of St. Asaph, has resigned the benefice at the age of 70, after 39 years in holy orders.

The Rev. Lodwick Edwards Davies has resigned the vicarage of Rhydymwyn Mold, which he has held from 1909.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, AUG. 3

In Congregation yesterday the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden) conferred the following degrees:—

D.M.—E. Scott, St. John's.

B.C.L.—J. Stone, Exeter.

B.M.—W. D. T. Bruntate, New College; A. R. Bowtell, St. John's; A. Gurdham, Keble.

B.A. and M.A.—P. H. Boas, Corpus Christi; P. W. Varey, St. John's; Mrs. Helen M. Geisel (in absence), Oxford Home Students.

M.A.—J. G. S. Barrow, University; R. P. S. Waddy, Balliol; D. M. Renton, Merton; F. L. Gee, R. A. Harvey, A.M.I.E.E.; K. Terrell, Exeter; A. S. Hett, Oriel; C. C. Barber, J. C. Blake, Queen's; R. W. Anderson, W. D. T. Bruntate, New College; S. R. Denny (in absence), A. D. Gayer, Lincoln; R. W. Thompson, Magdalen; D. G. R. Herbert, W. C. Lacey, Brasenose; P. H. Boas, R. A. Driver, C. Gault, Oriel; C. H. Dyson, Corpus Christi; R. E. Roberts, Christ Church; R. H. Bathurst, K. M. Deanesley (in absence), R. Goddard, Trinity; A. R. Bowtell, K. Preston, W. Varey, C. L. Waller, St. John's; L. C. Coles, L. J. Davies, Jesus; S. W. Garrod, Wadham; J. J. King, Pembroke; R. E. Lawrence, R. J. Lee, F. G. Warman, Worcester; I. H. Cockshut, F. S. Wadsworth, Hertford; R. Belchamber, L. N. Harvey, J. C. Hill, St. Edmund Hall; A. C. Tarrat, H. M. M. Woodward, Keble; Mrs. Louise B. Richardson, Lady Margaret Hall; Miss Tomlinson, Somerville; Mrs. Marjorie James, St. Hugh's; Mrs. Helen M. Geisel (in absence), Oxford Home Students.

D.Phil.—C. W. Pipkin (in absence), Exeter.

B.Litt.—B. B. Evans, University; F. Gary, Balliol; J. H. Thomas, Queen's; R. C. Anderson, K. P. Warren, New College; W. R. Niblett, St. Edmund Hall; J. H. McDonald, H. Miles, Non-Collegiate; Mary H. Russell, Oxford Home Students.

B.Sc.—E. Hullock, Balliol; L. J. Davies, Jesus; T. E. W. Browne, Hertford.

B.A.—R. E. Cordukes, H. G. H. Waters, R. N. Weir, University; E. G. Hicks, A. S. Kelly, M. K. Sabrezzada, W. M. Spackman (in absence), Balliol; A. H. N. Green-Armytage, F. L. MacNeice, Merton; B. S. de W. Batty, R. Edmunds, H. E. Farrington, R. E. Fenwicke, C. M. W. S. Freeman, L. Greenwood, H. Hein, W. P. Lake, J. C. Mace, J. H. McNeil, H. Manson, W. R. Richardson, E. W. Robotham, Exeter; C. Briggs, H. R. S. Knox, H. P. Slater, R. W. Wilson, Oriel; A. P. Buckley-Holmes, M. J. H. Bunny, T. P. Clarke, R. E. Ellis, R. E. G. Evers, J. Mackenzie-Mair, J. P. Thompson, A. D. Walmsley, Queen's; M. Riddle, R. E. W. Joseph, New College; W. A. Heflin (in absence), G. H. O. Wilson, Lincoln; H. B. Acton, R. C. Ames, A. D. Dodds-Parker, Magdalen; G. A. R. Farquharson, D. G. Howell, J. D. S. Nowell, T. S. S. Roxburgh, R. G. Saunders, Brasenose; J. S. Gwatkin, E. C. Lester, Christ Church; R. S. L. Bowker, R. E. Holford, F. P. Millard, I. L. C. Pearson, Trinity; A. Inglis, A. T. Pilichowski, St. John's; E. W. Stephens, Lord Lurgan, H. McCourty, Jesus; R. N. Currey, J. B. Edwards, C. F. Hale, R. D. Houghton, T. Linell, W. T. C. Maynard, W. H. Trebble, Wadham; B. B. Mackenzie, J. R. Marshall, E. M. Rhea (in absence), C. A. C. Warman, D. M. Weightman, Pembroke; C. A. C. Black, T. J. Griffiths, B. L. W. Jones, T. Y. Price, M. Robbins, Worcester; T. E. W. Browne, G. K. Dixon, I. M. H. Etherington-Smith, F. Maslin, G. R. Churchill, A. H. Southorn, Hertford; C. R. Hiscocks, J. A. C. Holland, F. R. H. Murray, R. S. Orchard, H. E. Reynolds, St. Edmund Hall; R. E. W. Vere Hodges, I. D. Rowles, J. M. C. Parks, L. W. Tidmarsh, C. E. Wigg, J. R. Williams, L. Irving, B. Nicholls, M. G. B. Clark, J. W. A. Hussey, Keble; L. Bowers, Y. K. Chaudhuri, C. H. Cleal, G. C. Cotterell, J. Dalton, L. P. Harries, G. Hutchessing, T. W. Tait, B. Pigg, T. C. Warbrick, D. Oliver, O. Tunnell, Non-Collegiate; C. G. Lamb, Campion Hall; Margaret J. Moore, Constance M. Brock, Elsie M. Woodgrass, Somerville; Ursula M. Keppel-Compton, St. Hugh's; Eunice M. Churchman, Mary Tilbrook, St. Hilda's; Margaret M. Gimby, Sybil G. Notley, Anne F. M. O'Brien, Agnes D. Peters, Eleanor L. Scott, Oxford Home Students.

CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 2

At a Congregation of the Regent House held in the Senate House to-day, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. A. B. Ramsay, M.A., Master of Magdalene College, presiding, Mr. Robert Long, Sir Douglas Newton, K.B.E., M.A., M.P., Mr. J. B. Gill, Colonel Abel H. Smith, Mr. A. D. Godfrey, Sir Walter West, Councillor R. T. Proctor, Alderman Colin Campbell, Major E. H. Evans-Lombe, Mr. C. C. Smith, and Mr. R. J. Burrell were appointed members of the Board of Agricultural Studies until next December 31.

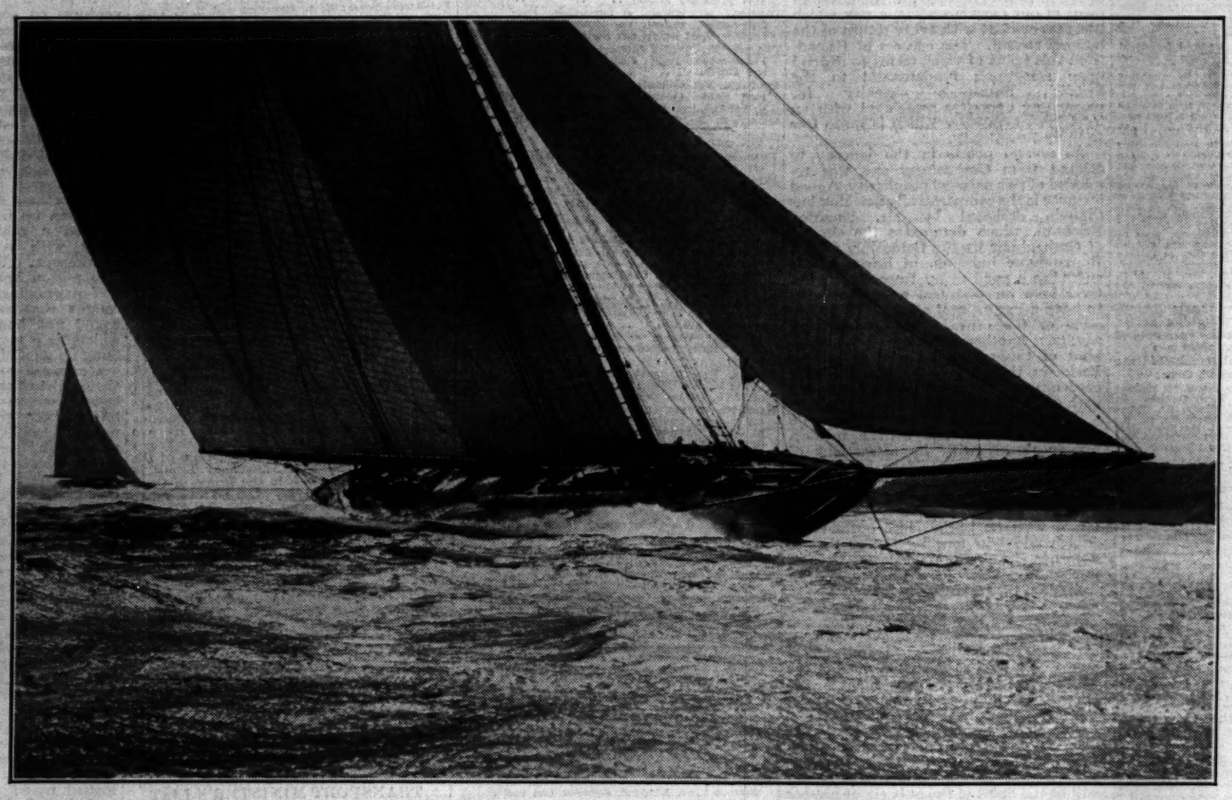
The following degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—In person.—H. V. Dicks, Joh.; G. W. Ramsey, Gonv. and

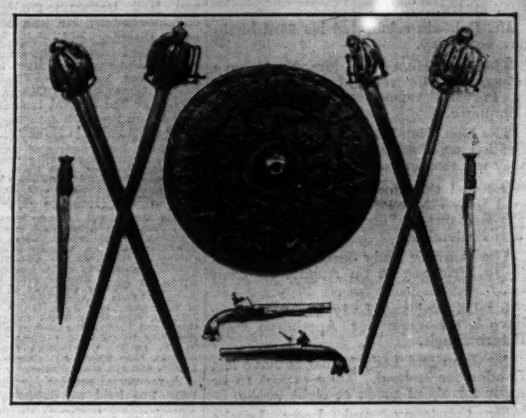
A DORSET SEASCAPE: LOOKING TOWARDS BALLARD POINT

ACROSS SWANAGE BAY.—Though unsettled weather is promised for the Bank Holiday to-day, the thousands of holiday-makers at the seaside may at least expect to enjoy intervals of sunshine between the showers. Our photograph, taken during a bright spell this week-end, looking across Swanage Bay from the Downs, shows the Dorset coast stretching towards Ballard Point and the Foreland.

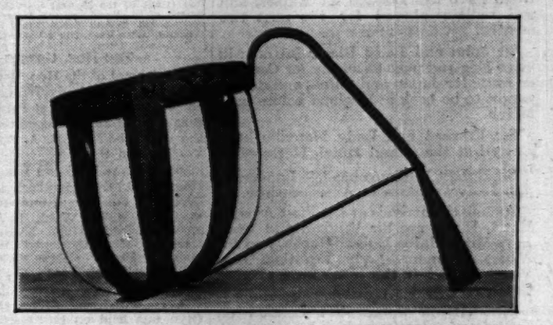
NINTH CENTENARY OF ST. OLAV.—The scene outside the Cathedral of Nidaros (Trondhjem) during the recent celebrations of the ninth centenary of the death of St. Olav. The King and Queen and the Crown Prince attended the ceremony at the Cathedral.



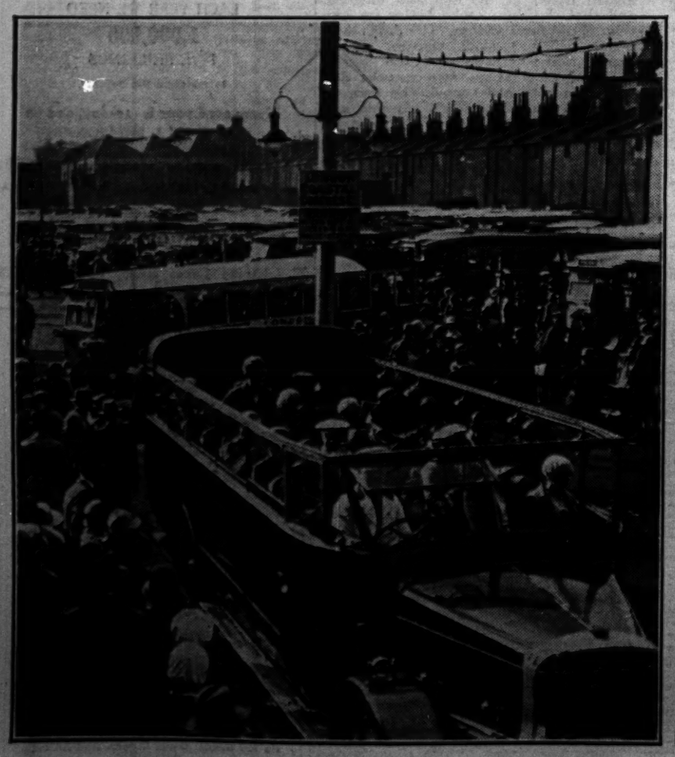
YACHTING AT COWES.—There was a stiff breeze and a fairly heavy sea on Saturday for the annual regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club, the preliminary to Cowes Week. The photograph of Mr. T. B. F. Davis's schooner Westward was taken during the race for big yachts, which she won by just over two minutes from the King's cutter Britannia.



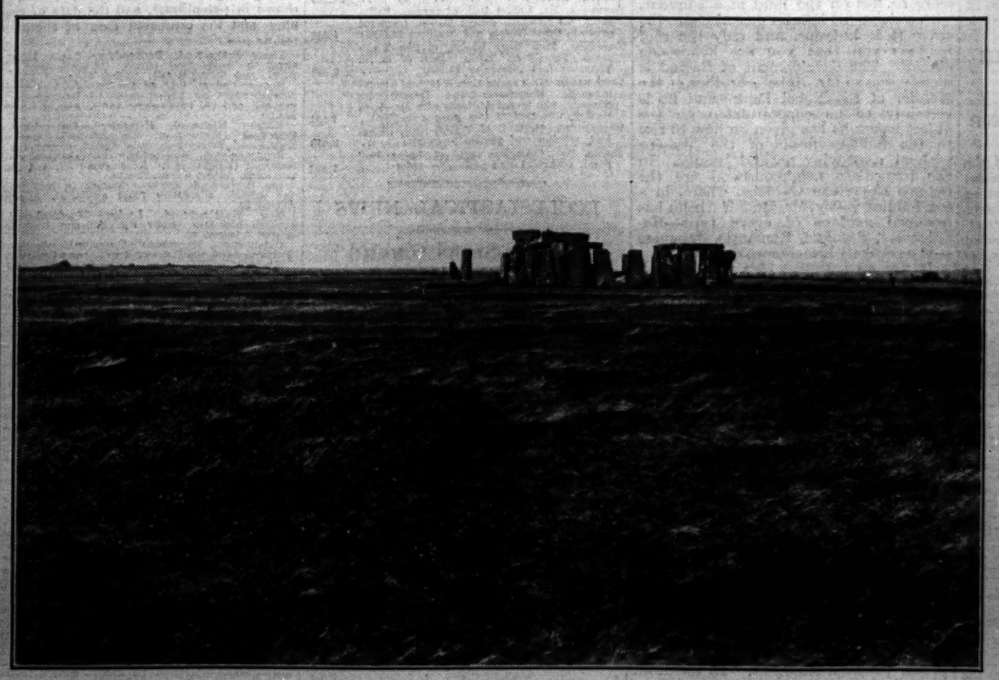
HIGHLAND EXHIBITION.—Some of the examples of old Highland weapons to be seen at the Highland Exhibition which opens at Inverness to-day. An article appears on another page.



A BRAZIER for "burning the water," an old poaching device, shown at the Highland Exhibition.



THE EXODUS FROM LONDON.—Many thousands of people left London by motor-coach for the seaside and country on Saturday. A busy scene in Lupus-street, near Victoria Station, of holiday-makers setting out on the journey by road.



STONEHENGE ALMOST CLEARED.—A large hangar, formerly one of three, which stood a few hundred yards from Stonehenge, has now been demolished. As explained on another page, this is almost the last of the structures built on the south-west of the circle to be removed. A view of the stones cleared of this unsightly erection.

MEMORIALS TO THE MISSING.—The memorial at the English cemetery at Loos, one of the four erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission which will be unveiled simultaneously to-day.

Agriculture

BREEDING FLOCKS

PREPARATIONS FOR MATING

IMPORTANCE OF PEDIGREE

(From Our Agricultural Correspondent)

The adjustment of the breeding flocks for the ensuing year has already begun, and for many weeks to come, in some part of the country, the process will occupy prominent attention among sheep-breeders. The ram sales, now also receiving the consideration of the careful and prudent flockmaster, take a prominent place among the chief events of the season, but the selection of well-bred rams will not bring its full reward, or, indeed, accomplish very much, unless corresponding respect is paid to the class of ewes with which they are to be mated. Preparations for the approaching mating season, therefore, do not consist only of choosing and buying rams of the favoured breed, type, or strain. It is known, of course, that the rams used influence vitally the quality and value of the results. The studious flockmaster has experimented with rams of many breeds selected from different flocks, and, having made notes of the results, he proceeds on his interpretation of the guiding evidence.

That there is no general consistency in result or, possibly, in interpretation, is clear from the diversity of individual selections as to breed, and type, and, too often, as to price, for the buyers are too ready to disregard the reasonable claims of the owners who place the pure-bred sires at their disposal. The disposition to forget that without the existence of the registered flocks the supply of good rams would cease, is common, and a serious defect in the calculations of breeders of commercial flocks. Recent years have not rewarded too well those benefactors who place pure-bred rams on the market, and the tendency, very naturally, is for the supply to decrease in numbers and decline in quality. The requirements and merits of the breeders of pedigree sheep should be kept in fitting remembrance when the "making up" of the flocks for the winter is engaging attention—from now till the middle of October. The source of the most potent influences at the service of the flockmaster will run low, or vanish, unless it is reasonably and intelligently used.

THE EWE FLOCKS

But the ram is not the whole flock. The bull has often been referred to as "half the herd," but important as he is, the ram hardly ranks on an equal level to the bull, inasmuch as the influences of environment enter more definitely into the health and performances of sheep than of cattle. Rams of breeds kept largely in milder climates, or at lower altitudes, may be used with advantage in flocks maintained in different parts of the country, but while remarkable freedom can be, and is, exercised with excellent results in the wide distribution of rams, it would be extremely unwise to attempt anything like similar disregard of soil and climate in the case of ewe flocks. In standard conditions the ewe flocks are more or less decreed to locality, as in the cases of mountain, marsh, and moor breeds. The Romney Marsh and the Herdwick breeds, for instance, have exclusive possession of their respective areas. The Romney ewe, and others of her distinctive sort, may be brought into other districts to be crossed for the production of fat lambs. The North and West of England, the Scottish and the Welsh mountain breeds are distributed throughout the lower counties in the early autumn to form the "flying flocks" now so conspicuous and so advantageous a feature in modern farming, but where the environment is exacting, or definitely distinctive, respect must be had to the breed of ewe maintained. In the matter of crossing with the heavier and early maturing varieties, the hardier breeds of ewe are exceedingly and amazingly adaptable, but discretion is necessary in order to obtain the best results from the blending in the offspring of the better qualities of the two parent breeds.

Increased popularity of certain types of ewe has put a heavy drain upon the supply, and raised the price, of the ewes beyond the accustomed level. The Border Leicester-Cheviot—the half-bred of the Border counties—has proved herself a prolific and thrifty mother when mated with a wide variety of rams—Suffolk, Hampshire, Oxford Down, Western Horn, Southdown, Cotswold, or Border Leicester again—but her price is high and purchases entail greater expenditure of capital than some intending buyers care to incur. This increase in value has induced, or compelled, many to look to other sources for ewes to form their temporary flocks. The breeds of North Wales, especially the Kerry Hill, have received extensive trial, and the Exmoor of North Devon, the Cheviot, the Massam of Yorkshire, herself a blend, with in parts some of the mountain breeds, such as the Blackface and the Swaledale, have all been introduced with varying success for the breeding of fat lamb, early or moderately early.

DISTRICT PREFERENCES

The country is rich in material from which to make selections of the kind, and it is for the individual farmer to decide for himself the class of ewe that will serve his purpose. In fact the best advice that can be given to any individual is apt to be defective, since he alone has full knowledge of the circumstances that govern the business of animal production. The multiplicity of breeds and diversity of crossing have sometimes inspired curiosity and adverse comment, but the experienced student of animal husbandry is only thankful for the wealth of material earlier generations bequeathed to him. In addition to natural considerations the prudent farmer is guided by the requirements and preferences of his neighbourhood. Each district appears to have definite preference for some particular class of lamb or wether, and the producer who fails to notice and respect this preference proceeds under a heavy handicap.

Careful consideration of the evidence that is offered in the markets, as well as in private experience, suggests that, although great latitude is permissible in the choice of ewes and rams, it would be well to avoid as far as practicable the keeping of either of indiscriminate breeding. The half-bred, the three-parts-bred, or the cross-bred ewe is far from being a mongrel; but mongrel ewes are not uncommon, ewes of very mixed breeding and without any clear reflection of systematic or intended lineage. Ewes, as well as rams, of this description cannot be advocated or excused. The lambs from them that come into the markets are seldom wanted at a price that could possibly pay the breeders, and it is appropriate at this juncture to emphasize the importance of avoiding excessive or indiscriminate mixing of breeds, or types, in forming the ewe flocks for the ensuing breeding season. Sheep have served the farmer in recent years better and more consistently than any other class of stock, but the best results have accrued where reasonable care has been bestowed upon the selection of the breeding flocks.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE CEREAL HARVEST

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The cereal harvest progresses slowly and in difficult circumstances. It has been ill-suited by the weather, binders and carts being put out of use or delayed through recurring rains, while the heavier crops have suffered seriously—and the heavier the worse the damage—in being laid and twisted. The crops that lie one way involve slackened progress in cutting, but loss of time due to the machines having to work on one side of the field only is unimportant compared with the cost that recourse to the scythe, or even to the type of reaper familiar in the Fens, represents. Wheat and oats have been badly broken, and the resulting depreciation of grain and straw, added to the increased cost of harvesting, will amount to a formidable figure. In Essex small acreages were cleared of stooks last week, but so far the delay in harvest work has been inconsiderable. Few crops are over-ripe, but this week many will pass into that category unless the binders and reapers can be kept diligently at work. Barley, except perhaps in the Fens, has not been seriously injured, and as it is seldom ripe to the point required for the best malting sample, growers are hopeful that malting barley will be of normal proportions. They are reticent about price, but they believe that if they get a disappointing market the fault will not lie with them.

TRACTOR TRIALS

The latest information concerning the arrangements for the tractor trials organized by the Oxford School of Engineering and the Royal Agricultural Society is highly encouraging. The trials will be held on Mr. A. T. Loyd's farms at Lockinge, Wantage, Berks, on September 16-19, and farmers interested will be afforded a favourable opportunity of seeing tractors of the latest patterns and fullest capacity at work. A pleasing feature of the preliminary tests is that the English-made tractors have acquitted themselves with distinction. The September trials will be the final tests, of course, but such information as is available indicates that great progress has been made by British makers in placing on the market machines adapted in high degree for the needs of the farming industry.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The Ministry of Agriculture is entitled to claim great credit for the success of its efforts to suppress foot-and-mouth disease in this country. There has been no fresh case of the disease since December 23 last, and this welcome immunity has been experienced at a time when the disease has been very active on the Continent, especially in France. Stock-owners have always been ready to express appreciation of the promptitude with which outbreaks have been dealt with. Occasionally there have been allegations of laxity regarding the safeguarding of our shores—of the defects or injustice of our national policy in the importation of produce from infected countries—but seldom has any ground existed for complaint regarding the administrative efficiency of the department responsible for the management of animal diseases. Sir Ralph Jackson and his staff have frequently given definite proof of ability to warrant the claim that is now made, and readily conceded, concerning the fine work of the Veterinary Department, in handling this disease.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL STATION

The Norfolk Agricultural Station at Sprowston, Norwich, retains its individualistic features as being essentially a farmer's enterprise. The members of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, who inspected the work in progress there on Thursday, were greatly interested in the trials with varieties of cereals, sugar beet, and mangolds; methods of drilling corn, manurial mixtures, and times and systems of application. The mixtures of seeds for forming temporary and permanent pastures, and the classes of cattle selected for fattening on the regular Norfolk principle of mixed husbandry, but with different rations, also attracted careful attention. The society has given liberal grants to aid the corn-drilling experiments, and the inquiries into the influences of nurse crops on the clovers and other seeds. The farmers and landowners of Norfolk take the deepest interest in the work at their county station, and the Ministry of Agriculture also collaborates in the development of the demonstrations and experiments.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

The Young Farmers' Club movement has come to stay, and, having taken a firm hold in many country districts, it is proper that there should be extended to it the measure of support necessary to ensure its success. The intimation that the Royal Agricultural Society has made a grant of £25 annually to the funds of the club is indicative of the view that is held in high quarters of the scheme. The fact that the international judging contest was this year held at the Royal Society's Show at Manchester testified to the position the movement has attained, and the additional step of giving financial aid to the club from the funds of the society removes ground for any doubt that may have existed concerning the merits of the scheme. The success of the English team in winning the championship against the United States and Canada, and particularly the manner in which the successful team explained their reasons for their decisions, helped greatly to impress the doubting with the advantages that may accrue from the development of the system. As a corrective of "urban" bias, if nothing else, the movement deserves hearty and generous support.

YIELDS AND PROFITS

Discussing the benefits of various methods of farming recently, one of the most successful and competent farmers in a home county stated his own experiences in suggestive terms. He said, in effect, that if the former occupiers of the farm he now farmed could see his accounts they would be surprised in a double sense. First, the aggregate value of the produce he sold would astonish them; and, second, they would not believe that the surplus left in the shape of profit could be so small. He induced the land to yield larger crops, kept a larger and better head of stock than they did, and received higher prices; but the increased revenue all went in expenses of production. This is the common reward of many of the best farmers. They feed their land and their live stock liberally, and raise creditable returns in quantity and quality, but the cost at which this is done, in conjunction with keeping the holding tidy and clean, swallows up the bulk, or the whole, of the proceeds. Good farming is not always the most profitable, or the least costly, but there are many who refuse to discontinue the type of farming that has earned distinction for the best arable districts of this country; who would relinquish the business rather than adopt the less pleasing methods perhaps more appropriate to the time.

PRODUCTION AND HEALTH

It may be true, as has been stated by the Scottish station at East Craigs, that heavy manuring of potatoes does not necessarily affect the question of virus diseases: but this is only a qualified certificate of harmlessness. There is ground for suspicion that excessive fecundity in animal or plant predisposes to early decline and weakened resistance to disease. The Kent fruit growers, for example, consider that concentrated efforts to induce liberal bearing shortens the "life" of their orchards, and lays them open to attack by the enemies with which they are plentifully surrounded. Many crops appear to be more liable to insect and fungoid pests than in former years, and it is possible that heavy manuring has something to do with the loss of stamina, either by inducing excessive production or by disturbing the balanced fertility of the land. No one would suggest that there should be restraining of effort to maintain high level production, but it is well, all the same, that the possible consequences of high yielding—in plant or animal—should not be disregarded in computing the relative merits of different systems.

WILLING BUT UNABLE TO HELP

The *N.F.U. Record* for August contains condensed reports of speeches at the monthly council meeting which are impressive in their gravity. The financial position in many arable districts is about as serious as can possibly be imagined. East Herts and North Yorkshire may have no monopoly of the depression, but things are critical in the extreme with many farmers in these areas. A speaker stated that at 7.30 on a Saturday night he had seen a North Yorkshire farmer in a 10-acre field of sugar beet, down on his hands and knees, trying to single the plants. The weeds were already high and strong. The farmer was unable to pay wages to get the work done, and therefore had to make the best of it by himself. The speaker suggested that the men were willing to help their impoverished master, as they respected him as an industrious and thoughtful man, but implied that the law would not allow them to do so. He also said that many men would willingly work overtime in the harvest without receiving extra pay if the law allowed. These heart-rending tales of financial stress have caused some to wonder if the farm workers—or any workers—are so little their own masters in the matter of employment as to be unable to render help where they wish to do so.

FARMING COSTS AND RESULTS

Farm accounts in these times make unattractive reading. The financially records of individual holdings vary considerably, but the number that show a balance on the right side is small. A pamphlet describing "Investigations into Farming Costs of Production and Financial Results," prepared by Mr. James Wyllie, of Wye College, Kent (price 2s. 6d.), represents extensive inquiries and intelligent interpretation of results. The survey covers 25 farms in Kent, East and West Sussex, and Surrey, and it deals with the financial position of farmers in a way that throws important light upon the economic condition of the industry. The details are especially instructive to anyone contemplating a farming career, as they show the capital requirements of average holdings of the type indicated, and suggest the probable financial result. The money invested in farms amounts to substantial sums, and the return is slow and uncertain. Mr. Wyllie has made a comprehensive investigation, and if he does not show definitely how improvement can be effected, he at least makes it easier for farmers to determine their positions and to detect points wherein weaknesses might be repaired. But the farmer has to be largely his own guide and helper, and the most that can be done to help him is to indicate, through the examples of others, where there is room for improvement.

POULTRY ON GENERAL FARMS

AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In view of the stimulus which poultry-keeping is likely to derive from the recent congress and exhibition at the Crystal Palace, the issue by the Ministry of Agriculture of a bulletin (No. 8; 8d. net) on poultry-keeping on the general farm is specially appropriate, more particularly because it presents a cautious and discreet, though perfectly favourable, interpretation of the general farmer's prospects.

It is easy for people to assume, as a result of the wide publicity which poultry-keeping has recently enjoyed, that it represents a safe and simple means of earning a livelihood with the most modest qualifications and the least effort; so that it is necessary to emphasize the warning contained in the introduction to this bulletin—that although the prospects for British egg-production are good, poultry-keeping cannot yield a satisfactory return unless it is managed carefully and on up-to-date lines. This is a perfectly reasonable qualification that might be applied to any industry, but it is sometimes necessary to impress the point that modern poultry-keeping has attained its status through the adoption of highly specialized systems of management, and that results depend mainly upon individual ability in applying the lessons derived from these systems in the varied circumstances of commercial practice.

It is true of poultry-keeping, as of most businesses, that the margin between profit and loss is dependent upon attention to small details in management; and it is suggested to farmers with little experience of poultry that after the initial outlay on stock and plant additional equipment can be purchased out of profits. This is an ideal way of building up a poultry establishment for those whose circumstances permit of its adoption; and for a farmer who can afford to put his profits back into the business and so build up an extensive flock with full equipment it is an admirable policy. Some of the most successful poultry farms have been built up in this way, because in addition to limitation of actual capital outlay it provides the best opportunities for acquiring experience and basing the more extensive operations upon the knowledge gained in the process. But whether or not development depends upon the profits made season by season, it is certainly better for a farmer to start with a limited number of suitable breeding stock and to raise therefrom a flock of laying pullets than to invest straightway in a full complement of layers and suitable houses for their accommodation.

The bulletin is illustrated to show types of houses suitable for poultry on the general farm, some of which have been converted from existing farm buildings. It will be seen, therefore, that there is no necessity to adopt any hard and fast plan of housing, or even of management, so long as it conforms with modern practice. The bulletin certainly emphasizes the value of scratching shed accommodation for winter egg-production; but it recognizes the merits of the slatted floor house, and after recent experience of this type of building it must seriously be considered as a factor in farm poultry management, even in connexion with winter egg-production, on account of the comparatively small capital outlay, the economy of labour, and the ease with which the fowls are moved about the farm. These are advantages which would balance a somewhat lower average egg yield resulting from the less sheltered conditions of housing; but until the slatted floor house has been submitted to a more exhaustive test in connexion with winter egg-production it would be premature to conclude that reduced yield is inevitable.

The best plan would be for farmers to test the different methods of housing in their own particular circumstances; but in any case the general policy, both of housing and feeding, outlined in this bulletin is sufficiently clear to serve as a guide to farmers who wish to develop their poultry on modern lines.

TOUR OF POULTRY CONGRESS DELEGATES

Many of the overseas delegates to the recent World Poultry Congress started on a tour of Great Britain and Ireland on Thursday last, on which day they visited Shakespeare's country and the Harper Adams Agricultural College. On the following day the journey was continued into North Wales, and later the party crossed to Dublin for a visit to Cork and other centres in the Irish Free State, after which they will go to Belfast, cross to Scotland, and conclude the tour with a visit to the English Lakes and the poultry-keeping districts of Lancashire. All the delegates are loud in praise of the organization of the Congress and are keenly appreciative of the hospitality shown by the Government, the City of London, and various authorities and institutions. The desire has also been expressed, by delegates and members of the Congress in this country as well as those from abroad, that some acknowledgment should be made of the services of the various under-secretaries and assistants, drawn from the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture.

SCOTTISH FISHING LOSSES

FLEET IN A GREAT STORM

Severe losses suffered by Scottish fishermen are described in the report for 1929 of the Fishery Board for Scotland (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3614, price 1s. 6d. net.) The East Anglian autumn fishing was fairly successful as regards catches, and purchases on behalf of the Soviet Union operated to the benefit of the curers and the industry generally. For the Scottish fishermen, however, the report says, the season was marred by heavy losses of gear resulting from bad weather, and in particular a severe storm on November 11.

While the local Yarmouth and Lowestoft fleets were mostly then in harbour after their week-end's fishing, the majority of the Scottish vessels had proceeded to sea only that morning, and most had just concluded shooting their nets when the full force of the gale broke upon them. Of 861 Scottish steam and motor vessels at East Anglia, 620 suffered losses that day, the average per boat being 50 nets, valued with buoys, &c., at £143, representing a total of nearly £90,000. Only one steam and one motor vessel were lost, both foundering at sea. The crews of these vessels were saved, but two men belonging to other vessels were washed overboard and drowned. Two other Scottish steam drifters and a motor boat were otherwise lost during this fishing.

A relief fund on behalf of the sufferers amounted to £26,258, and a sum of £50,000 was provided by Parliament to enable the Board to make loans to assist the fishermen to replace the gear lost in the storm. The fund had been distributed, the number of grants being 1,907, and applications for loans numbered 514, of which 500 had been approved, with a total of £19,810.

SHORTHORN BREEDING RECORD

A correspondent writes:—Mr. James Piper, of The Grange, Burntisland, has just purchased at what is said to be a record price for a bull rising five years old the noted breeding bull Naemoor Jasper, from his owner, Mr. William MacGillivray, of Glasstullich, Nigg Station, Ross-shire. Mr. Piper was recently successful at the Highland Show in obtaining first prize in the aged bull class for his 2,600 guineas Perth champion bull Pitpointie Herald and further carried off the female championship with a daughter of this bull bred by himself. This is somewhat of a record in Shorthorn breeding, for it is the first time that Mr. Piper has shown at the great Scottish show. Naemoor Jasper has topped the list of sires at Perth pedigree sales for the last two years, and the sales of his progeny have already reached the amazing total of over £30,000. Perhaps the most outstanding get of Naemoor Jasper is the 20 months old bull Aldie Marshal, the news of whose sale by Captain MacGillivray to Señor Guillermo A. Seré, Buenos Aires, for £3,500, was disclosed at the Highland Show.

CHARGE AGAINST COMEDIAN

NEIL MCNEIL WALKER, 31, Scottish comedian, professionally known as Neil McKay, and GERALD NORMAN CORBETT, 39, motor dealer, of Comeragh-road, Barons Court, were charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. FRY, with conspiring to incite Miss Ivy Braham, aged 19, a dancer, to procure an illegal operation. Mr. C. F. V. Wallace conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. T. F. Davis appeared for McKay and Mr. Samuel James for Corbett. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution the MAGISTRATE said that his impression, after some hesitation, was that he ought not to withdraw the case from a jury, and he committed the defendants for trial. Both men pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved their defence. Bail was allowed.

HOME-GROWN FRUIT FOR JAM

PROBLEM FOR GROWERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Interest in fruit at the present time lies solely in effecting a sale of the abundant crops of high-quality fruits which have been produced this year. This task has not been an easy one, for there seems to have been a lessened demand for raspberries, gooseberries, black currants, and plums, and, in consequence, a clearance of fruit has been a difficult matter. This lack of demand actually has only been felt in the very large markets, for retailers have bought heavily direct from local growers, and have enjoyed a large turnover. In fact, the grower situated sufficiently near to his centre of consumption and marketing direct to his local shops has found a steady and keen demand for his fruits, which have realized prices which might be described as low but not ruinous.

In the wholesale markets there has been a much lessened demand for fruits from the one class of buyer who hitherto has bought in very large quantities—namely, the jam manufacturer. The ripe gooseberries for dessert use and packed in small and suitable containers have passed steadily and regularly into consumption and have caused little trouble; but the green gooseberries for jam making have been a glut on the market, and for this fruit there has been no demand. Is this because gooseberry jam is no longer needed by the public, or is it that the jam manufacturers are buying their supplies in foreign countries?

A similar problem has also existed with the raspberry. The chip baskets of large dessert fruit have been sold to the shops with little difficulty, and many a dessert raspberry grower will be satisfied with this crop; but the mass production raspberry grower who normally sells to the jam factory finds that market an almost impossible one this year. The price of raspberries for this purpose is so low as to leave little over the cost of gathering. Again is it that the public need less raspberry jam, or that the factory man has sought out cheaper sources of supply?

The black currant crop has been very large and very good, and here again small samples of good fruit have sold readily for consumption. The large lots for jam factories have moved slowly at low prices, and it is known that the price realized at the Dutch auctions for black currants has influenced the price offered by jam makers for the English crop. For several years after the War the European supply of black currants was less than the demand, and in consequence high prices were obtained. Production was stimulated not only in England but also in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, and just at present an excessive quantity of currants has become available. This present reaction in prices will stop any further development, and in a short time bring about a more balanced supply and demand for this crop.

The home plum crop is a heavy one, perhaps the heaviest that has been experienced in this country since 1924, and though only a few of the earliest varieties have been marketed there are reports from all sources that the jam manufacturers are not making the usual forward contracts. Is this because fewer plums are needed for jam-making, or that other sources of supply have been found?

These results are interesting to all engaged in fruit production, for they disclose a new condition of affairs which must be considered and remedied before any considerable improvement can be made. If the public are eating less jam and the demand for jam fruit has lessened, then the British fruit-growers will need to reorganize their cropping to cater for the other classes of business which are at hand, but if the demand for jam still exists then the fruit-growers may by a combined effort have to enter the jam-making industry and provide for that British public British jam, made from home-grown fruit. Hitherto the home grower has concentrated on production and left to others the task of manufacture, distribution, &c., but in some other countries, such as Denmark, Canada, and the United States, the grower has not hesitated to engage in these other activities when confronted with a state of affairs which render necessary fresh treatment. It may be that the home fruit-growers may have to consider the advisability of this form of combined efforts and to become manufacturers to secure a market for home crops.

VETERINARY CONGRESS

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING IN LONDON

The eleventh International Veterinary Congress opens to-day at the Central Hall, Westminster, and will close on August 9. Lord Harewood will declare the Congress open, and his address will be followed by one by the President of the Organizing Committee. The rest of the morning will be filled with the business of electing the committee and officers of the Congress and with addresses by delegates. Sectional meetings will begin in the afternoon.

The Congress will be attended by representative veterinarians from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Malay States, Albania, Austria, Belgium, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Nicaragua, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

The subjects to be discussed include foot-and-mouth disease, on which reports from England, France, and Germany will be submitted; the problem of infectious abortion in cattle, sheep, and swine; tuberculosis; and public health questions of the control of meat and milk production and distribution. Besides these matters, on which general sittings will be held, there are to be sectional meetings for the discussion of special subjects such as rabies, poultry diseases, and deficiency diseases.

The Government will entertain officially appointed delegates of foreign nations at a dinner on Wednesday next, and the Corporation of the City of London are giving a reception with music and dancing at Guildhall on Friday evening. The Congress will conclude on Saturday morning, and next week will be spent by the delegates in visiting research institutes, pedigree stocks and herds, racing establishments, and places of general interest.

AN ANCIENT PURSUIT

Shepherding is an ancient pursuit, and, while we pride ourselves on the improved methods of present-day management, it is surprising to find how little, in fundamental principles, modern procedure and teaching differ from what was known and practised in Biblical times. Mr. J. G. Stewart, of the Ministry of Agriculture, is a close student of the early history of farming pursuits as also of the most advanced of existing systems, and the other day, addressing sheep farmers, he confessed that points he thought he had discovered in sheep management on his own farm were expounded by Jeremiah. The habits, needs, and preferences of animals have not changed greatly, only presumably in so far as domestication has been developed, and the basic conditions of olden times remain to dominate modern procedure. Pastoral farming is one of the earliest in recorded history, but the growing of crops and the cultivation of the land also are of ancient origin, and in respect to these operations likewise there are records of corresponding age that indicate the sound understanding of salient principles known and recognized then that do not differ notably from what is taught and practised to-day. The chief changes have been effected and made practicable by improved mechanical contrivances.

SAFE-BREAKERS AT WORK

Two cases of safe-breaking were reported to the Metropolitan Police on Saturday. At the premises of Mr. William Dunkley, piano manufacturer, in High-street, Clapham, the thieves, who appeared to have entered by using a skeleton key, took down two safes from their stands. They were able to rip off the back of one, but could not force the other open. From the safe opened they obtained about £18 in cash and £2 10s. in stamps. They also took away gramophones, wireless sets, and other goods from the stock. In the second case the office at the depot of the Anglo-American Oil Company in Seven Sisters-road was entered, the back of a safe torn open, and about £16 in cash taken.

The inquiry into the loss of the Cardiff steamer Radyr, which foundered off Hartland Point in December last, when the crew of 20 were drowned, was concluded at Cardiff on Friday, and the President, Mr. Hugh Jones, K.C., intimated that judgment would be delivered in due course.

PRICE OF BEEF

REPLY TO SIR M. LEVY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I trust you will permit me to refer to Sir Maurice Levy's letter in your issue of July 21.

First of all let me say that I do not dispute the statement that a prime beast of 10cwt. alive would produce 6cwt. dead weight. It is difficult for me to understand how anyone accustomed to reading English has drawn that conclusion from my letter. Sir Maurice then goes on to deprecate my basing the case for butchers on the report of a Departmental Committee, and suggests that in a discussion of this kind practical experience of the present-day facts is of far greater value than a report seven years old. It is precisely because it would not be reasonable to expect the public to take the practical experience of the butchering trade from those whom Dr. Brereton and Sir Maurice Levy indicts that I referred to a report of a Departmental Committee. The members of that committee were, it is to be hoped, not in any way biased, and, moreover, they were able to acquire information and examine it at least, I hope, impartially, and with every respect I suggest that the so-called practical experience of present-day facts does not justify the statement that 75 per cent. of the dead weight of a carcass could be retailed at 1s. 4d. a lb. and 25 per cent. at 9d. Unless the persons who are going to indulge in this practical experience actually carry out a practical operation and cut up into various joints and subsequently retail the whole of a carcass, they are not in a position to talk about practical experience.

The figures which I quoted were from a table in which the figures had been certified, showing the actual dead weight of animals slaughtered, together with the weights and prices of the various cuts. If Sir Maurice Levy will be kind enough to look at the tables in the report of the Departmental Committee, he will see it specifically stated that in one instance bones were included in the retail prices, but in the figures which I quoted bones and fat were not included in the retail prices of the joints. As a matter of fact, in the case shown in the table to which I have referred, where the price of the bones was included in the retail prices of the joints, less than one-third of the total carcass realized 1s. 4d. a lb., and the remaining two-thirds under that figure. And that seven years ago, when prices were higher.

Those who have had practical experience of dressing carcasses are well aware that before a carcass can be cut into joints several of the large bones have to be removed together with the rough fat, and anyone who applies a moment's thought to the problem will realize that in boning and cutting a carcass weighing over 6cwt. into a multiplicity of small portions, there is a considerable volume of weight lost by the drainage of blood and by evaporation of moisture on the cut surfaces, and to this loss of weight the term "shrinkage" is applied.

Finally, Sir Maurice inquires where the bones and fat can be obtained for practically nothing. I would recommend him to apply to the nearest butcher and ask his price for bones and rough fat. Probably, also, that gentleman would give him a demonstration of cutting in order that his practical experience, which at present is applied to the breeding of cattle, might be extended to a trade regarding which, at the moment, he appears to be but slightly acquainted.

Faithfully yours,
W. G. T. BLOIS, General Secretary, the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations.
57, Cowcross-street, E.C.1.

RATIONALIZATION OF FARMING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The ultimate elimination of the British fruit grower because of foreign importation of fruit produce has been suggested as a result of a campaign which is being carried out in the national Press.

Rationalization in the agricultural industry is as great a necessity as the rationalization of the cotton mills of Lancashire. In this part of Essex an attitude of lethargy and despair seems to have overtaken the farmers, more especially those who have concentrated on the growing of fruit and vegetable produce. Yet I am certain that prosperity could be revived in this particular area (and I feel certain could be adopted in other districts) by the fruit growers within, say, a Parliamentary constituency combining their efforts and selling their produce within their own area. An effective system of cheap local advertising would without doubt result in local consumers buying local produce. Control of output, facilities for transport, centralized marketing and administration could be carried out by a committee of fruit growers elected by the whole.

Something must be done to allay the suspicions of other nations of the world who suspect that the Englishman of to-day is losing his self-reliance and that his usual ability to overcome difficulties seems to be supplemented by a cry of utter helplessness. What is wanted in the agricultural industry is a man of the calibre of Lord Ashfield or Sir William Morris—a man of energy, initiative, and possessed of the courage to adopt new measures to meet new conditions, instead of the plaintive wailing which is destroying the character of the British people.

Yours faithfully,
T. G. MAY.
Gutteridge Hall, Clacton-on-Sea.

FARMERS AS SALESMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Christopher Turnor, on his return home from South Africa, has made a vigorous plea for more effective organization in marketing. His letter will make farmers think, for those of us who have been immersed in the everyday problems of our farms cannot perhaps see the light so clearly.

Mr. Turnor would have us form an all-powerful agency to control the marketing of home produce, and compulsion to make every farmer come into the pool—compulsory cooperation in fact. The British farmer has no export market to cater for; his market is at the door. Nevertheless if it were possible to form and operate a pool for home produce, would it really help us with prices?

The wheat growers of Western Canada have a pool, a controlling factor in the wheat market, but they have not yet been able to sell last year's crop at a profit. And another harvest is imminent. May I quote from a speech made lately at Winnipeg by the Hon. Frank Oliver, a former Cabinet Minister?

Success of the farmer means failure of the pool. While the pool farmer hopes or prays for rain and sun in due measure, the pool executive and their backers, the banks and Provincial Governments, are hoping, if not praying, for drought and dust storms as their only means of escape.

Canadian agriculture seems none too happy with thoroughgoing cooperation in practice. British agriculture is in such straits that every proposal deserves careful consideration, but is there any evidence to recommend compulsory cooperation as a cure for our troubles?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY HURD.
Rainscombe Farm, Oare, Marlborough, Wilts.

TAX ON IMPORTED BARLEY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. J. B. Chevallier's suggestion of a tax on all imported whole barley in your issue of July 26 has the support of a very large number of farmers in East Anglia, and it is to be hoped that it will be made effective when Mr. Baldwin returns to power. In this way very valuable assistance would be given to that class of farmers at present feeling most acutely the depression of the agricultural industry, namely, cereal growers.

It cannot be said that such a tax would increase the price of human food, neither would it increase the price of barley meal for agricultural purposes, for the reason that broken barley would be allowed to enter the country free of duty.

One objection which has been raised to a duty on malting barley only has been the difficulty and expense of determining at the port of entry the barley to be used for malting and that for feeding purposes, and then having to trace it through the country to see that it is used for the purpose originally intended. This difficulty does not arise in the case of a tax on all imported whole barley.

Barley is well adapted for growing on many varieties of soil, and, unlike wheat, fair yields can be obtained on the poorer classes of land; moreover, its cultivation is less expensive than that of wheat.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. WALLER, Jun.
The Plains, Hitcham, Ipswich.

LIVE STOCK SALES

500 GUINEAS FOR A HACKNEY PONY

The Lavington stud of pure-bred Hackney horses and ponies, one of the most famous of the breed, the property of Mr. Henry T. Holloway, West Lavington, Devizes, came under the hammer of Messrs Frank Lloyd and Sons at Frith-lane, Mill Hill, London, on Wednesday, and attracted buyers from many parts of the Kingdom. In keeping with most Hackney auctions of recent years, prices were generally rather low, but there was one great one of 500 guineas, paid by Mr. W. S. Miller, Bridge of Earn, Scotland, for Lavington Bonfire, the diminutive pony stallion which gained the junior championship and other honours at this year's Hackney Show at Reading. The second best price for one of the Lavington entries was 100 guineas, bid by Mr. F. Lindley, Sale, Manchester, for Lavington Deborah, a well-known prize-winning mare, while Mr. C. Reynolds's, a London buyer, purchased two harness geldings, Lavington Lightning and Lavington Moonraker, for 82 guineas and 66 guineas respectively. The late Mr. Robert Thomson's prize-winning harness mare, Hadden Fascination, was sold for 280 guineas to Mr. R. Avezaat, of London, for exportation.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were in good demand at Broadway, Worcestershire, on Wednesday, when Mr. C. T. Scott's well-known herd was sold by Messrs. John Thornton and Co. The average was the excellent one of £55 14s. 11d., the total amount realized being £3,121 13s. There was one really high price made, when Inaldor 2nd, the yearling bull which won a third prize at the recent Royal Show, was bought for 270 guineas for exportation by Mr. W. Aikenhead. Cows and heifers had a top price of 105 guineas, given by Messrs Silcock and Sons, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, for Eutharis of Buckland, a cow nearly eight years old and the winner in 1928 of second prizes at the Royal and Three Counties Shows. Mr. E. A. Wigan, the Hampshire breeder, was the buyer for 88 guineas of another notable cow named Black Lady 2nd of Buckland, and 80 guineas was the successful bid of Mr. Cunningham Jardine, a Scottish purchaser, for the four-year-old Elsma 4th of Buckland.

There was an excellent trade for pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns at the collective sale conducted by Messrs. John Thornton and Co., at Kingham, Oxfordshire, on Tuesday, when the dispersal of 104 head brought in £4,721 17s., with the really satisfactory all-round average of £45 8s. Four yearling bulls from Lord Dulverton's herd in Gloucestershire registered the great average of £147, the one to make the top sale price of 280 guineas from Mr. A. A. Ralli, Frimley Park, Surrey, being Batsford Foggathorpe Premier 3rd; the nearest 29 dams in this bull's pedigree averaged 1,083 gallons of milk per year. Another of Lord Dulverton's males was Batsford Wildeyes Treasurer, a second prize winner at Peterborough, sold for 140 guineas to Sir Henry Hoare, the owner of a well-known herd in Wiltshire. Debden Rose 2nd, a yearling heifer, and sister of Debden Rose that gained championship honours this year at the Royal Show, and Oxfordshire and Three Counties Shows, realized 100 guineas to Mr. E. Hayes Dashwood, and was the property of Mr. W. P. Robertson, Debden, Saffron Walden, whose small entire herd of 29 head averaged £56 18s. 1d. and brought in £1,621 4s.

JERSEY CATTLE AND SHEEP

At the conclusion of Messrs. Thornton and Co.'s Shorthorn sale at Kingham, on Tuesday, the same firm held a sale of pure-bred double tuberculin-tested Jersey cattle, the property of members of the Jersey Farmers (Trading) United, Limited, and arranged under the auspices of the Country Gentleman's Association, Limited. The trade was level and satisfactory, 36 head changing hands at an average price of £28 10s. 9d., the total amount paid by various buyers being £1,027 8s. 6d. Mr. H. E. Ahier's Hillside Iberis, a two-year-old heifer, was acquired at 44 guineas by Sir William Hicking, Brackenhurst Hall, Southwell, Notts. Mr. T. R. de Gruchy's heifer, Rainbow's Poppy, was sold for 40 guineas to Mrs. Lionel Corbett, and 36 guineas was paid by Mr. Firth for Mrs. J. Valpy's Venoran's Vanity; various other lots realized prices ranging from 30 guineas, and Mrs. Wigan was the buyer for 35 guineas of Mr. Charles Quenault's Gipsy's Model.

Messrs. Hammond and Cranfurd conducted a sale of pure-bred Jersey cattle at Banbury last Wednesday, 32 head, entered by various breeders, being disposed of for a total sum of £737 2s., while 30 cows, unserved heifers, and yearlings averaged £23 12s. 6d. Sir Hugo Hirst's small herd from Foxhill, Reading, was included in the offering.

At Mr. Ernest Addison's annual sale of yearling rams from his flock of pedigree Lincoln Longwool sheep at Riby Grange, Lincolnshire, conducted by Messrs. Dickinson and Davy on Tuesday, 56 head realized £1,572 18s. The average price was £28 1s. 9d., as compared with £26 1s. 10d. obtained at the initial sale last year. The lamb to make the top price of 125 guineas from Mr. George Feirn, of Searby, was Riby Feather 2nd, a ram which appeared in the second prize pen of three rams at the Lincolnshire and in the third pen at the York

NAVY WEEK AT PORTSMOUTH

POPULARITY OF THE VICTORY

BAD WEATHER AT PLYMOUTH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

In 1928 198,348 people passed the turnstiles at the three home ports during Navy Week, while last year the figures were 235,273. Portsmouth accounted for 89,445 persons in 1928 and 92,468 in 1929. The general arrangements for Portsmouth's Navy Week, which opened on Saturday, and which will last until Saturday next, were outlined in *The Times* of July 29, and mention was made of the many ships of all ages and types, from Nelson's Victory and the new battleship Nelson to cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, open to public inspection. As the result, however, of a visit to Portsmouth on Friday last to see the preliminary arrangements, I am asked to say that the wireless-controlled target-ship Centurion is at present in the floating dock and will not be on view. Her place will be taken by the Emperor of India, which carries upwards of 300 boys for training at sea. There is also the battle-cruiser Hood, now undergoing a long refit, which has been set aside as one of the tea-places for visitors, and the monitor Terror, which fought on the Belgian coast during the War and was three times torpedoed. The names of these two ships have not previously been mentioned as being open to visitors.

The ships themselves, particularly the Victory, prove a great attraction to many people, and it is interesting to compare the living quarters of Nelson's flagship with the spaciousness of the modern Nelson. I am told that visitors are particularly impressed with the latter ship's bakery (which provides fresh bread every day for the 1,450 officers and men) and the oil-fired galleys for cooking the food. But, apart from ships, there are also many side-shows. The panorama of the Battle of Trafalgar by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A., the marine artist, is now complete and open to public view at the charge of 2d. Mr. Wyllie has wished to paint such a picture for more than 40 years, and it took him 11 months to finish it, with the help of his daughter. Accurate in every detail, it shows the battle at 2 p.m. on October 21, 1805, as seen from the stern-ports of the French 80-gun ship Neptune.

An accurate model of the Victory, 50ft. long from taffrail to figurehead, is to be seen in No. 3 Basin. Manned by a crew of 14 officers she will, wind and weather permitting, carry out manœuvres under sail. In the same basin a motor-boat without anyone on board, and controlled entirely by wireless from the dockside, will be seen under way, while close by there will be a "Southampton" all-metal flying-boat, lent by the Royal Air Force, of the type that made the voyage to Singapore in 1927. Torpedo firing from a destroyer; an exhibition of torpedoes, mines, and ammunition; displays of deep-sea diving; and a gunnery shooting range, where visitors may aim and fire a naval gun at a moving target by means of a miniature rifle barrel inside it, have all been organized. Mention should also be made of the cinema, where naval films each lasting about 40 minutes will be exhibited each hour; the vocational training display, which shows what is done in the last few months of the men's service to fit them for civil occupation ashore; and the Dockyard Museum, which houses many interesting relics, including those of Trafalgar. Four times daily, at 2, 3, 4, and 5 p.m., the ceremony of "Relieving the Guard" will be carried out near the Victory by Royal Marines dressed in the uniforms of 1805 and the present day, while at 6 o'clock each evening the massed drummers and buglers will beat "Retreat" in the same place. Both these ceremonies are spectacular and worth watching. From what I saw during my visit on Friday I should imagine an even greater number of visitors than last year will attend Portmouth's Navy Week.

DEVONPORT AND CHATHAM

The attendance at the first day of the Plymouth Navy Week on Saturday was rather disappointing, but that was chiefly due to the weather, for the morning was wet, and though later there was an improvement rain was always threatened. Thirteen ships are open to the public, including, as stated in *The Times* of July 29, the battleship Rodney, the battle-cruiser Tiger, the battle-cruiser Renown, the new cruiser Norfolk, several destroyers, and four submarines of the L class, while visitors can also walk beneath the battleship Resolution in floating dock. Depth charges and torpedoes are fired at frequent intervals, divers are seen at work, and another great attraction is the beating of "Retreat" each day by massed bands.

There are a number of new attractions in the Chatham Navy Week this year. The chief of these are submarine X 1 and one of the newest cruisers, the York, which is open for inspection. Displays given each day include the firing of torpedoes by the Whirlwind; an exhibition of life-saving by whalers apparatus from the Marshal Soult; diving, gymnastic, and field-gun displays; and a burlesque of the capture of an Arab slave dhow by a naval cutter. The dockyard is open every day, up to and including Saturday next, from 1.30 to 6.30 p.m. Among the ships being shown at Sheerness Dockyard are the Marlborough and the Repulse.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

CAPT.—S. D. TILLARD, to Vernon, in command (Nov. 1).

COMMR.—A. W. BROOKS, D.S.O., to Cambrian (Aug. 14).

LIEUT.-COMMRS.—H. F. M. PETO, to Malcolm (Aug. 12); J. G. ATCHISON, to Assistance (Aug. 14); J. MCMURRAY (Aug. 12); J. S. G. DOWNE, to Nelson (Aug. 28); and C. K. ADAM, to Dee (Sept. 4).

LIEUTS.—R. A. HALL, to Victory, for R.N. Barracks (Aug. 5); R. A. PAGE, to Blackwater (Aug. 20).

PAYS. COMMRS.—H. L. JACKSON, C.B.E., to Hawkins (Aug. 5); T. M. SALTER, to Victory, addl., for Accountant Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 19); and H. L. SHAW, to President (Aug. 27).

CD. GUNNERS (T.).—J. BUNCE, to Vanoc (Aug. 1); P. COSWAY, to Greenwich (July 31); L. D. S. COX, to Carysfort; and C. F. L. GAGE, to Medina (Aug. 5); F. J. DEVIANT, to Saladin (Aug. 6); F. L. TAYLOR, to Tiger (Aug. 15); R. O. JAMES, to Shamrock (Aug. 19); and T. BOWDEN, to Cachalot (Aug. 20).

GUNNER (T.).—G. W. MUNDREAD, to Malaya (July 30); W. E. HAYWARD, to Vidette (Aug. 4); S. W. CLIFFE, to Scout (Aug. 6); P. DENNIS, to Defiance (Aug. 7); R. G. FRANCIS, to Walker; and H. KEEN, to Vivid (Aug. 8).

CD. SHIPTS.—F. S. HARRIS, to Osprey (Aug. 5); L. A. J. KING, to Caledon (Aug. 7); and J. E. WARNE, to Furious.

SCHOOLMASTERS.—R. E. COLLINS, to Royal Oak (Aug. 1); J. TAYLOR and L. G. MURPHY, B.Sc., to Marlborough; and F. F. KINGSWOOD, to Centaur (Sept. 2).

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUTS.—H. C. T. PADFIELD and W. F. HAZELFOOT, to rank of Lieut. (sen.), respectively Dec. 1, 1929, and April 1, 1930.

RETIREMENTS

COMMR.—H. V. HUDSON, O.B.E., placed on the Retired List at own request, with rank of Capt. (Aug. 4).

LIEUT.-COMMR.—D. G. W. CURRY, placed on the Retired List, at own request, with rank of Commr. (July 30).

ROYAL MARINES

PROBT. LIEUT.—J. H. MCCABON, to Suffolk.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMR.—H. SELBY, to Vivid (Aug. 2), and to Defiance (Aug. 16).

LIEUT.—L. E. GINGE, to Vivid (Aug. 2).

SUB-LIEUTS.—R. L. BARBER and J. F. DRAKE, promoted to Lieuts. (seny. May 13 and June 21 respectively); R. W. CORNELL and L. T. SLY, promoted to Lieuts. (seny. June 30).

ACTG. SUB-LIEUT.—A. HAMBLY, promoted to Sub-Lieut. (seny. June 14).

PROBT. SUB-LIEUT.—R. WOOD, to Dolphin (Aug. 2).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDER.—J. SOWREY, A.F.C., to Headquarters, Air Defence of Great Britain, for Engineer Staff Duties (July 28).

SQUADRON LEADERS.—J. M. ROSS, D.S.O., D.F.C., to Aeroplane Department of R.A.F. Reserve, Hendon (July 28); M. G. HOPCRAFT, D.F.C., to No. 2 Flying Training School, Grantham (July 28).

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—K. L. HARRIS, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 29); H. M. MELLOR, to R.A.F. Base, Cosford (July 21); A. LEES, to Home Aircraft Depôt, Henlow (Aug. 1).

FLYING OFFICERS.—L. PARSONS, to Station Headquarters, Duxford (July 24); G. E. F. PROCTOR, to School of Photography, 8, Farnborough (July 12); J. K. DYSON, to No. 47 Squadron, Khartoum (July 11).

PILOT OFFICERS.—W. H. BAMES, to No. 47 Squadron, Khartoum (July 17); R. J. FAREBROTHER, to No. 3 Flying Training School (July 10); E. G. B. KIDDLE, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 28).

SPECIAL BRANCH

FLYING OFFICER.—J. E. R. SOWMAN, to R.A.F. Depôt, Uxbridge (July 7).

Representations have been made to the Board of Trade under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, regarding Germanium oxide and Scandium compounds. Any communication should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George-street, S.W.1, within one month from the date of the notice—August 2, 1930.

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

LONDON TROOPS AT DOVER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, AUG. 2

The 169th (3rd London) Infantry Brigade of Major-General Isacke's 56th (1st London) Division to-day had its first field day. Instead of a brigade in camp I found a composite battalion at war strength astride the Dover-Walmer road, opposing an enemy force which had landed in the neighbourhood of Walmer with a view to seizing a harbour that would provide better landing facilities than Walmer beach could furnish.

Since the brigade trained at Bordon last year Colonel Lord Gort, V.C., has taken over the command, and the idea behind the Dover defensive operations was stamped with his individuality. The initial clauses of the scheme were used only for the purpose of combining the four rather weak battalions of the brigade into a composite battalion of something slightly above war strength, of which Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Gardiner, 10th London Regiment (Hackney), was appointed Commander. The operation, which began after an early breakfast and ended with a return to camp and dinner at 2 p.m., was crowded with interest for all ranks from start to finish.

Lord Gort's Brigade is good all through, but unfortunately, like most of the London formations, it is not as strong as it should be. Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. B. Portman's 12th London Regiment (Rangers) are, as usual, well above the average. That condition possibly may be attributed to the generosity of the Gas Light and Coke Company, which encourages its employees to serve in the battalion by the grant of an extra week's leave. The 9th London Regiment (Queen Victoria's Rifles), under Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hamilton, had 18 officers in camp this week, but only 191 other ranks, and though arrivals to-morrow are expected to raise the latter figures considerably, there is still room in the battalion for a large number of recruits. Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Gardiner's 10th London Regiment (Hackney) brought 14 officers and 236 other ranks to Dover, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Hooper's 11th London Regiment (Finsbury Rifles) 17 officers and 231 other ranks.

Under the "Territorial Year" plan the brigade has been generously treated by the Grenadier Guards, the Staff College, and especially by the 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Major C. E. Irby and Captain J. U. Hogarth, brigade major and staff captain respectively, are lent by the Grenadiers, and the Staff College lends Captain C. P. Warren, The Rifle Brigade. The 2nd Battalion, K.R.R.C., in addition to some 80 or so other ranks from its machine-gun company, has spared Major E. D. Shafto, Captain T. N. F. Wilson, Captain C. E. M. Grenville-Grey, Lieutenant P. W. Cripps, Lieutenant the Hon. G. Campbell, Lieutenant J. L. Arnoytage, Lieutenant C. Dalby, Lieutenant G. H. G. Smith-Dorrien, Second Lieutenant M. E. D. Cummings, and Second Lieutenant M. A. Johnson. Command in this brigade is left entirely in the hands of the Territorial soldiers, and the guests from the Regular Army are entirely advisers or demonstrators.

158TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

WELSH BATTALIONS AT PORTHCAWL

The 158th (Royal Welch) Infantry Brigade of the 53rd (Welsh) Division have spent a strenuous first week under canvas at Porthcawl, Glamorgan.

The Brigade comprises the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions of The Royal Welch Fusiliers (T.A.), and accompanying them are 15 officers and 103 other ranks from the 2nd (Regular) Battalion, R.W.F., from Tidworth; the 53rd (Welsh) Divisional Train, Royal Army Service Corps (T.), commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Allen; the 158th Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. Rees; and the 53rd Ordnance Company, R.A.O.C., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Bowling. The Brigade Commander is Colonel W. H. M. Freestun, and the Battalion Commanders are Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Griffith, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. W. Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Trustram Eve, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Price Davies.

During the past week the camp was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil F. Romer, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Western Command; Lieutenant-General Sir Charles M. Dobell, Colonel of the Regiment; and Major-General C. J. O. Grant, Divisional Commander. This year's camp has been remarkable in bringing together a meeting of officers unique in the annals of the regiment. At dinner on Tuesday evening there were present the Colonel of the Regiment, the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion (Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Skaife, who is home on leave from India), Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Hewitt, commanding the 2nd Battalion at Tidworth (who is attached to the camp for duty), and the four Battalion Commanders. Camp will be broken on Sunday next.

163RD INFANTRY BRIGADE

Between 1,200 and 1,300 troops under canvas at Colchester comprise the 163rd (Norfolk and Suffolk) Infantry Brigade of the 54th (East Anglican) Division, commanded by Colonel R. S. Allen. The Brigade is made up of the 4th Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel I. B. H. Benn; the 5th Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. M. Berney-Ficklin; the 4th Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cockburn; and the 1st Battalion, The Cambridgeshire Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Canning. For the first week the troops have been chiefly occupied in platoon and company training. Machine gunners and rifle platoons from the Regular Army have been attached to the camp. The 4th Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, celebrated Minden Day on August 1, when the troops wore red and yellow roses in their caps. The Colours were paraded before the Battalion and the General Salute was accorded them. Brigade training, movement by mechanical transport, and assault bridging will chiefly make up the programme in the second week's training, and camp will be struck next Sunday.

THE ROVER MOOT

SUCCESSFUL GATHERING IN SCOTLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, AUG. 3

Two thousand European Rover Scouts are taking part during the week-end in an international moot on the Scottish Scouts' camping ground at Auchengillen, about 11 miles from Glasgow. The Scouts are gathered from Scotland, England, the Irish Free State, Holland, Hungary, France, Norway, and Sweden. This was the first great Rover moot to be held in Scotland, and its interest was enhanced by a personal visit and an address by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell.

Heavy showers of rain fell during the week-end, and on Friday night the largest of the marquees was blown down, but the Rovers have maintained a standard of rollicking jollity. The opening ceremony yesterday was presided over by Lord Hampton, and addresses were delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Walton, Dr. F. W. W. Griffin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ronnie Campbell. Speaking on "Service," Dr. Griffin, assistant editor of the *British Medical Journal* and editor of the *Scouter*, referred to many adjustments which were necessary in life. In the evening in a natural arena an ambitious pageant depicting Scotland's story was produced by the Scottish Rover Scouts. The book was written by Antony Travers, and two of the scenes depicted were the battle of Stirling Bridge and Loch Leven Castle. Although the pageant was staged in drenching rain the weather conditions failed to damp the enthusiasm either of the actors or of the spectators.

To-day there were church services, short rambles, "Pow Wows," a meeting of Rover commissioners, the second portion of the Scottish pageant, and a second session of the Conference, at which addresses were delivered by Major Malcolm Spier, Colonel Charles Watson, Sir Percy Everett, and Sir Iain Colquhoun. Lord Baden-Powell, who spent the day in the camp, addressed the youths in the evening on the ideal of the Rover Movement and urged them to continue the great work they had begun. Their main aim was a spirit of friendliness to all and of service and helpfulness to each. To-morrow the moot will be brought to a close with a free-and-easy programme which, however, will include two sessions devoted to hiking and camping.

JUNIOR O.T.C.

THE ALDERSHOT CAMP

COOPERATION OF REGULAR TROOPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, AUG. 3

Contingents of the Junior O.T.C. from 25 schools have been encamped since Tuesday last on the racecourse at Tweseldown, and the general opinion of the visitors is that with each day enjoyment has increased.

All ranks of many units in the Aldershot area have done their best to contribute to that enjoyment, and have sacrificed leisure to that purpose without stint. Yesterday, for instance, the "activity" riders of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars gave up their Saturday afternoon holiday so that they might reproduce for the benefit of the cadets the trick-riding display which they gave at the Aldershot Show. Earlier in the week officers from the R.A.F. station at Farnborough brought aeroplanes on to the camp parade ground, and not only gave demonstrations but also gave flights to all who could produce signed permission to ascend from parents or guardians.

Demonstrations by the 13th and 15th Light R.A. Batteries, the latter mechanized, were given in morning hours; so, too, was an interesting demonstration by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, which included an all-comers' handicap race, in which the veteran relics of the Somme were dragged from their retirement to start from the limit mark. On the morning of the Tank display the O.T.C. Brigade was visited by Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Master-General of the Ordnance; Major-General S. C. Peck, Director of Mechanization, and other officers from the War Office.

The O.T.C. contingents have not been condemned entirely to the role of onlookers, for demonstrations have illuminated, as far as possible, the work which followed in the field. For instance, a demonstration of kapok bridging on the Basingstoke Canal yesterday was followed by night operations which entailed forcing a passage across an unbridged reach of the canal. General Sir David Campbell, G.O.C.-in-C., and other senior officers of the Command have visited the camp. Training was ended each day at tea time, and boxing followed on two evenings. Every night a "sing-song" has been held in a marquee, 120ft. by 40ft., provided by the N.A.A.F.I. Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. A. N. Thorne, commanding 3rd Grenadier Guards, is the Brigade Commander of this Brigade of Guards camp, and his instructors and demonstrators were supplied from his own battalion.

Illness at Eton and Eastbourne deprived the Brigade of 16 platoons expected from the former school, and of four from Eastbourne, reduced the O.T.C. strength to 95 officers and 2,630 cadets, and brought about a rearrangement of battalions. The battalions as at present constituted are as follows:—

3rd Grenadier Guards (Major the Hon. W. Fraser).—Marlborough (nine platoons), Beaumont (three), Campbell (three), Christ's Hospital (five), St. Albans (two), Lancaster Grammar (two).

1st Coldstream Guards (Major W. G. Shaw-Stewart).—Ley's (four), Gresham's (four), Bristol Grammar (four), St. Bees (three), High Wycombe Grammar (two), Queen Mary's Grammar (three).

3rd Coldstream Guards (Major C. J. M. Riley).—Haileybury (five), Lancing (four), Merchant Taylors' (five), Bradfield (four), Whitfield (four), Imperial Service (four).

1st Irish Guards (Captain A. F. L. Gordon).—Blundell's (seven), Highgate (four), Mill Hill (four), Durham (four), Magdalen (two), St. Edmund's (one).

The camp will break up on Wednesday, when the contingents will begin to move off after breakfast.

THE CADET CORPS

LORD LLOYD ON THE FUTURE

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lord Lloyd visited the camp of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association on Marlborough Common on Saturday afternoon and made a general inspection.

LORD LLOYD, speaking of the future of the Cadets, said that if the Secretary of State for War were to come down there he would in his heart feel a sense of indignation that a great movement which was nothing but good and fine, honourable and true, should be impeded and arrested because of influences which were not English in character or intent. They did not intend to allow their movement to be in any way impeded. They could not prevent its being harassed, but they could prevent it from being stopped if that was their determination and will.

If they had any doubts about the future, might he dispel them by saying that Lord Allenby's personality at the head of their movement was a guarantee that the movement would not go downhill, and still less would it fail. If anyone wished to make an attack upon that movement as a militarist organization they could point to Lord Allenby and show how his soldierly knowledge and career had resulted in the freedom of people in Palestine and elsewhere.

CADETS AT STRENSALL

INSPECTION BY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

In spite of adverse weather, the health of the 3,000 cadets in the O.T.C. Camp at Strensall, near York, has been remarkably good. There has been the smallest amount of parade ground training and the greatest amount of field practices and demonstrations by Regular cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, Tank Corps, and Air Force units.

There was a Church parade yesterday morning and sports in the afternoon. The cadets were inspected by Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Chief of Imperial General Staff, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron D. Shute, G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, and Major-General Sir Hugh Elles, Director of Military Training at the War Office. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff expressed himself as very pleased with the fine appearance of the boys and their excellent marching order.

The principles adopted in the training programme are first to give O.T.C. officers and cadets a thorough grounding in infantry work, including the employment of machine-guns, and next to introduce them to the principles of cooperation of all arms, including the R.A.F. With the first object in view, four battalions have been formed, each staffed by specially selected Regular officers and N.C.O.s from The York and Lancaster Regiment, The Green Howards, The Northumberland Fusiliers, and The Sherwood Foresters. There is also a machine-gun company.

Demonstrations are being given by Cavalry, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and medium and light tanks. Courses on signalling, umpiring, machine-gun tactics, and preparation of small unit schemes are also being arranged. The R.A.F. is cooperating on the two brigade days. They are also showing various types of service machines in use, aerial photography, and the use of wireless and message picking up, and opportunities are being given for boys to be taken up in the air.

REMARKABLE RIFLE SHOOTING

The 1st Royal Ulster Rifles achieved a remarkable series of successes at the Northern Ireland District Rifle Meeting. Out of 14 challenge cups they won 11. Their successes included the first prize in every match of the individual series, first three places in the Lewis-gun match, first places in the M.G. Cup and M.G. Fire Control Cup matches, and the trophies in the Queen Victoria, the Kilworth, the Company, and the Platoon matches. The scores for the Northern Ireland District Aggregate Cup match were as follows:—1, 1st R. Ulster Rifles, 106 points; 2, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, 60 points; 3, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 41 points; 4, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, 27 points.

FRENCH NAVAL VISIT

The French training ship ANCRE is scheduled to visit the following British ports during the present month:—Penzance, August 8-11; Carnarvon, August 11-14; Belfast, August 14-17; Oban, August 17-21; Staffa, August 21; Stornoway, August 23; St. Kilda, August 23-25; and Glengariff, August 26-29. The ANCRE, built in 1918, belongs to a class of dispatch vessels somewhat similar to the British sloops. She is employed as a tender to the Navigation School.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE TRANSFERRED

As part of the enforced retrenchment in the public services of Australia, the Commonwealth Naval College at Captain's Point, Jervis Bay, New South Wales, has been closed, and the training of cadets has been transferred to the Flinders Naval Depôt, Victoria. No alteration is being made in the technical or scholastic education of the cadets, about 50 in number, nor are any members of the instructional staff being discharged, but a saving of £30,000 per annum is expected from the amalgamation of the maintenance staffs. About 14 officers and 100 ratings who become surplus by the disbandment of the Jervis Bay staff will be drafted afloat as vacancies occur.

The Naval College was opened on February 19, 1915, and took the place of a temporary structure at Geelong, which had been used since March 1, 1913. The first cadets trained at the college were promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1927. Captain (now Admiral) G. M. Chambers, R.N., was the first commanding officer of the establishment, and when he left in 1914 Captain (now Vice-Admiral) C. H. Morgan, R.N., was appointed to the command, and he it was who completed the organization of the college in its permanent quarters. It has since usually been commanded by an officer loaned from the Royal Navy, the last to be appointed being Captain C. H. G. Benson, D.S.O., R.N., who joined in April, 1929.

REFIT OF THE MALAYA

The battleship MALAYA, Captain H. S. Shipway, which left the Atlantic Fleet in advance of the summer leave period, has now finished her refit at Devonport. Two-thirds of her ship's company were sent on leave on July 17 and are due back to-morrow. On Wednesday the MALAYA is to proceed to Portsmouth, where leave to the remainder of her crew will be given from August 14 to September 2.

NAVY PERSONNEL

Visitors to the Navy Week at Portsmouth may purchase an interesting brochure containing historical information about the *personnel* of the sea service, which is being sold to help naval charities. "From Dark to Dawn in the King's Navy" (1s. 6d.) is the work of Mr. T. Hewitt, D.S.M., an ex-chief engine-room artificer, who in recent years has done valuable work as honorary lecturer for the R.N. Benevolent Trust. His book throws light on the life among men of the lower deck at different periods, and is dedicated to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes. Copies may also be obtained from W. H. Barrell, Limited, High-street, Portsmouth.

AFRICA STATION CRUISES

H.M.S. CALCUTTA, flagship of Vice-Admiral R. M. Burmester on the Africa Station, is ordered to return to Simonstown to-day from her present cruise, during which she has visited, among other places, Durban, Tamatave, and Majunga. Her sister-ship, the CARLISLE, has already returned to the base from East London, and so have the sloops VERBENA and WALLFLOWER.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY "TRAIL"

The Army Council has notified that the question has been raised as to the position in which the rifle should be carried by Light Infantry regiments during certain evolutions when drilling at the "trail." The Council states that when evolutions are ordered which do not give sufficient space in the ranks for the rifle to be maintained at the "trail," it will be carried as in the first position laid down in Section 72 of Infantry Training (perpendicular position at the right shoulder) for changing arms from the "trail," the movement to be carried out automatically without word of command. Movements in file will be carried out at the "short trail" or "slope."

AIR OFFICERS' COURSES

Wing-Commander F. A. Baldwin, of the Stores Branch, R.A.F., has been appointed for a course of instruction in supply duties with the Royal Army Service Corps.

Wing-Commander C. C. Miles, M.C., has returned to the Deputy Directorate of Staff Duties, Air Ministry, on completing a short air pilotage course at Calshot.

Squadron Leader R. W. Chappell, M.C., has resumed duty in the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence on the completion of a flying refresher course at the Central Flying School.

Squadron Leader Bernard McEntegart, from the Central Flying School, has been appointed to the R.A.F. Base at Calshot while attending a course in flying boats.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

ECUADOR'S CENTENNIAL ISSUE

This year is proving unusually prolific of historical anniversaries, which are being commemorated with special issues of postage stamps. The centenary of the founding of the Latin American Republic of Ecuador affords the latest example. In 1830 this equatorial State was made finally independent of the Colombian confederacy, and an official decree appointed August 1 as the date for the release of a series of commemorative postage stamps in which patriotism and publicity are effectually combined.

The subjects of the 12 vignettes, engraved and recess printed in two colours by a London firm of stamp printers, after the designs of native artists, are mainly of a propagandist character illustrating and advertising the products of the country. A native husbandman ploughing with a yoke of oxen upon the 1 centavo denomination is accompanied by the slogan (in Spanish), "Ecuador produces cereals," and a scene of cocoa gatherers at work on the 2c. by the legend "Ecuador grows coffee and cocoa." The fact also that "Ecuador produces tobacco" is made clear by the view of a tobacco plantation which appears on the 6c. stamp. A steamer loading fruit represents yet another national product in the 10c. design, while an Ecuadorian landscape adorns the 16c. with inscription beneath, "Ecuador is a country for the tourist." The sugar industry comes in for publicity in the design of the 20 centavos stamp. The fortress of Quito, the capital, and a street scene in the city are depicted in the 40c. and 50c. vignettes, and, finally, upon the three highest values we have portraits of the "Liberators" Ulmedo (1 sucre), Sucre (2s.), and Bolivar (3s.). All of the stamps are inscribed "Primo Centenario de la Fundacion de la Republica 1830-1930." Although as many as 5,000,000 copies of the 10 centavos value have been printed, the total printing of the 5 sucres amounts to only 25,000 stamps.

BROKEN DOWN VEHICLES

NEW STREET REGULATIONS FOR LONDON AREA

The Minister of Transport announces that, acting on the advice of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, he has made revised regulations under Section 10 of the London Traffic Act, 1924, in respect of broken down vehicles, to have effect in the London traffic area. These Regulations, which supersede the London Traffic (Broken Down Vehicles) Regulations, 1925, provide:—

That no owner, or driver or other person in control or in charge of any vehicle shall cause or permit it to be in any street within the London Traffic Area in such a condition or with such a load that it breaks down, provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any proceedings if the person charged satisfies the Court that he has taken all reasonable steps to put and maintain the vehicle in proper condition, or to prevent its being overloaded, or that the offence was committed on the express instructions of some person with whose orders he was bound to comply in the course of his employment.

That it shall be the duty of the owner, driver, or other person in control or in charge of a broken down vehicle in any street in the London Traffic Area to remove, or to take all reasonable steps to secure the removal of a broken down vehicle as soon as practicable.

A police constable in uniform, if he is of opinion that the owner, driver, or other person in charge of a broken-down vehicle has failed to take all necessary steps to remove the vehicle, or that the vehicle constitutes a danger to traffic, is empowered to remove it himself or use the services of any other person or persons to remove it, and the expenses incurred by the police in connection with such removal are recoverable from the owner. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to carry out his duty under, any of the provisions of the Regulations will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Copies of the Regulations will shortly be obtainable from the Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, either directly or through any bookseller at a cost of 1d. a copy.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS

The twenty-second annual Esperanto Congress held its first session at Oxford on Saturday. Thirty nationalities and 13 governments are represented at the Congress, and the number of delegates is 1,200. Alderman John Carter, the deputy Mayor, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Corporation, and Mr. J. Merchant, president of the International Central Committee, and president of the British Esperanto Association, thanked the city for extending its hospitality to the Congress.

The Estate Market

HENGISTBURY HEAD

OXFORD OFFERS

Hengistbury Head sites are for sale, at Bournemouth on Wednesday, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square), by order of Mr. Gordon Selfridge. Illustrated details show that there were originally 163 lots with a total area of 690 acres. As a result of interviews between Sir Howard Frank and representatives of the Corporation of Bournemouth and the Corporation of Christchurch, liberal terms were granted to the two authorities by Mr. Gordon Selfridge, and lots 1 and 2 will be added to the public property of Bournemouth, and lot 4 to that of Christchurch.

The portion remaining for competition has been divided in such a way as to give would-be buyers of sites of single houses an opportunity of purchasing first-hand, in the event of the bids for the land as submitted in larger lots failing to reach the reserves. The particulars specify lots with 50ft. of frontage and 120ft. long, and others of from half an acre up to 20 acres or more.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox's report on excavations in 1911-12 at Hengistbury Head has done much to reveal the early history of that part of the coast. At least 100 years before the Christian Era there was a large inhabited area to the north of the Head on land sloping towards the harbour.

Next Friday in Trowbridge Rood Ashton, 380 acres, a county seat of Wiltshire, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Simmons and Sons. Besides the mansion, the home farm, lodges, and cottages will be included.

The remaining lots of Wick Hall estate, near Radley, will be dealt with by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff in Oxford on Wednesday; and, on the same day, in that city, Manor Farm and other large areas in North Oxon will be sold by Messrs. Franklin and Jones (Oxford) and Messrs. Paxton and Holiday (Bicester).

Paper mills and land in Accrington await offers, on the premises on August 12, through Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons, and Cassell (Billiter-square). An "upset" price of £8,000 is quoted by the firm, on behalf of the Lords of the Admiralty, for a freehold factory near the Dockyard station in Woolwich.

No real estate auctions will be held in the City this week.

PROBATION OF OFFENDERS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HOME SECRETARY

The Home Secretary has issued to Justices of the Peace and to members of Probation Committees a circular on the administration of the probation system, in which attention is drawn to the desirability of appointing women probation officers to deal with women and children, and to certain cases in which boys have been ordered to be whipped.

The Criminal Justice Act, 1925, the circular states, enacted that, where circumstances permit, the Court shall appoint a probation officer who is a woman to supervise an offender who is a woman, but returns furnished to the Home Office show that in a regrettably large number of instances the intention of the Act is not being carried out. This state of affairs is unfortunate because the Home Secretary is satisfied that in the interests of the probation system women or girls should not be placed under the supervision of male probation officers. The Act also requires the Court, where circumstances permit, to appoint an officer experienced in dealing with children to supervise an offender who is under the age of 16. It is suggested that, except in the largest areas where the number of children may justify a special appointment, this requirement of the law can best be carried out by entrusting the duty of supervising juvenile offenders to a woman officer. The Home Secretary realizes the difficulty which sometimes arises in finding suitable candidates, and it is pointed out that a scheme for training candidates for probation work is now under his consideration and that he hopes before long to be able to initiate it.

The attention of the Home Secretary, the circular proceeds, has been drawn to several cases in which boys, sometimes of tender years, have been ordered to be whipped and at the same time "bound over" or placed on probation. If only one offence has been proved such a decision would appear to be contrary to the intention of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, but in any case—whether one or more offences have been proved—the practice of combining whipping with "binding over" or probation is open to grave objection. The Young Offenders Committee made a definite recommendation that whipping should not be associated with any other form of treatment. The Secretary of State hopes that Justices will be guided by this recommendation, though he does not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion in favour of whipping as a method of dealing with young delinquents.

The attention of Justices is also drawn to the importance of avoiding the risk of dealing under the Probation of Offenders Act with offenders who are mentally defective and placing them under the supervision of probation officers. Such persons require treatment suited to their mental condition and would become a source of difficulty and embarrassment to the officers. In "border line" cases, which give so much difficulty to probation officers and other social workers, it is pointed out that care should be taken not to send weak-minded probationers to homes and hostels approved by the Home Office. These are intended for normal probationers, with whom, generally speaking, it is undesirable to associate "border line" cases.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

SUMMER SCHOOL AT OXFORD

The summer school of the National Association of Local Government Officers was opened at Keble College, Oxford, on Saturday by SIR ARTHUR ROBINSON, Secretary to the Ministry of Health, who said that it had now been decided to set up a Departmental Committee for the recruitment and training of local government officers, a step which the association has been advocating for some time past. As a result of the great extension of local government in recent years, he said, it was impossible any longer to muddle through local government. "You must have training, education, and system, and must realize that for the interests of the nation local government is just as important as central government, and must be just as sound. The good administrator must be born with a certain habit of mind, but he can be much improved by training. Your examinations must be not merely a test of knowledge, but a real test of the mind and brain. Unless they are so, they will not be the best kind of examination. Developments in this direction are beginning in the universities, and we now have degrees or diplomas of local government in London University. But at present, if you want a really good book on local administration, you must go to Germany or to the United States to get it. That sort of book ought to be produced in this country, which is the home of local administration."

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Commander H. J. Murphy joins as from to-day the Intelligence Division at the Admiralty for duty in succession to Commander G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.C., who is expected shortly to take up an appointment abroad. Commander Murphy, who was promoted at the New Year, was 37 in May, and has the distinction of being the first officer promoted to commissioned rank as a mate to qualify in staff duties, which he did in 1925-26. He entered the Navy as a boy in June, 1909; was promoted to acting mate in October, 1916; and to lieutenant in October, 1918. He served in submarines during the War and afterwards, and in 1922-24 was navigator of the large submarine M 3. His last appointment was as staff officer (Intelligence) with Admirals Tyrwhitt and Waistell on the China Station.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended Aug. 2 and for the season to date (50 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week	68,712	5,238	10,800
Average price ..	8s

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4.
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

MONEY MARKET

FRENCH EXCHANGE LOWER

THIS WEEK'S MARKET GOLD

In Lombard-street on Saturday business was of a holiday character. Money continued in plentiful supply, though borrowers again found it necessary to apply for a little clearing bank money at 2 per cent. before the close of business. Generally, however, fresh accommodation was available over the week-end at 1½ per cent, old loans carried at variable rates being renewed at this figure. Immediate prospects are held to favour easy money in view of the Government dividends disbursed on Friday becoming more fully available by to-morrow, of the large gold shipments from New York to Paris and of the gradual return of currency from circulation. There seems little likelihood that gold will begin to flow from New York to London at the present rate of exchange. Both the New York and French exchanges were slightly lower on Saturday, but the Paris rate still stood at a level which encourages the hope that the purchase for France of the weekly arrivals of African bar gold in the bullion market may soon cease. This week's arrival of Cape gold amounts to £908,935. Discount rates were unaltered, and business was for the most part confined to a few sales by the market of September bills at 2½ per cent. and of October maturities at 2 3-16 per cent. Calls on new issues are on a small scale during the current week, the principal being one of £320,000 on West Ham Five per Cent. stock due to-morrow.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The bank's deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to Day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	2¼—2⅜	2⅜—2½	2⅜—2½	2⅜—2⅝

(Discount (Treasury Bills). (Prime Trade Bills)

2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%
2¼	2¼	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	July 31	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,648,910	+ 30,182
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Treasury in Funds	280,887	+ 79,328
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,795,765	+ 265,602
Silver and other coin	150,308	— 30,389
Notes of other German banks	5,441	+ 16,569
Advances	134,178	+ 75,829
Investments	11,015	— 2
Other assets	693,686	+ 69,874
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,130	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,837,550	+ 671,691
Other daily maturing obligations	397,644	— 209,328
Other liabilities	218,843	+ 2,222

The Clearing House Returns during July, amounted to 11,161,000,000 Reichsmarks, as compared with 9,565,000,000 Reichsmarks for June.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

	July 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Schillings	Schillings
Metal reserve	426,019,223	+ 800,192
Other banking assets—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	449,008,806	+ 7,293,455
Subsidiary coin	6,528,753	+ 247,773
Inside discount	70,234,479	— 11,921,980
Advances against security	238,800	+ 8,500
Government debt	191,437,100	— 4,200
Securities	6,849,181	—
Bills of bankers and Stringer	9,918,000	—
Other assets	385,806,390	+ 62,838,178
LIABILITIES		
Capital	43,200,000	—
Reserve	10,272,741	—
Notes in circulation	891,987,192	— 42,860,565
Deposits and other sight liabilities	180,716,551	+ 39,124,507
Other liabilities	228,095,497	+ 62,838,178

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange was slightly lower on Saturday at $4.87 3-16, but the Montreal rate rose 1-16c. to $4.86¼. French francs showed slight appreciation, the Paris rate being finally 123.81f., against 123.83f. on Friday. There was a further rise to 34.81b. in the Belgian exchange. Italian lire showed a slight recovery, the Milan rate closing at 92.98½, against 93.01l. The German exchange was also inclined to move against sterling, being finally 20.37½m. At 43.55p. the Spanish rate showed a movement of 20c. against the peseta, Friday's closing rate having been 43.25p. Among the South American exchanges the Rio exchange was more favourable to Brazil at 5 1-16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	August 2	August 1
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.87⅛-87/16	4.87⅛-87/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.86⅛-86⅜	4.86⅛-86⅜
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80-84	123.78-84
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.80⅛-81½	34.78⅛-80⅝
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.97-93.04	92.98-93.03
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06¼-07¼	25.06-25.07
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛-375¼	374⅛-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	193⅛-193⅝	193⅛-193⅝
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.30-43.65	42.80-43.40
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅝	108⅛-108⅝
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5812	34.40-34.50	34.40-34.50
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-20.38	20.37½-20.38
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.74-27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½-164⅝	164½-164⅝
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.36	43.40-43.44	43.35-43.40
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constantinople	Pst. to £	119	1.0253	1.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274¼-274¾	274¼-274¾
Sofia	Lv. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅛-16¾	18.16⅛-16¾
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-18.15	18.10-18.15
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅝-16¾	18.15⅝-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5⅝	1/5¼-1/5⅝
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5⅝	1/5¼-1/5⅝
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5⅝	1/5¼-1/5⅝
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1/3¼-1/3⅞	1/3¼-1/3⅞
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	2/0⅛-2/0⅜	2/0⅛-2/0⅜
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/4¼-1/4⅞	1/4¼-1/4⅞
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3⅞-2/4	2/3⅞-2/4
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¼-09¾	12.09¼-09¾
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5⅛-5⅜	5⅛-5⅛
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40⅜-40⅞	40⅜-40⅞
Valparaiso	9 to £	40	40.02	39.99
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	40¼-41	40¼-40⅝
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	13.06¼	13.06¼
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.10-10.35	10.10-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.05 2 Nominal.

EMPIRE MARKETING RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 1	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 0 0	92 7 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 7 10	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 15 9

On Saturday the Bank of England announced the sale of £8,746 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £271,627, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
July 31—		July 31—	
Sovs.	422,202	Bar gold	139,860
Bar gold	31		
August 1	NIL	August 1—	
		Sovs.	2,000
		August 2—	
August 2	NIL	Bar gold	8,746
		Net influx	271,627
Total	£422,233	Total	£422,233

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,939,699; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER at 15¾d. per oz. for cash and 15 13-16d. for forward delivery showed a decline of ¼d. per oz. respectively. America and China offering the metal. The market closed quiet and steady.

LESS CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA

RENEWED FALL IN WHEAT

MOTOR TRADE OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 3

The movement of the stock market during the week reflected the uncertainty and lack of confidence with which business in general is still badly afflicted. The continued small volume of sales showed that there has been, as yet, no revival of public interest in the stock market. Towards the end of the week stocks began a languid recovery after the sharp drop on Wednesday, which was attributed partly to the results of the Canadian election and fears of a serious disturbance of trade relations with Russia, but in the main to the renewed fall in prices of wheat and cotton. Both wheat and cotton reached new low values during the week. The prevalence of drought is expected to have an unfavourable effect on the spring wheat crop here and in Canada, but the carry-over and the visible supply in both countries are large. Between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels of wheat accumulated by the Federal Farm Board are also having an extremely depressing effect on the wheat market, notwithstanding the Board's promises to withhold it from the market for the time being. A paradoxical feature of the situation is the fact that while wheat and cotton, which the Farm Board has been doing its best to prevent from falling, continue their decline, maize—left to the influence of drought reports without the intervention of the Farm Board—has risen till for the first time for 28 years the price is above that of wheat. In many sections farmers are being advised to feed wheat to hogs rather than sell at the present prices. An analysis of the commodity price index again shows a small decline.

STEEL TRADE POSITION

Railway car loadings for the week ended July 19 were 928,256, an increase of 12,271 over the preceding week. This increase is less than half the usual seasonal expansion, and estimates of loadings for the week ended July 26 indicate a new marked decline of between 3 and 4 per cent. Business activity has been very much under the influence of the prolonged vacation period at numerous motor manufacturing plants, most of which reopen next week with expectations of a fairly good business in new models. Efforts have been made in the last half-year to establish relations between motor producers and dealers on a more efficient basis. A new and more careful policy to dealers apparently has been attended with some measure of success. The latest figures show that during the first five months of this year the number of passenger cars produced was 1,605,306, and the number sold by retailers was 1,392,738. The renewal of operations in the motor industry is expected to have some effect on the steel industry, which is still operating at approximately 56 per cent. of capacity. Large railway orders are expected by the industry to appear rather earlier than usual. The United States Steel Corporation reports that its plants are operating considerably above the general level for the industry at 63 per cent. capacity.

COMPANIES' LOWER EARNINGS

Earnings reports from about 280 corporations now available show an average decline in net profits of about 24 per cent. compared with 1929. The heaviest decline in earnings is most marked in railways. Five power and light companies, however, actually showed an increase over 1929. Building contracts as reported by Mr. F. W. Dodge for the week ended July 25 declined heavily compared with the preceding week, the daily average being nearly 40 per cent. below the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928.

The total new bond offerings this week amounted to $121,293,000. There were no stock offerings. Public utility bonds again accounted for the greater part of the offerings, issues of this class amounting to $97,974,000. This largely consisted of a $50,000,000 flotation by the General Gas and Electric Company. In the first seven months of the year note and bond issues account for 80 per cent. of the total offerings, which is a striking change from last year.

The export movement of gold which began on July 16 now amounts to $55,500,000, of which $43,000,000 has gone to France and the rest to Canada. Gold imports were all from South America, and amounted to $4,515,000. Further heavy exports are expected and are believed to be generally welcome by central banking authorities here.

MAPLE LEAF MILLING RESIGNATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, AUG. 1

Announcement is made here of the resignation of Mr. A. R. McDonald, general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Company. Many rumours affecting the Maple Leaf Company have been current in the past week owing to the fall in the Preferred capital stock caused by low wheat prices, but the management declare that such rumours are entirely misleading and that the company is in a sound financial position despite the falling off in last year's earnings. Mr. James Stewart, the president of the company, has also resigned.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, AUGUST 2.—The market to-day was quiet with occasional irregular but fractional changes showing no definite trend. The depression in grain prices continues to offset the easiness of money and there is some uncertainty concerning the policies of the new Government, tending to further restrict speculative interest.

(REUTER'S QUOTATIONS)

—	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	—	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
Abitibi	No bid	2¾	Dom. Bridge	59	60¼
Alberton	¾	¾	Dom. Glass	112	112
Do., Pref.	3	3	Dom. Textile	73½	74
B.C. Packers	65	61	Fam. Players	43	43
Braz. Tract.	37	36⅞	Fraser Cos.	8	7½
B.C. Pwr., A	30¼	29¼	Hollinger	5½	5¾
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Int. Nickel	23¼	23½
Brit. Emp. Steel	11¾	11¾	Massey, H.	27	27
Do., 1st Pf.	25	24	Montreal L.	57¾	57½
Do., 2nd Pf.	3½	3½	Nat. Steel Car	54	54½
Brompton	27¾	27¾	Ogilvie Flour	No bid	No bid
Calgary	160	160	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Can. Car	21½	21¾	Power Corp.	68½	69½
Do., Pref.	27	27¼	Price Bros.	62	62
C. Cement	15	15	Quebec Pwr.	54½	54
Do., Pref.	95	95	Shawinigan	67¾	67¼
C. Cotton	45	45	S. Canada Power	No bid	No bid
Indust. Alcohol, A	51¼	51¼	Steel Co. of Canada	45	44
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Steel Corp.	No bid	No bid
C. Power	13	13¼	Wayagamack	297	297
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Wst. Elec.	240	240
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	290	290
Cockshutt	No bid	16⅞	Can. Bk. Com.	240	240
Cons. Mining	No bid	197	Royal Bank	290	290

*Ex dividend.

WORLD COPPER OUTPUT

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The world copper foundry production in June totalled 136,012 tons, being 2,602 tons less than in the preceding month, according to statistics published by the Frankfort Metal Company. America produced 98,496 tons, or 3,334 tons less than in May. Production in Africa remained unchanged at 12,000 tons, while in Asia it increased by 402 tons to 7,414 tons. The Australian output rose from 587 tons in May to 2,256 tons, and that of Europe decreased from 17,388 tons to 15,846 tons.—*Exchange.*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET TRADING

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2.—Trading was on a very limited scale during the short session to-day, with scarcely sufficient business in some stocks to give any indication of the trend.

The opening was barely steady owing to the execution of small selling orders accumulated overnight, mainly representing week-end realising. The list rallied gradually afterwards owing to the absorption of offerings chiefly by shorts who were influenced somewhat by the more cheerful character of the weekly mercantile reviews, which reported some expansion in retail distribution, also by Mr. W. P. Chrysler's statement that the motor industry was improving and that the trend of general business was upward.

The meagre volume of transactions revealed the poor attendance on the floor with speculative interest largely suspended. The belief prevailed in most quarters that the market was re-entering the doldrums. Nevertheless, there were indications of quiet support for individual issues, notably Steel Common, Radio Corporation, and Case Threshing Machine, which helped to impart a fairly buoyant undertone. The close was firm.

Sales were returned at 364,000 shares, making 10,379,000 shares for the week, against 10,357,000 shares last week and 18,050,000 shares last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 3.05 lower on the week at 131.01, the average of 30 leading industrials is down 5.81 for the same period at 234.50, while the average of 20 public utilities shows a fall of 1.92 at 85.32. The railroad and industrial averages a year ago were 175.40 and 355.62 respectively.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.87	4.87
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅛-16	4.87¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85	4.84⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅞	4.86⅛-16
Seven days	£1	—	4.86¾	4.86⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93⅛	3.93⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23¼
Amsterdam short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.23	40.23⅛
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81¾	26.81¾
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.91¼	26.91
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83	26.81¾
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.90¼	23.90¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.99	14.00
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.43½	19.43½
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	11.19	11.25
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.15	14.15
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54¼	17.54¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	17.50	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29½
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.06	36.06
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.25	10.28

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Aug. 2	Aug. 1	—	Closing Prices Aug. 2	Aug. 1
Atchison	216½	217	Int. C. Amer	15⅜	15⅛
Atl. Coast L.	145	145	Kansas City S.	62½	62½
B. & O.	104	104	Louisville	118	120
Do., Pref.	81	81½	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn M. Tr.	65	64½	Miss. Pac.	64	64¼
Can. Pac.	185	185	Do., Pref.	123½	123½
Cent., N.J.	236	236	N. Mex. & Tex.	1	1
Ches. & O.	184	184	Do., 2 Pf.	1⅛	1
Ch. G.W.	11	10¾	N.Y. Cent.	162	161½
Do., Pref.	38¼	38½	Norfolk	225¼	225¼
Ch. N.W.	73	73	Northern Pacific	77	77
Ch. Mil. St. P.	14½	14¼	Pennsylv'a	75	74*
Ch. Rock Is.	100½	100½	Reading	105	105
Del. & Hud.	158¼	158¼	Do., 1st Pf.	88	87
Del. Lack.	113½	114	Do., 2nd Pf.	67	66
Erie	41	41	St. L. & S.F.	118	118
Do., 1 Pf.	58	56	Do., Pref.	93	93
G.N., Pref.	81½	82	St. L. & S.W.	31½	31½
Illinois Central	117¼	117¾	Do., Pref.	69	68
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	27	26	Seaboard Air L.	32½	32½
			Do., Pf. A	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	115⅛	114	Int. Nickel	23¼	23⅜
Allied Chem.	263½	260	Int. Paper	20	20*
Am. Agric.	55	54	Int. T. & T.	46	46
Do., Pref.	29	29	Kennecott	39⅛	38¾
Am. Br'Boy	16¾	16¾	Kresge S.S.	28½	28½
Am. and F. Power	72⅞	72⅛	Kr'ger, 5%	27⅞	27⅝
Am. Can.	129½	128½	Liggett & M.	173	173
Am. Loco	44	43¼	Loose Wile	60¼	60
Am. Rolling Mills	54⅛	54⅜	Mack Tcks.	56⅛	56
Am. Smelt.	67	66⅝	Monty'y W.	35⅛	35½
Am. Sug. R.	53⅛	53¼	Nash Mtrs.	34⅜	34½
Am. Tel.	210	209⅝	Nat. Biscu.	48	48
Am. Tob.	245	244	Nat. Cash R.	45¼	46
Am. Wool'n	9½	9⅝	Nat. Dairy	53	53
Anaconda	50⅝	50⅛	N. Amer.	99¾	98⅞
Armour Pf	76	76	Packard	14⅝	14⅝
As. DryGds	34	34	Paramt. Pub.	90⅛	90¼
Atl'nticRef	37¼	37¼	Pullman	69	69
Auburn Auto	277½	277½	RadioCorp.	42¼	42
BarnsdallA	23⅛	23	R'm'g'n Rd	28	28¼
Beth. Steel	81½	81	Ryl. Dutch	51¼	51⅜
C.de Pasco	50¼	49⅞	Sears R'b'k	65⅞	66
Case Thresh.	14	15	Shell Un. Trans	4	4
Chile Copp.	49	49	Shell Un.	19¼	19
Chrysler	29⅝	29⅞	Sinos S. Stl.	26	26
Col. Fuel	51⅞	51⅜	Std. Brands	20¼	20¼
Colum. Gas	62⅝	62⅝	Std. Gas	9⅝	9⅝
Cml. Graph.	17⅛	17¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	62⅜	62¼
Cons. Gas	106⅝	104½	Do., N.J.	72¼	71⅞
Cont. Can.	59¾	59½*	Do., N.Y.	32	32
Cont. Oil	20¾	20⅞	Studebaker	31	30⅞
Corn Prod.	94	93	Texas Corp.	52⅝	52¼
Crucible	76½	76	Tex. G. Sul.	58¼	58¼
DavisonCh.	26⅝	25¾	Tidewater	13⅞	13¾
Drug. Inc.	77	76	Tid'watAss.	12⅛	12⅜
Du Pont	115½	114½	Un. Carbide	75¼	73⅜
Eastman K.	209	207	Un. Carbide	75¼	73⅜
Elec. P. & L.	69⅝	69	Ud. Corp.	32⅜	32
Elec. Stor.	64½	64¼	Utd. Fruit	87	87½
Fox Films	45½	45⅞	United Gas	35	34⅞
Gen. Asphalt	70¾	69¾	U.S. Ind'ter	9⅛	9⅛
Gen. Foods	54	54¼	U.S. Rbr.	21	21
Gen. Motors	46⅛	45⅝	U.S. Steel	166	165¼
Gillette	82¾	82¼*	Do., Pref.	146⅛	146⅜
Goodrich	25⅝	25⅛	Wal. M. Tel.	167	168
Goodyear	62⅞	62½	W'hse Mfg.	145	144½
Hou. Oil Tx.	64½	64	Woolworth	59½	59¾
Hud. Mtrs.	32¼	32¼	Wor. Pump	12⅜	12⅜
Ind. Rayon	88	88	Youngst'n Sheet	112	112
Int. Harv.	82	82			
Int. Match, Pref.	78¼	77¾			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asso. Gas A	31⅜	31¼	Mid. West Utilities	29½	29½
Br. Am. Tob	—	25⅛	Penaroad	11½	11⅝
Elec. Bond	81¼	81¼	Silica Gel.	16¼	17
Gulf Oil	124½	124½	Std. Oil Ind	60⅝	60⅜
Hydro Elec.	15¼	15	Swift Int.	34⅝	35
Int. Petln.	19⅛	19	VacuumOil	84½	85

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	100³⁰/₃₂	100³²/₃₂	Finl., 6% 1945	92½	92½
Do., 4¼%	102³²/₃₂	102	Fren., 7% 1941	124¾	124¼
Do., 4th	—	102³¹/₃₂	Fren., 7% 1949	119¾	119½
U.K., 5½% 1937	105⅜	105⅜	Ger., 7% 1949	106¼	106⅛
Do., 5% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Arg., 6% 1959	98½	99	Hamb'g S., 6% 1946	95¾	95¾
Austl., 5% 1957	88¼	88¼	Hungarn., 7½% 1941	102⅛	102⅛
Aust., 7% 1943	103¾	103¾	Ital., 7% 1951	98½	98⅜
Belg., 6% 1955	103¼	103¼	Japan, 6½% 1954	105⅛	105⅛
Bordeaux, 6% 1955	114½	114½	Nord. Rly., 6½% 1950	106	106
Brazil 7% 1952	102⅛	102⅛	Norway 6% 1958	103	102⅞
Bulg., 7% 1967	81	81	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¼	103¼
Canada 5% 1951	101⅛	101⅛	Do., 7% 1958	105¼	105¼
Chile, 7% 1942	102½	102¼	Poland 7% 1947	84⅝	84⅝
Chile, 6% 1960	90	90¼	Do., 8% 1950	94	94¼
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	110½	Rio de Sul., 6% '46	95¾	95¾
Denm'k 6% 1942	105¼	105¼	San. P. 8% 1950	93	93½
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¾	102¾	Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	107	107
Est. Ry., 7% '54	105⅝	105⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91	91

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
Atchison, Pref.	104⅞	104⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	39½	39¾
New York, Ontario and Western	9⅛	9⅛
Reading, 1st Preftd.	45	46
Texas and Pacific	111	111
National Lead	126	127¼

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1⅞ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was slightly easier at 4.87 3-16 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ¼c. to 34½ for foreign bullion.

BONDS were a quiet but steady market. Sales reached $2,793,000.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	1½ Nominal
New York	2½	2-1⅞	Nominal
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4	3½	5-7
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅝-1½	2½
Brussels	2½	2⅛	1¼

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT EASIER

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, and Metal Exchanges remained closed to-day.

WHEAT.—The cash market was barely steady at ½c. to 1½c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 97c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 93c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 100c. MAIZE easy, ½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 99½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS quiet, ½c. down. White clipped, 47c. f.o.b. New York. RYE easy, ½c. down. No. 2 Western, 65c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting, unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged. Spring clears, $4.80; Kansas straights, $4.45; Minneapolis patents, $5.10; bakers' clears, $4.50.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	3,870	4,954	28,172	102,642	104,240
Do., Atlantic	553	384	3,810	20,691	17,105
*Exports, ditto	1,333	612	3,687	13,673	9,847
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	504	732	4,568	16,908	21,398
Do., Atlantic	12	6	82	402	533
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Western	111	81	604	2,800	2,329
Receipts, Atlantic	61	80	407	1,853	1,874
*Exports, ditto	12	4	94	420	319
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	970	858	4,781	9,674	11,358
Do., Atlantic	8	12	71	370	497
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	4	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was firm at 20c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.85; Middle West, spot, $10.75.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 12.85c. The futures market at the opening advanced 10 to 16 points owing to the continued absence of rain in the droughty sections of the belt. Later in the session realizing brought about a setback followed by a partial rally on the renewal of covering purchases due to increasing crop complaints, the market closing steady at 3 to 7 points net gain. Port receipts in the current week are expected to be about 35,000 bales. New Orleans spot middling closed without change in value at 12.42c., and the futures market ended steady at 3 to 4 points advance on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
August	12.62 12.62	12.57 12.57
September	12.76 12.76	12.71 12.71
October	12.92 12.90	12.85 12.85
November	12.99 12.99	12.94 12.94
December	13.09 13.09	13.06 13.03
January	13.17 13.16	13.14 13.13
	New Contract	
October	12.65 12.64	12.60 12.60
November	12.73 12.73	12.68 12.68
December	12.84 12.83	12.78 12.78
January	12.92 12.92	12.87 12.86
February	13.01 13.01	12.95 12.95
March	13.11 13.11	13.05 13.05
April	13.18 13.18	13.12 13.12
May	13.25 13.25	13.21 13.20
June	13.30 13.30	13.25 13.25
July	13.35 13.35	13.30 13.30

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	8,000	8,000	8,000	4,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Exports Cont., &c.	1,000	1,000	2,000	16,000

WOOL.—The market is firm and tending higher in sections, with demand broader, notably for fine descriptions. The piece-goods market is still quiet, but is expected to be more active shortly. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 75c. to 77c. per lb.

COPPER.—The amount of business transacted in the metal this week has been comparatively light, largely disturbing the situation and restricting purchases as much as possible. Meanwhile leading producers have adhered to their selling price of 11c. per lb. for domestic, spot delivery, and for export, spot and September, f.o.b.

TIN.—Although the market has shown

The Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1930

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CROCKERS, Limited.
FIVE per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of August to the 20th day of August, 1930 (both days inclusive), to allow of the preparation of the Warrants for the Interim Dividend payable on the latter date.
By Order of the Board,
F. C. WITHAM, Secretary, F.C.I.S.
54, Friday-street, London, E.C.4.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

THE UNITED MOLASSES COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

On and after the 5th August next the ADDRESS of the REGISTERED OFFICE of this Company will be 71, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
By Order of the Board,
CECIL DODD, Secretary.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS; pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Cleek House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station 2½ miles); or ween London, Tels., Byfleet 274.

A NY BREED may be bought at MONTPELIER SHOP always good selection. Boarding and trimming.—2a, Montpelier-street (opposite Harrods).

A Delightful medium-sized Terrier, young ELKHOUND —Holmes, Thatched House, Hampton Wick, Kingston 5052.

A BITCH; gorgeous coat; correct driving disposition; 10gns. Box 5062.

ABSOLUTELY TYPICAL CAIRN, West Highland and Scottie Puppies and Adults for Sale; also winners.—Apply Pinemore-Furzefield Kennels, Nutfield Marsh, Surrey. Phone, Merstham 274.

BEAUTIFUL lot of Pedigree GOLDEN RETRIEVER PUPPIES from show bench and field trial parents: from 8gns.—Hunt, Ottershaw, Chertsey. Ottershaw 12.

CAIRNS.—Lovely Puppies and Adults; Ch. pedigrees, prize-winners, and pets; some over distemper; moderate prices.—Miss Haines, Cairnhalt, Crawley. 'Phone 2.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 0729.

COME and see the DOGGIES at the CROMWELL KENNELS (late Croclin Kennels), 145, Knightsbridge. Sloane 5391. Dogs stripped, bathed and boarded.

FOUR smooth-coated FOX TERRIER BITCH PUPPIES for SALE; good parents.—"Great Love" Farm, Headcorn.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS and CAIRNS.—The Vulcan Kennels have large numbers of both these fascinating breeds for disposal before the end of the summer, all ages and type.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. Jenkins, 49, Berkeley-square, W. (Grosvenor 2434), or Orleans House, Twickenham (Popesgrove 2380).

PEDIGREE SEALYHAM and CAIRN PUPS and ADULTS for SALE; moderate.—L. Cowper, Viewfield, Ashley Heath, Ringwood, Hants.

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Ritch at stud; also has the largest selection in England, every colour, from 3 to 50 gns.; miniatures a specialty; from Sleipner. Seen any time or shown in at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

PEKINGESE.—The IFIELD PEKINGESE; the ideal pets for children and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex. Phone, Crawley 116.

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QUARANTINE KENNELS approved by Ministry of Agriculture; few dogs, individual attention; highly recommended.—The Hon. Florence Ashton, 131, Lancaster-road, Ladbroke-grove, W.11. Park 0927.

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A VACANCY for FARM PUPIL. Large farm. Pedigree Herd. Thorough practical training. Apply, Farmer, Suffolk.

GENTLEMAN (Public School), Farming Oxon, has VACANCY PUPIL or GUEST; practical tuition all branches; beautiful home; hunting, shooting, golf.—Write Box K.1969, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.
Office: 7, Welbeck-street, London, W.1.
PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
PRESIDENT: H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are much NEEDED.
Contributions may be sent to the Bankers, The Bank of England, any London Bank, or to the Hon. Secretaries.

HELPS 143 HOSPITALS.

SEVENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1930.
£4,000.—Drapers.
Sir John R. Bl. C.H. £210. Sellers, Ltd. £129. Tod—Ivenagh, Earl of, £105.—Heath and Sons, Ltd. £100. Bell, Otto, Bt., K.C.M.G. £6-60. Cowan, E. Huth Freshfield and Williams. £50. Stamp, Sir Josiah, Bt. Sloan, Sir Edward, Bt. £21.—Hoare, F. £20.—Sloan, Sir Edward, Bt. £21.—Schroder, J. & C. Co. (half-yearly), £15.—Bowyers, A. E. Rosling Bros. and Co.; Schroder, J. & C.; Ash, Co.; Stalcomb-Wills, C. H. & Sons. D.B.E. £10. Insurance Office, Ltd. £7 7s.—O. L. T. £5. 5s. and seven £1 5s.—Goslings, Miss E. £5.—Gosling, Mrs. E. £4.—Tully, Miss E. £4.—Brunner, Mond and Co. (Staff Fund), £4.—Hallett, C. Hill, Miss and Sanders, Mrs. L. H. £2 2s.—Hallett, G. T. Young, Jones and Co. and Staff £1 7s. 1d.—Lichtenstein, G. Farrer, Hy. £1 2s. 6d. Mrs. W. £1 1s.—Castle Farm Preparatory School, Hill, Miss K. B.; Fuller, P.; Harvard, Mrs. Jas.; Hall, Miss E. Symons, Mrs. R.; Lang, Miss A.; Lowe, Miss E.; Whitchurch, Lawrence, A. G. Proctor, Miss M.; Monkman, Miss G. H.; Pasmore, Miss E.; Turville-Petre, Lt.-Col. O. Under £1.
DONATIONS, £125.—Port of London Authority, £100.—Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, £100.—Barclay's Bank, Ltd. £52 10s.—Brown Shipley and Co., Ltd. £50.—Anonymous, £10 10s.—Ricketts, Cockerell and Co., Ltd. £10 10s.—Lewis and Peat, Ltd.; Walker, Sons and Co., Ltd.; Matthew, Anonymous.—Bonsor, Ltd. £5.—Carter's College School, Collection.—Mrs. Wigram, R. S. Hudson, Miss, Under £5.—27 13s. 1d.—Cowan, Corrance Scotland. £4.—Exors. of the late LEGACY, £70 CAPITAL.—£5,000.—Exors. of the late Sir Friedrich Gustav Eckstein.
Sir Wallrock, E.C.4. 31st July, 1930.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargains ever offered for 25 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at less than contract price. They are all of the finest quality, made from picked timber, and in most cases finished at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.
250 BED-ROOM SUITES in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. to £25.
65 Fine three-piece bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Fine hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 25gns. each cost double; beds to match.
20 Only Oak-fitted sideboards, 7ft. 6in. wide, 8gns.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 59s. 6d. each to 10gns.
730 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £4 15s. each to 15gns.; settees to match.
6 Fine three-piece Chesterfield suites in real French damask and velvets, £7 15s. each (worth double).
The above are only a few of the bargains on offer.
WE SHALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently disposed of), which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising exclusive designed suites in real Italian Renaissance Walnut Bed-room Suite with Inlaid Stripes, &c., cost £170, our price 75gns. now 85 guineas. Fine 2-Weathered Oak Bed-room Suites with Bed and springs, 25 guineas each, cost double. Walnut Bed and Dining Room Chairs, Lacquer, Walnut, &c. Chesterfield furniture. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free in country. On view 9-5.

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10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses, and all principal rail terminals. Est. 1857. North 0758.

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By Order of the Trustees and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known RESIDENTIAL CLUB about to close. The goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition, and are being cleared at less than half actual cost. Included are the effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., and many choice pieces removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices.
Here are some of the bargains:—
95 real hide EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £2 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; 50 Settees and CHAIRS in fine velvets and red HIDE, £4 17s. 6d. each; 12 real hide Settees, £7 15s.; 150 Lounge Chairs and Settees from £3 15s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in cretonne, hide, velvets, damask, &c., from £5 10s. to 10 guineas; 230 BED ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and dressing table, from 10 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £4 19s. 6d. Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. SPECIAL MENTION is made of the most magnificent Burr Walnut Bed-room Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing table, chest, &c., in 24 guineas; beds to match; beautifully figured, cost £90; also low furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. All goods packed free for country.
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LIFF GRAND PIANO, 7ft. over all; very fine model; £70 or offer.—Thompson, 51, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1.

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